Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1937. Forty-First Year.



Chief Magistrate's Centennial Message to Citizens

It is a great privilege and unique honor for me as Chief Magistrate of the City of Sherbrooke to extend greetings to readers of the Sherbrooke Daily Record and to all who shall gather within our city during the coming month to participate in our centenary celebration.

A hundred years of progress and development lies behind our city. We are proud of our past achievements. We are grateful to a kind Providence for the blessings which we have received. We are happy in the thought that Sherbrooke has made its contribution to the general good of our beloved Dominion. Confidently we look to the future with the assurance that our people will continne to live together, as they have in the past, united by bonds of civic pride, mutual co-operation and true Canadianism.

I am proud to extend official greetings through the medium of the Sherbrooke Record, and I congratulate the people of Sherbrooke and of the Eastern Townships upon having such a splendid newspaper to cater to their needs and to defend their rights.

Our centenary celebration dawns under most auspicious circumstances. Long may that spirit of civic pride continue to guide and inspire us to greater achievements in the name of Sherbrooke---our city, our pride and our home.

Mayor of Sherbrooke.

Early Drawing Shows Thriving City Of 1937 Mere Straggling Collection Of Wooden Buildings A Century Ago

Great Excitement Prevailed in Tiny Village Situated at Confluence of Magog and St. Francis Rivers in Summer of 1837 When It Was Reported Rebels Planned Attack on Loyalist Community—Present Site of Strathcona Square Formed Business and Social Centre of the Town—Sawmills and Distilleries Were Principal Industries.

When seeking definite information as to Sherbrooke in its embryo, the student of history is struck by an almost impenetrable wall of ignorance as to the lay-out of the village prior to the year 1834, when C. B. Felton made a drawing of the straggling community. It is to him that the people of Sherbrooke owe a debt of gratitude for having in a happy moment, possibly for mere self-entertainment, allowed his fingers to guide a pencil in a rough sketch giving the appearance of the city at that early period of its existence.

In the last forty years, several history lovers, realizing the paucity of written history of Sherbrooke have painstakingly interviewed those links with the pioneer settlement days who remember back to the days of Mr. Felton's drawing and from them many interesting facts have been recorded.

All facts point to 1800 as the first year when the site of the present city was actually settled for as late as 1898 a barn stood within the city limits bearing the date "1800." Furthermore, the first settler arrived in Stanstead Plain in 1796 and within that time and the year following clearings were made on the shores of Lake Memphremagog, and it is highly probable that heralds of civilization constructed the first rude habitation on Sherbrooke's site within the next four years.

In the archives at Quebec are recorded the names of those men to whom the tracts of land known as the Townships of Ascot and Orford were granted in 1801 and 1803, respectively. Among these few names appear which are borne by Sherbrooke residents today, David Moe being perhaps the only one of the "Associates" whose descendants in direct line still remain in Sherbrooke. There were many, however, among those who received grants of land here that left descendants who continued to reside in Sherbrooke for many years and played an important part in the building up of the community. These included the Hyatts, Dormans and Jonathan Ball.

While the year 1800 can be generally credited as being the year of the foundation of Sherbrooke as a white man's community, it apparently had a long and rather sanguinary history as an Indian fighting ground. An aged chief of the St. Francis Indians, who was old when the first permanent settler arrived on the site, was wont to tell visitors and the younger members of his own community at the Mouth of the St. Francis of the daring deeds of his forefathers. From certain of his tales, Sherbrooke was the site of an unusually bloody battle. The St. Francis Valley was the hunting ground of these Indians and during the eighteenth century, before the woodman's axe had disturbed the solitude of the primeval forests, as if anticipating the day when their possession would be disputed, bands of these Indians were accustomed to penetrate as far south as the English settlements in New England and attack them.

Even after the white man had driven them back and occupied their lands, these Indians continued their hunting trips and some of the earlier settlers of Sherbrooke have left records of frequently finding parties encamped near the village and hunting for several weeks in the vicinity.

Walter Beckett Visited Old Indian Village

On one of these occasions, Walter Beckett, one of the pioneers of the district, visited the Indian village situated near the junction of the St. Lawrence and St. Francis rivers and heard the story of the old chief. It related to the expedition of Rodgers in 1759 and agreed very well with the English records of the ill-fated expedition except that the Indians claimed the victory in the battle of Sherbrooke. The old man was an eye witness of the English attack upon the village of St. Francis. Nearly all the warriors were absent on a hunting trip and the squaws and old men were unable to offer any resistance. The village was burned and those who did not escape into the woods were either carried off as prisoners or slain in revenge for the massacre of the English settlers. When the warriors returned home and found their women and old men either slain or carried off captives, they swore to be revenged and started in pursiut of Rodgers, who was returning as he had come by way of the St. Francis.

They overtook him near Kingsey where a skirmish took place and the English retreated to the junction of the Magog and St. Francis rivers. The Indians, thinking that they had continued their retreat and elated by their success at Kingsey, passed eagerly on in pursuit. As they paddled up the river past the site of the present city of Sherbrooke, they were met by a heavy fire from the English who had taken up a strong position on the west bank of the river.

Many English Killed Near Present Dufferin Bridge

In the battle which followed, the Indians, due to their exposed position, were defeated, many of them being shot down in their canoes in mid-stream. Rodgers' loss was slight in this engagement. The Indians, however, reinforced by other arrivals, renewed the attack a few hours later and were successful in routing Rodgers and his band, who fled across the Magog river into the woods. Many of the English were killed just below the present Dufferin avenue bridge trying to escape.

Thus the first advent of the white man to this spot of which there is any record was marked by a fierce battle with savage foes and the site of the future city was consecrated with English blood.

A story comes down to us from a far remoter period of the methods adopted by savage races to settle their disputes formerly solved only by war that might serve as an example to the modern nations of today and which serves to make the little island at the foot of Queen street, now surmounted by a huge cross, an historic island. The story is that hostile bands of Abenaquis and Iroquois met here to contend for the hunting grounds of the Upper St. Francis. After much bickering and the exchange of many uncomplimentary references concerning their respective skill as fighters, it was decided that the matter be decided without an unduly bloody struggle. Two warriors were chosen, one from each side, and directed to run around the pine tree which in those days surmounted the rock until one fell from exhaustion. The strength of the Iroquois gave out first and his tribesmen took this as a signal of defeat and left the Abenaquis in undisputed possession of the hunting grounds.

Progress Slow During First Quarter of Last Century

But leaving the great period of tradition and coming to the history of recorded times, during the first quarter of the last century the progress of Sherbrooke was very slow. Settlers were constantly arriving in the district but for the most part settled in the surrounding countryside. Rock Island was for many years the chef-lieu of the Townships, but the natural advantages of Sherbrooke won for the village prior to 1830 an important position in the district which it has held ever since.

During the war of 1812, though most of the settlers had come from the United States and some had fought against the Motherland in the revolutionary war, they were loyal to the flag of their adoption. Illustrative of this is the story of an old soldier of the Revolution who settled in Ascot with six stalwart sons. Though he had fought for the liberty of the colonies, he so disapproved the United States declaration of war that he insisted upon his sons joining up with the British forces, which they did.

Soon after the war, immigrants began to arrive in large numbers.

Among men who afterwards occupied important position in the young village who arrived between 1815 and 1820 were Hon. W. B. Felton, Henry Beckett, C. F. Goodhue, Samuel Terrill, Charles Whitcher and Richard Smith.

Turning to 1834 when the first definite idea of the town may be obtained, it is apparent that Sherbrooke of those days had little in common with the Sherbrooke of today. Mr. Felton's drawing shows the village to have contained less than fifty buildings strung along the banks of the St. Francis from the present King street to the Brompton Road. It was a frontier settlement amid primeval forests. Of course there were scattered hamlets in the country around where the hardy woodsman was carving out his home and winning a well-earned living from the rich but untamed soil of the highly productive townships. A primitive ox-road led away to Three Rivers and others to the settlements in Eaton, Dudswell and Stanstead Townships. Sherbrooke was then as it is now the metropolis of the surrounding country, for the early settlers were quick to realize those advantages of the spot which in later years were to do much to attract industry; and they appreciated the fact that when settlements did arise, here was a most favored site for a thriving town.

In the representation of Sherbrooke in 1834 we get an even better idea than now of the exact appearance of the city's site. There are the bounding waters of the Magog as they dash down through their rocky gorge, then unharnessed by modern invention and unapplied to the uses of man; there is the peaceful, beautiful, picturesque St. Francis, then the commercial highway of this district; there are the precipitous acclivities separating the low-lying lands of the river bank from the heights above.

Population In 1834 Was Less Than Two Hundred

The population of Sherbrooke in 1834 could not have exceeded two hundred souls, but shortly after this period it was rapidly increased by settlers brought out by the British American Land Company. The office of the company was located on Frontenac street, the building also housing the living quarters of the Governor of the company. This building stood until a few years ago and was known to many of the present resjdents as the Heneker house after one of the governors. It was torn down to make way for the Julius Kayser factory. This was the only building on the present Frontenac street and was surrounded by forest, a rude footpath leading down to Wellington street.

Perhaps the most prominent resident of the town at that time was Judge Fletcher. His house was shown in the Felton cut as being located off Meadow street in the rear of the present McManamy and Walsh block. A clapboard one-storey structure, it was torn down a few years ago when it was rendered uninhabitable by advancing age. This was the only building on the east side of Wellington street with the exception of a store and dwelling combined on the corner of King and Wellington streets. This was torn down about twenty years ago to make way for the present Olivier Block.

Just across the street from Judge Fletcher's stood the first jewelry shop in Sherbrooke, owned by Timothy Taylor. Mr. Taylor was one of the very early arrivals here and carried on his business with profit until about 1845. In that year he moved to Stanstead, where he passed away a few years later. There is no reason to think that Timothy Taylor was dishonest, though the people, who were somewhat suspicious in those days, used to accuse him among themselves of paring down their watches and getting fine gold in addition to the prices charged for repairing. None was sure enough to bring open charges, however, and it may be assumed that the rumours and accusations came largely from those who were rather jealous of his success and his somewhat refined calling which was not overly approved in a pioneer settlement.

There were no buildings to the south of the jewelry shop and the mountainous ascent from the river

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO



In the above picture is shown the old wooden bridge which spanned the Magog River in 1837 approximately where the Dufferin Avenue bridge of today stands. Below it are the rapids formed where the Magog falls into the St. Francis and to the right is the sawmill which gave employment to many early residents of Sherbrooke.

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Sherbrooke's...
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Known from "Coast to Coast"



Thirty-five years ago—in 1902—Sherbrooke, with less than a half of its present population, welcomed the opening of the New Sherbrooke House with its fifty rooms and situated on Depot Street across from what was then the Union Station.

This hotel has grown with the intervening years into one of the most modern type, the rooms have increased to 165 in number and the service is metropolitan in character as is fitting for a city of achievement—such as is the Sherbrooke of today. Whilst the population of the city has increased to upwards of 30,000, its importance as a manufacturing centre entitles it to a place among the leaders of our country.

As one of Sherbrooke's principal institutions, the New Sherbrooke House feels pride in the progress which this community has made, and joins in the general felicitations upon the City's Centenary.

NEW SHERBROOKE HOUSE
Established 1902.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Proprietor. R. A. BADGER, Manager.

Early Drawing Shows Thriving City Of 1937 Mere Straggling Collection Of Wooden Buildings A Century Ago

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to the plain above remained in the wild and rugged form in which nature made it.

The First School

North of the jeweler's, on the site of the present Quebec Central offices, stood the first school-house in Sherbrooke. Although probably pointed to with pride by the early residents, in architecture and convenience it would compare unfavorably with the meanest of the country schoolhouses of today and would certainly make a sorry showing beside those institutions of learning in which the youth of Sherbrooke today are instructed in what they should know. Furthermore, the teachers themselves were rather limited in their scope of knowledge, but they worked to the best of their ability and advantages, teaching quite a number of young men who later held important places in the affairs of the country. Within the school were three rows of seats, those in the rear being on a higher level than those in front so that the eye of the teacher could at all times rest squarely upon each of his pupils, who from all accounts needed considerable in the way of supervision. On the banks of the Magog, where now stand the buildings on the north side of Strathcona Square, was a thicket of birches which residents of Sherbrooke at the turn of the century who were students at the school had good reason to remember.

In 1837 and 1838 the old schoolhouse was used as barracks for the soldiers called out to defend their homes against an expected attack by the rebels. About 1848 the building came into the possession of John Crossan, who proceeded to reconstruct it into a dwelling house. However, it was burned to the ground before he had finished the work.

Hotels Situated On Site Of Present Court House

The site presently occupied by the Court House and Strathcona Square, that breathing space in the heart of a bustling city, was the most populous portion of the village in those days. All the hotels in town were located there. Presby's tavern stood on the northeast corner, and above it were Adam's hotel and King's tavern. The hotel business in those days was apparently a highly profitable line, catering to the many travellers passing through by road from the United States to Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec, as well as to the constant stream of immigrants who were seeking homes either in Sherbrooke or vicinity. Travelling merchants from the United States came every summer into Sherbrooke, offering the townspeople the latest in provisions and general merchandise.

Potato whisky was the popular beverage passed over the bars at these hotels. Its effect appears to have been somewhat different from that following over-indulgence of some modern beverages, for there were men in town—so goes the old story—who for years never knew what it was to go to bed sober, and yet the purity of this fermented potato extract was such that no ill effects followed.

King's Tavern, on the site of the present court house, appears to have been the most popular hostelry of the three. It was conducted by Otis King, whose brother, Ira King, lived on a farm on the outskirts of the village and ran a potato distillery from which he supplied the tavern bar. King Hill was the name given the street leading from Marquette street to Wellington street, now known as Strathcona Square, It was much steeper than it is today and in winter was a favorite place for coasting, the evening traffic problem not being of a serious nature in the winter months.

An anecdote is told of an occasion when a party of young people who were sliding on a big sled lost control of their conveyance and ran pell-mell into a blacksmith shop on the site of the present Whiting block, nearly lifting it from its foundations, much to the consternation of the blacksmith who was shoeing a horse inside.

The two principal stores of Sherbrooke at that time stood across the street from the taverns. C. L. Ball's store, a long wooden, clap-boarded building, occupied the site of Ansell's drug store. The business was first carried on under the firm name of Ball and Kimball. Mr. Kimball went west and Mr. Ball continued the business. Near it was a three-storey frame clap-boarded building occupied by Edgell's store.

On the site of the present Sun Life building, a blacksmith by the name of William Walker had his residence, with his business establishment being situated just above it on what is now Marquette street. Frank Loomis had a bakery and refreshment room adjacent to the bridge over the Magog river. A few years later he sold out his business and moved to the West.

Flag Staff Hill

Such was the lower town south of the Magog river. Overlooking it all was Flag Staff Hill. This commanding site is now occupied by the Bishop's Palace and St. Michael's Cathedral, but in 1834 the spot was marked only by the flagstaff, bearing the banner of Britain whose fiery cross, as it flung its folds to the breeze, was a constant reminder to the inhabitants of the little town below that, while far away amid the primeval forests of a new world, they were still remembered and protected by the Motherland.

Beyond Flag Staff Hill, on part of the site now occupied by St. Charles Seminary and for many years by Number One Fire Station, stood the court house where justice was meted out to the offenders of the law. The court of justice was first opened in 1823 when the interior judicial district of St. Francis was created, removing the administration of justice for the district from Three Rivers. The district jail was first located in this building.

East of the old court house stood the first Roman Catholic Church in Sherbrooke on the site of the east wing of St. Charles Seminary. In fact, the foundation of the old church is the same as that of a portion of the college. The first resident priest was Rev. J. McMahon, though several missionaries of the Church had held services there prior to his arrival in 1834. At that time there were only two French families in Sherbrooke, and it was not until many years later that the first Roman Catholic priest of the French nationality arrived in the person of Rev. Father Dufresne. This church was continued in use until 1835, when it was moved across the street to the site of St. Michael's Cathedral.

Below the church stood the residence of Cotter the Tailor. He had a very large family and the people of the village frequently expressed the belief that he clothed them out of "cabbage," the clipping from other peoples' clothes. Father McMahon boarded with Cotter for some time and later when the tailor built a house further down on the other side of the street, which is still standing next to the Court House, the reverend gentleman had full possession of the old house.

A wooden bridge spanned the river a little below the present Dufferin Avenue Bridge, and on the north side of the river were a number of houses.

One of Sherbrooke's first sawmills was located below the bridge near the mouth of the Magog river and later a grist mill was opened in the same building by Hon. W. B. Felton. This structure was later destroyed by fire.

Old Rectory Now Houses Chinese Laundry

On the site of the present Registry Office stood the English Church, erected in 1822, which was the first church established in Sherbrooke. This was continued in use until the edifice was moved to the present site in 1844. The old rectory was located just behind the church, which was the first brick building erected in Sherbrooke. It still stands on Court street today, as solid as it was a hundred years ago, but its purpose in life is greatly changed. From a church rectory it has become a Chinese laundry, where for many years past humble Charlie Chin has served the cleaning needs of a large portion of the population of Sherbrooke. Rev. Mr. LeFevre was the first minister here, beginning his labors when the parish was first established on a visit by Archdeacon Mountain in 1822. Prior to this time, Mr. LeFevre had ministered to the spiritual needs of the small community, making periodical visits from the nearby parish of Lennoxville.

In 1836, the first skyscraper was erected in the form of the four-storey Magog House, this structure forming the rear portion of this hostelry today. Just below the hotel site stood two other buildings, one of which is still standing and the other demolished about forty years ago. One of these was occupied by James Kimball as a residence and law office and the other by James Hughes, a carpenter.

Across the street on the property now occupied by the Bank of Commerce stood the residence of James Hallowell, one of Sherbrooke's first lawyers. He lived for some time in a log house on the site of the Magog House and continued to practise law there until his death in 1845.

Below the present Bank stood Dr. Barnard's house. Dr. Nichols, who lived on the Lennoxville road, was the first physician in Sherbrooke.

On the site of Dr. W. W. Lynch's residence stood the village academy, a two-storey, frame clapboard building. This contained two rooms below and two above, although those above were not occupied in 1834. Later, a ladies' school was opened in the upper portion of the building. One teacher was employed regularly and two occasionally. Among one of the first principals of the old academy was the late Judge Sanborn.

The district jail stood on William street on the property now occupied by the MacKinnon Memorial and prior to this by the old drill shed. This lock-up was erected by Henry Beckett in 1824. The bricks were made from clay obtained from the pit now a small pond on the Brooks' property, at the corner of Queen and Prospect streets. The granite used in the foundation was brought at great labor over roads anything but good from Stanstead. Patrick Read was the first governor of the jail and was succeeded by his son, who continued in the post until the turn of the present century.

A brick house, built by C. F. Goodhue, stood below Dufferin avenue approximately where the Y.M. C.A. is today.

Thomas Gordon, an old soldier, occupied the next house. He afterwards moved to Lacolle. On the corner of the property now belonging to the Precious Blood Convent stood the residence of E. Peck, who a little later found his opportunities too limited and moved West, closing his career as a judge in Chicago.

Below these on what is now the lower section of Court Street stood the residence of Daniel Burchard, a shoemaker.

On Site of Y.W.C.A. Stood Finest House In Town

Further along the river were several other buildings. The first group of buildings belonged to Daniel Thompson, a carpenter. His house was only recently torn down to make room for the residence of the late M. W. Mitchell. On the site of the present Y.W.C.A. stood the finest house in town, owned by C. B. Felton. It was a frame building with the walls filled with brick. It was later moved across the street and bricked over, standing until a few years ago.

Below Dufferin avenue, adjacent to where Plymouth Church now stands, was the residence and tannery of W. R. Willard, one of the prominent men of the community. Below these buildings, on the river bank, Joseph Griffith made his abode, while a little further along lived John Parltow, who later moved to Stanstead. At the very edge of the village, almost opposite the Lone Pine Rock, was the residence of Charles Whitcher, first sheriff of the district and one of the first postmasters of Sherbrooke. On the east side of the river was the residence of Joseph Hazard Terrill which still stands today on its terraced slopes.

Such was the Sherbrooke of 1834 as portrayed by Mr. Felton's drawing. The whole upper section of the present city is described as a dense forest, while that section of the lower town north of the Magog river was an almost impenetrable cedar swamp.

Road Cut Through To Waterloo

Early in the twenties, the footpath to Drummondville was improved so as to allow the passage of an ox-cart or even a wagon, although there were no horses here until a few years later. Some ten years later, a road was cut through to Waterloo to unite with the Montreal road there and henceforth merchandize was brought in from Montreal over this route. A return trip could be made in five days with good roads. This was considered very good travelling until 1852, when the advent of the Grand Trunk Railway modernized the ideas of the Eastern Townships people.

The houses were in style and equipment quite in keeping with the age and condition of the place. One citizen who passed away not so many years ago described his father's house, situated on the west side of St. Francis River below the Magog, which was typical of others in the place, as a storey and a half hewn-log structure, the lower portion being divided into two rooms by a board partition. A chimney passed up through the centre of the building with a fireplace so constructed as to warm both rooms.

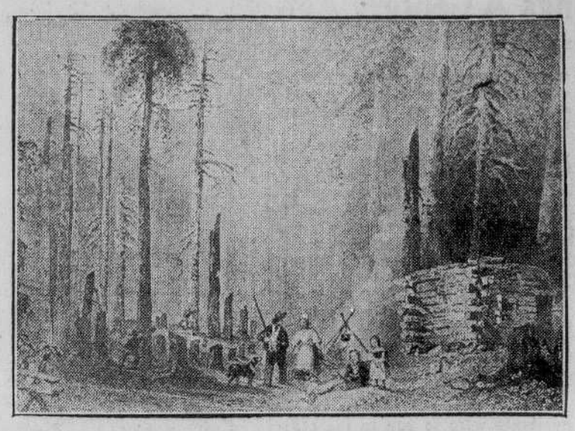
In houses of three or four apartments, the fireplace was generally built in the corner so as to heat all rooms. There were very few stoves in the settlement at the time, for the cost of transportation from Three Rivers was so great that few could afford the luxury. The first framed house was built by Joseph Damon in the rear of the present Grand Central Hotel.

Post Office Was First Kept At Seaton Place

The post office was first kept by a Mr. Seaton at Seaton Place on Melbourne street. It was moved in 1830 to a building in the rear of the Magog House, with Sheriff Charles Whitcher as postmaster. In 1835, a building was erected on the site of the present Whiting Block on

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THE CLEARING IN THE FOREST



Typical of the primitive homesteads of the early pioneers who settled Sherbrooke and other parts of the Eastern Townships is this old view of the clearing in the forest where the settler has erected a crude log cabin to house his family and cleared away the brush to grow a few potatoes and other vegetables.

1837

A Century of Progress!

. . . . and we take particular pleasure in congratulating the city of Sherbrooke on the attainment of its 100th birthday. We are proud to have played our part in this first century, which has been one of outstanding progress, and feel confident that the coming century will be equally as happy and prosperous for the people who are proud to claim Sherbrooke as their own.

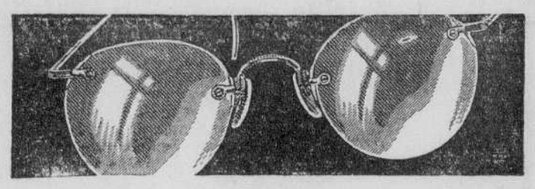


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Young in years but growing fast! One hundred years ago when the stage coach plodded heavily and slowly from place to place, the livery stable played a prominent part in everyday life. Nowadays when everybody speeds in his own car to distant points and back again, the service station is the focal point. In our three branches you will meet with prompt and cheerful attention at any hour of the day or night; our doors never close!

To the people of Sherbrooke we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of their friendly goodwill. We join with them in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of our city.

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Great Changes Have Taken Place, Marked Progress Recorded In E.T. Metropolis In Past Hundred Years

Metropolis of Eastern Townships Is a City of Happy, Industrious People Who Enjoy the Amenities of Life to a Degree that Is Consistent with a Modern and Progressive Community—Sherbrooke Boasts Thriving Industries, Modern Schools, Fine Churches and Excellent Recreational Centres.

"A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." One hundred years in Canada is not a short period, and many changes have taken place and great progress has been made in Sherbrooke since it was a mere collection of houses known as Big Forks. So it seems fitting that this year Sherbrooke, with the help of all its friends, should celebrate, and when the bells peal out the strokes that signify that Sherbrooke has completed its first century as an industrial centre, the vast crowds gathered for the celebrations will join in hoping, with Sherbrooke, for Peace on Earth and Good-Will to Mankind.

Beautiful for situation, the City of Sherbrooke, five square miles in extent, lies at the confluence of the Magog and St. Francis rivers. Being only one hundred miles from Montreal, the commercial capital of the Dominion, and at the entrance to New York state and the New England states, Sherbrooke occupies a strong strategic position. It derived its name from Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada in 1816-18, but is frequently called "The Electric City" on account of its wealth of hydro-electric power.

Churches.

All principal religious denominations are represented in Sherbrooke and there are many places of worship.

Those housing the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith are: St. Michael's Cathedral, Our Lady of Perpetual Help, St. John the Baptist in East Sherbrooke, St. Joan of Arc, St. Theresa, Immaculate Conception Parish and St. Patrick's.

Protestant churches are: St. Peter's, Anglican; Plymouth United; Trinity United; St. Andrew's Presbyterian; Baptist; Church of the Advent; St. Paul's; 1st Church of Christ (Scientist); and there is also a Jewish Synagogue and the Salvation Army Citadel.

Education.

As Education goes hand in hand with religion, let us now speak of Sherbrooke's schools. The school system here is the same as that in all main centres of the province and the courses at the High School on Ontario street include all lines of High School study, including household and physical science. The High School has its Glee Club, Athletic Association, hockey, football, basketball teams, spacious and well-equipped playgrounds. The school is situated in an excellent position, having a fine view of the city and being close to beautiful Howard Park. The approximate cost of the High School building was $100,000, and it is considered to be second to none of its kind in the Province of Quebec.

Bishop's College School, also a centenarian, is situated at the junction of the St. Francis and Massawippi rivers at Lennoxville. It was established in 1837 by the Rev. Lucius Doolittle. The present headmaster of the school is C. G. M. Grier, M.A., a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford. In 1931 he became headmaster and is still the guiding hand of an institution which has, from its earliest days, filled a real need in the Province of Quebec.

Bishop's University is of world wide repute, and has given to the professions, to the arts and to the Protestant clergy, men of the highest culture who are now stationed all over Canada and the United States.

St. Patrick's Academy, Belvidere street, is the only English Catholic School in the Eastern Townships. St. Charles' Seminary, in addition to its classical and commercial courses, prepares young men who are studying for the priesthood or for the University.

The large Mont Notre Dame convent is a resident and day school and has sent out many graduates during its long history. It has a special music department, a domestic course, a studio and a commercial course.

Education has kept pace with religion.

The Sherbrooke Daily Record.

In a province with two official languages, "the Only English Daily Newspaper in the Eastern Townships" fills an important place. This has been the position of the Sherbrooke Daily Record for forty years. Its history began on February 9, 1897, an undertaking of the late Leonard S. Channell, who controlled its destinies until his death on July 17, 1909.

Step by step and year by year the circulation of the Record has increased, until today it has reached approximately 9,000, being read by many in the New England states as well as throughout the province. It is largely used as an advertising medium.

The Record has two hundred and fifty correspondents in the various Eastern Townships communities and its telegraphic facilities bring it into immediate touch with both Dominion and world events. The other newspaper departments, such as Editorial, Sporting and Market, have been steadily developed.

Nearly all the members of the Record staff have served the company for many years, several having been associated with the paper for over a quarter of a century. A pleasing feature of this enterprise and one which has contributed greatly to its success is that the Record has the good-will and practical support of the whole community.

La Tribune, a French paper, now in its twenty-eighth year, has a circulation of approximately 9,000. As its name implies, it serves the French population.

Hydro-Electric Power.

Perhaps Sherbrooke's greatest asset is its water power. Lying in the centre of a rich farming district, it draws its water from Little Lake and Lake Memphremagog, the latter being twenty-six miles long. Sherbrooke owns and operates both its waterworks system and hydro-electric. Sherbrooke is well served by railroads and encourages the establishment of manufacturing concerns.

Over sixty industries have located in Sherbrooke with great financial success owing to our cheap power and low taxation. A few among these are: Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company Limited, Canadian Reed Fibre Limited, Canadian Teaberry Gum Company Limited, E. & T. Fairbanks & Company Limited, MacKinnon Steel Company Limited, Julius Kayser Company Limited, Canadian Silk Products Limited, Panther Rubber Company Limited, Canadian Brakeshoe Company Limited, Quebec Rayon Mills Limited, Dominion Textile Company Limited, Sherbrooke Machineries Limited, Superheater Company Limited, S. Rubin Limited, Manganese Steel Castings Limited, Paton Manufacturing Company Limited, Sherbrooke Pure Milk Company Limited, Hovey Packing Limited, Aeroxon Flycatcher Company of Canada Limited, Autobestos Manufacturing Company, Beckwick Box Toe Company, Canadian Sturdy Chain Company, Classon Knitting Mills, Federal Clothing Company, Hall Machinery Company, Modernistik Company, Legare Foundry, Sherbrooke Cotton Company, Walter Blue and Company, and the Elite Clothing Company.

Hospitals.

The chief philanthropic institutions of Sherbrooke are the Sherbrooke Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Hospital and Sacred Heart Hospice.

Situated near Victoria Park, overlooking the city, the Sherbrooke Hospital was incorporated in 1888 as the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital. In 1914 this name was altered to the Sherbrooke Hospital. The hospital at the present time accommodates about ninety-five patients.

The St. Vincent de Paul Hospital was opened in March, 1909. At that time there were fourteen patients. Today the hospital is in a position

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Early Drawing Shows Thriving City Of 1937 Mere Struggling Collection Of Wooden Buildings A Century Ago

Continued from Page 3.

Wellington street and into this Mr. Whitcher moved his office. It was later moved back and forth and round about until located on its present site.

The British American Land Company played an important part in the settlement of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships. The Company was formed here with Hon. Peter McGill and Hon. George Moffatt as joint commissioners. Their successors have been A. C. Webster, John Fraser, A. T. Galt and R. W. Heneker.

Great Excitement Provided In 1837

One hundred years ago, or 1837, great excitement prevailed in the place and the surrounding countryside owing to the rebellion. There were but two or three French-Canadians in the place, though there were several inhabitants who sympathized with the rebels. The majority of the people, however, were loyal to the Government and those suspected of being in sympathy with Papineau and his followers were promptly thrown in prison. The rumor spread that the rebels were advancing on Sherbrooke, and for weeks the attack was expected hourly. Volunteer companies were raised to defend the town. One was known as the Sherbrooke Rifles under the command of Captain Brown and Lieutenants Edgell and Brooks. There was also a company of Mounted Rangers, under Major Austin, composed of men from all the surrounding country. Then there was a battalion, consisting of several companies under the command of Lieut.-Col. Morris. In addition to this there was Captain Beckett's troop of cavalry, which was the oldest military organization in Sherbrooke. The whole was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Haryot, of Drummondville. Lieut.-Col. Cox came up with a battalion from Drummondville and the forces were all prepared to repel the expected attack on the village. All approaches were guarded day and night, one of the principal sentry beats being across the Magog River bridge. The inhabitants were also provided with arms, and from morning until night were engaged in gun practice so as to be able to pick off rebels when they appeared.

One afternoon a man came running into the village and reported that only a short distance away a large force of the enemy was advancing on the community. Excitement immediately reached a fever pitch and within no time Sherbrooke took on the appearance of a besieged town. No one was certain from which side of the Magog River the enemy would appear to attack the village, so the old wooden bridge was nearly demolished and arranged so that a few minutes work would complete destruction. When it was learned on which side of the river the rebels were approaching, the inhabitants were to run to the other side and then destroy the bridge.

Judge Fletcher was apparently one of the leaders in the defence force, for one old resident has left on record an anecdote of the behavior of this judicial gentleman. The Judge met this citizen on the bridge and in advising him to go

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SHERBROOKE'S FIRST INDUSTRY



The establishment of the Adam Lomas woollen mills in Sherbrooke marked the entry of the town into the industrial class. The above picture shows the old Lomas mill on the banks of the Magog river at the head of Frontenac street which was dismantled a few years ago.

As INDIVIDUAL as Your Finger Print-

Made Just For YOU!

Sherbrooke passes its first Century and now enters its second, but gentlemen of the future, as of the past, will find that being well dressed can only be accomplished by individual measuring, cutting and fitting by an experienced custom tailor.



Leo Laliberte

Custom Tailor 61 Wellington N.

Sherbrooke's 1837 Centenary 1937

PHONE 72 For Your TAXIS



COMFORTABLE! COURTEOUS! SAFE!

35 cents Anywhere in the City.

BRANCHES:
C. P. R. Station
28 Wellington St. So.
Cor. Albert & Wellington

RED DIAMOND TAXIS

Serving Sherbrooke
From
1930 – 1937

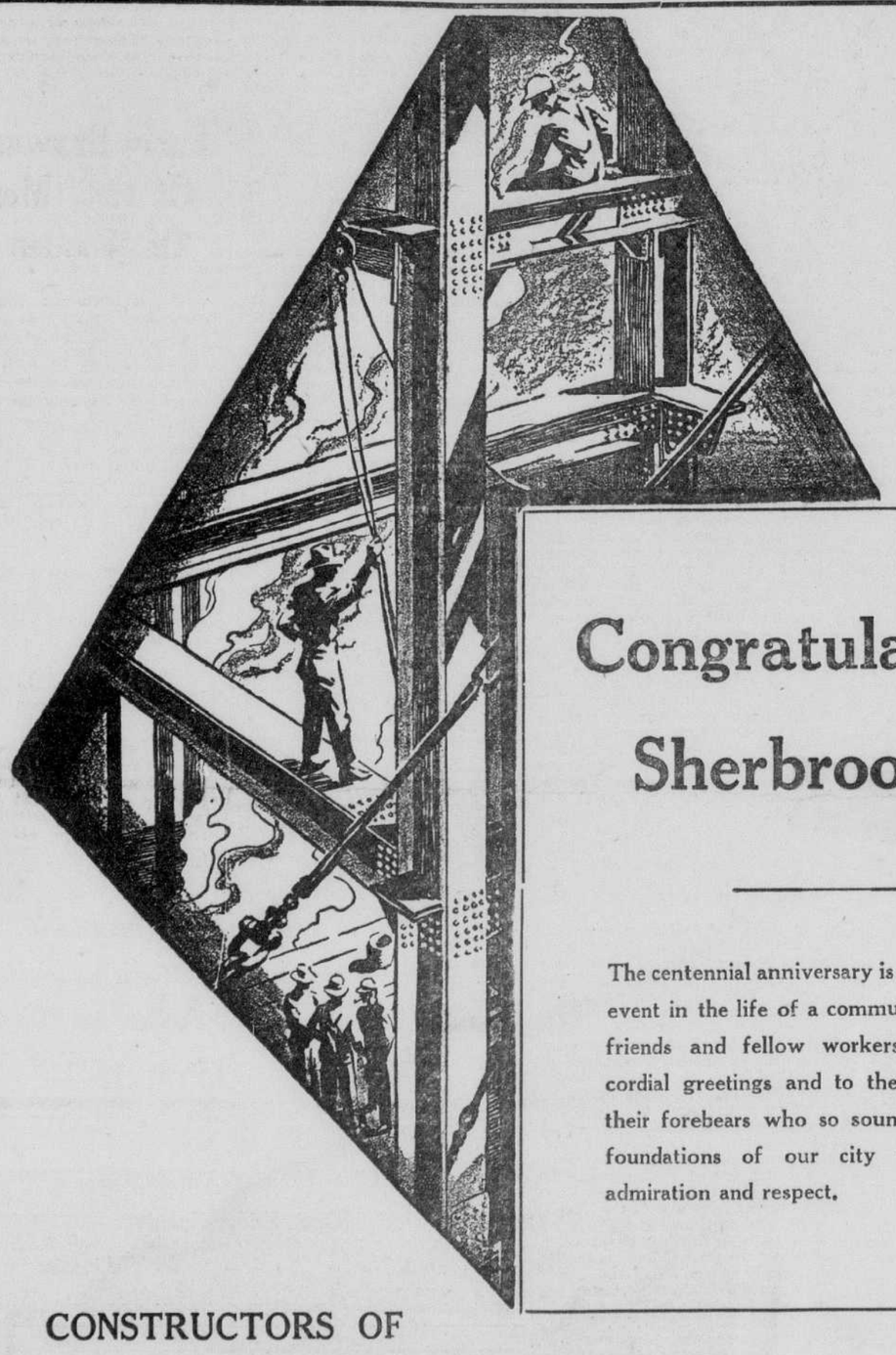
Sherbrooke City and County have been very good to us. We in turn have greatly appreciated this patronage which has enabled us to grow and keep in tune with progress.

Today, as seven years ago, our business principles are the same — the highest quality meats at fair prices and with courteous service.

We have great reason to say to the citizens of Sherbrooke on this memorable centennial occasion:

Congratulations —and Thank You.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET
R. L. BISHOP, Prop.



Congratulations Sherbrooke!

The centennial anniversary is an auspicious event in the life of a community. To our friends and fellow workers we extend cordial greetings and to the memory of their forebears who so soundly built the foundations of our city we bow in admiration and respect.

CONSTRUCTORS OF

BRIDGES and all STEEL STRUCTURES

Our Company has been in existence for twenty-seven years and our plant has never been closed. During this period we have given employment to a large number of men in the City of Sherbrooke.

FOR YOUR NEXT STEEL WORK SEE:

MACKINNON STEEL CORPORATION

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Bitter Fight That Was Carried To Court Preceded Municipalization Of Electricity Thirty Years Ago

Daniel McManamy Floated Raft Down Magog River in 1906 to Protect Letters Patent Obtained from Provincial Government Which Were Contested by British American Land Company—Superior Court Dismissed Action Seeking to Have Letters Patent Rescinded—Account of Testimony Given by Daniel McManamy.

The blasting of seventeen large boulders in the bed of the Magog River between Little Lake and Sherbrooke by the late Daniel McManamy, stout-hearted and tenacious Irish member of the municipal Council, to clear a channel for the passage of a raft on April 17th, 1906, to prove that the river was navigable and floatable was one of the spectacular incidents in the stormy chapter of Sherbrooke's municipalization of electricity.

A bitter controversy, involving the city, the Provincial Government and the British American Land Company, was waged prior to the construction of the hydraulic power plant at Rock Forest in 1911.

The question at issue was whether or not the Provincial Government had the legal right to sell a portion of the river bed to the city. The British American Land Company, which operated a dam half a mile from Little Lake, contended that the river bed belonged to the riparian proprietors in the Townships of Orford and Ascot. It was in an effort to establish that the river was floatable, and consequently had belonged to the Government, that Daniel McManamy sent three rafts bobbing down-stream.

Mr. McManamy and D. O. E. Denault, a member of the Council who still resides in Sherbrooke, had obtained Letters Patent from the Government covering a portion of the river bed between Little Lake and Rock Forest. The experiments regarding the floatability of the river were undertaken when the British American Land Company contested the Letters Patent.

When the case was carried to the local Superior Court, Mr. McManamy testified that he had experimented for the purpose "of protecting my Letters Patent."

"That was the sole object of your attempt to float the raft down the river?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "the sole object."

"You wanted to experiment to see if the river was floatable or not?"

"Undoubtedly," Mr. McManamy replied.

He was asked whether it had been a "profitable venture." He admitted it had not.

"How much did you lose," counsel for plaintiff asked.

Mr. McManamy replied: "I do not know. I do not care what it cost. I went into it as an experiment to prove that the river is floatable. I did not look for profit."

The British American Land Company had obtained permission to take the action contesting the Letters Patent in the name of Hon. Lomer Gouin, Attorney General of the Province.

The plaintiff company alleged that the river was neither navigable nor floatable, and that on May 5th, 1905, the Crown had sold the bed of the river as far as lot 184 in the Township of Orford and lot 1335 in the Township of Ascot to Messrs. McManamy and Denault for the sum of $2,000. Plaintiff contended that at the time the Letters Patent were issued the British American Land Company owned the river.

British American Land Company Dropped Appeal.

The question was decided in the Superior Court on April 13th, 1907, when Mr. Justice L. Philippe Demers ruled that the river was floatable—in fact, that it had been used for many years before and after 1869 for commercial purposes and had served as a public road — and that the two townships were bounded by the high water of the river. This meant that the river bed had belonged to the government and not to the riparian proprietors, and that the Letters Patent obtained by Messrs. McManamy and Denault were valid. The case was inscribed in appeal, but was dropped by the British American Land Company before the issue could be debated again before that tribunal.

In rendering his decision, His Lordship pointed out that skiffs had ascended and descended the river prior to the construction of the company's dam.

As one witness had remarked — "Fishermen used to go up the river, to pole up, but only with great difficulty, as there was a very swift current there at the outlet of the lake."

Justice Demers admitted that navigation might not have been practicable, but this objection could not be made as regarded the floatability of the river. For many years logs had been floated by raft from Little Lake to the Paton dam in Sherbrooke, a distance of about nine miles, and wood sawn at the Nagle mill (at Rock Forest) had been conveyed in this way to Sherbrooke.

The appellant's factum read:

"The present appeal is taken from the final judgment, of the Superior Court, sitting in the District of St. Francis, dismissing plaintiff's action to set aside Letters Patent, granted by the Province of Quebec to the defendants, of a portion of the bed of the Magog River immediately adjoining Little Magog Lake.

"The Magog River is a small stream which forms the outlet of Memphremagog Lake, flows a distance of five or six miles to Little Magog Lake, and from Little Magog Lake to the St. Francis River in the City of Sherbrooke. The distance from Little Magog Lake to Sherbrooke is about nine miles.

"The present action turns upon the character of the Magog River between Little Magog Lake and its junction with the St. Francis River, and particularly the portion of the river covered by the Letters Patent, being about two miles in extent, and extending from the Little Magog Lake towards the City of Sherbrooke.

"The Township of Orford was erected by Letters Patent in the year 1801, and the Township of Ascot in the year 1803.

"The Little Magog Lake and the Magog and St. Francis rivers form the boundary between these townships.

"There is a fall in the Magog River, between Little Magog Lake and the St. Francis River, of nearly two hundred feet.

"Since the date of the formation of these townships until the year 1905, upwards of 100 years, the water-powers on the Magog River were treated as belonging to the riparian proprietors.

"Extending back beyond the memory of the oldest witness examined in the case, manufacturing and industrial establishments sprang up on the river, and have ever since continued.

"From the first, the water-powers and rights in the river bed were treated as forming part of the property of the riparian proprietors, and during one hundred years the Crown apparently acquiesced therein.

"Large sums of money were expended in the development of these waterpowers and the establishment of manufactories.

"The British American Land Company is in possession, as owner, of a number of these water-powers, and has disposed of others to third parties.

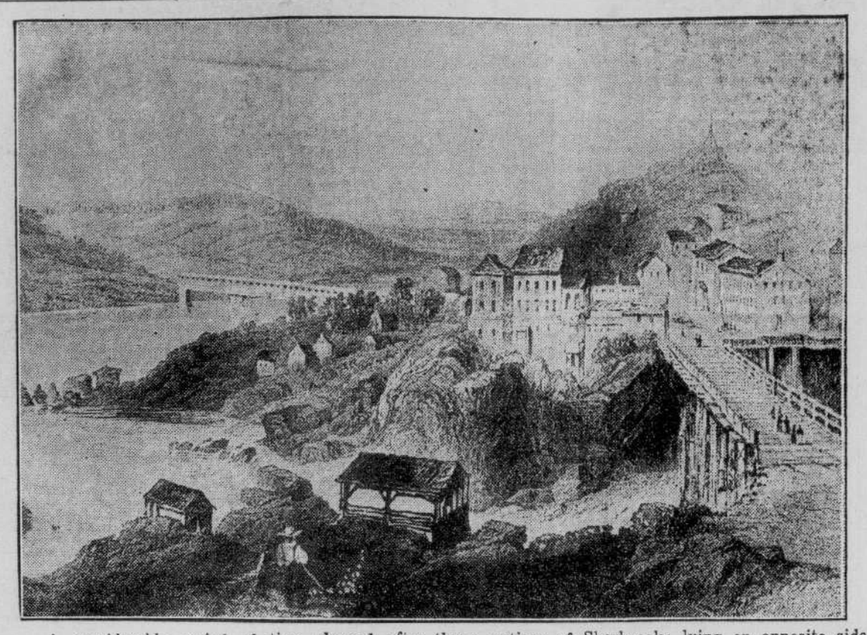
"The Company owns the riparian lands on both sides of the Magog River at its outlet from Little Magog Lake, and for some distance in the direction of Sherbrooke. On this portion of the river there is a valuable water power.

"In 1881, the Company erected a dam on the river, near the outlet of Little Magog Lake, for the purpose of storing water in the lake to be used for the manufacturing industries in Sherbrooke during the low water of summer.

"Matters remained in this condition until 1905 when the Crown, after the lapse of a century, claimed rights in the river and granted the Letters Patent in question to de-

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THE ST. FRANCIS CROSSED



A considerable period of time elapsed after those sections of Sherbrooke lying on opposite sides of the Magog river were linked by a bridge until the east side of the St. Francis was connected with the west. The above picture showing the struggling town of the forties also shows in the background the first bridge to cross the St. Francis where the Aylmer Bridge is now located.

Early Drawing Shows Thriving City Of 1937 Mere Struggling Collection Of Wooden Buildings A Century Ago

Continued from Page 4.

home said: "The rebels are coming and in all probability you will see my head carried on a pole through the village within a few hours, for as a judge I will be the first to be killed." A little later this citizen passed along Wellington street and saw the muzzle of a rifle extending from every window. The judge had fortified his house and was determined to sell his life dearly, although previously he had sent his wife to Colebrooke, N.H., for safety. The expected attack never came, however, and later historians are doubtful if the rebels at any time approached within fifty miles of Sherbrooke.

Counterfeiters Hid Out At Barnston

The district in those early days had a rather unenviable name so far as lawlessness was concerned, the Barnston neighborhood having a rather unsavory reputation. Some commentators have left on record the statement that it was an ordinary occurrence for an attorney to introduce his case in this manner: "Your honor, this is another row from Barnston." That district among other things was noted as a stronghold of a band of counterfeiters who escaped justice for many years. There was no law in Canada against conterfeiting of foreign money and their make was all of the United States brand. They were often arrested and brought to Sherbrooke, but no statute existed which provided for their punishment.

A law bearing upon such cases was finally passed. Officers immediately made a raid on Barnston and succeeded in capturing a number of the money-makers. The trial was proceeded with and though there was no lack of evidence, the law was found so defective that the men escaped. Parties guilty of such offences with which the court had power to deal were, however, treated with a severity which would startle a modern court of justice.

For instance, there is the case of a man named Philip Adolphus Barter who was arrested in 1838 for robbing a store in Compton of some $600. He was taken to Three Rivers, where all criminal trials took place, found guilty in the due course of law and sentenced to be hanged. During the winter, however, his sentence was commuted to transportation for life. Before navigation opened a law was passed doing away with transportation and providing for penitentiary confinement. Barter, therefore, could not be transported and he had not been sentenced to the penitentiary, so the poor fellow languished in the common jail at Three Rivers for fourteen years.

The district experienced its first murder case in the same year. James Dunsheathe killed his wife in Hatley and was taken to Montreal for trial, as were all Stanstead criminal cases at that time. On being found guilty, he was sentenced to transportation, but the vessel on which he sailed was lost at sea and nothing was ever heard of the prisoner or any of the ship's crew.

In the year 1838, Thomas Reynolds, a private in the Queen's Mounted Rangers, killed a comrade named Manson in the present Strathcona Square. Reynolds had been taking potato whisky to excess in a bar of one of the nearby taverns. Manson came up behind him and ran a stick down one of his bootlegs. On being informed who had aggravated him, Reynolds drew his sword and cut Manson down. Found guilty of manslaughter, he was sentenced to a year in prison and to be branded.

Justices Of Peace Met Here Four Times a Year

The municipal affairs of the townships were first in the hands of the justices of the peace who met in Sherbrooke quarterly to try such cases as might come before them. At these times, they also laid out roads and bridges, all the work being done under the direction of the Grand Voyer, who for many years was Charles Whitcher, first sheriff of the district.

The magistrates in 1841 were relieved of the municipal work by the inauguration of the district council composed of a delegate from each township. This council met in Sherbrooke quarterly. In 1845 the township councils were created and the district council of 1847 met in Sherbrooke as a county council with A. G. Woodward as warden and Hon. J. G. Robertson as secretary-treasurer. Sherbrooke County then comprised the present counties of Compton, Richmond, Wolfe and Sherbrooke. This system continued until Sherbrooke was set apart as a town in 1852 with G. F. Bowen as first mayor and as a city in 1874 with R. D. Morkill as mayor.

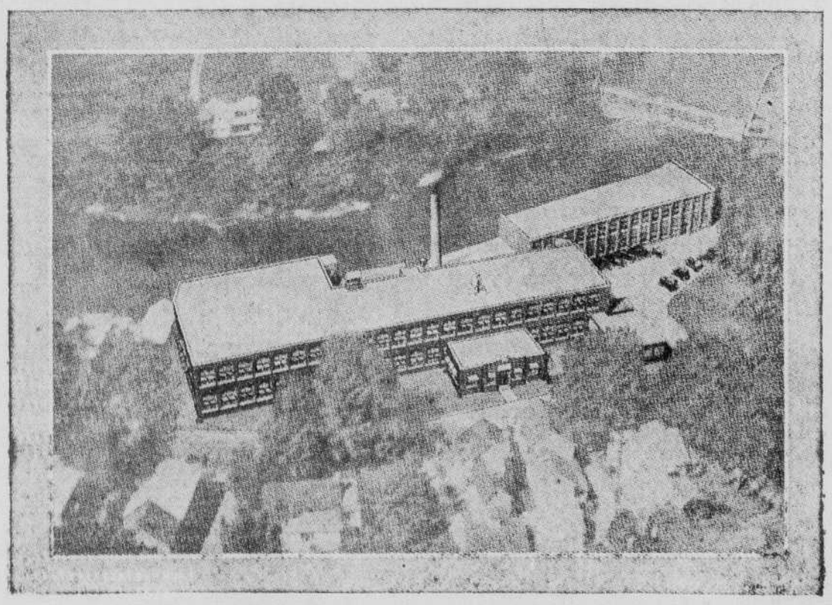
With its creation as a town, the first chapter in the history of Sherbrooke closes. Those responsible for its development to this stage have all passed to their reward and in the midst of the centenary celebrations during the coming month, citizens of Sherbrooke and visitors will pause for a few moments in tribute to those early leaders of the community such as Judge Fletcher, C. B. Felton, Charles Whitcher and others who were responsible for hewing the basis of a modern city out of the wilderness.

Bride: "You didn't talk that way before we were married!"

Groom: "What way?"

Bride: "You said you would go through fire and water for me, and now you refuse when I ask you for money."

Groom: "But I never said I'd go through bankruptcy for you."



THE TORRINGTON PLANT, UPPER BEDFORD, QUEBEC

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

In the early days when the bull whips cracked over the plodding oxen in the fields, when men of courage covered the dangerous roads by stage coach at incredible speeds, when clearings had been made and the industrial age was in its infancy, the men of Bedford and Sherbrooke had much in common. Together they had come to Canada, United Empire Loyalists, true to the flag and to their principles, filled with zeal in the making of a new homeland.

Today the Torrington Company gives employment to 500 workers in Bedford and ships its product throughout the world wherever knitting machinery is used. Sherbrooke has grown into one of Canada's important industrial centres and is especially renowned for the manufacturing of textiles. All its silk knitting factories use Torrington needles. So that Bedford and Sherbrooke are bound together, not only through a common pride of ancestry but through an intermingling of commercial interests.

To Our Friends of Sherbrooke We Wish A Happy and Successful Centennial.

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY LIMITED
UPPER BEDFORD, QUE.

A. E. KINKEAD
LIMITED
Wholesale and Retail Tobacconists

Of the last 100 years of Sherbrooke's growth and progress, the "Wooden Indian," that ever stands beside our door, has seen 67 dawn and pass into history. This business has been in active operation since 1870.

LLOYD H. BOWEN, President.

Established 1920

A STORY OF RAPID GROWTH AND PROGRESS IN MODERN SHERBROOKE

SEVENTEEN YEARS OF SUCCESS

When this business was started, seventeen years ago, at the corner of Wellington Street and Strathcona Square, only one helper was engaged. Today Mr. F. W. Dawson gives employment to twenty people.

Members of the National Standard Parts Association, Sole Agents for and Distributors of Firestone Tires throughout the Eastern Townships, carrying an extensive stock of EVERYTHING in the line of accessories for all cars and trucks, the story of this firm is an illustration of how "great oaks from little acorns grow." For seventeen years its business has been steadily increasing, until now it practically moves along by its own momentum.

Founded by a man of vision who foresaw the rapid development in the manufacture and sale of automobiles, this firm has crowded itself out of several locations, and in 1935 established itself at the present address, 46 Wellington Street South. The ground floor, 120 x 40 feet, is furnished with row upon row of racks showing accessories, parts and tires by the thousands. Of special interest are the Perfect Circle Rings, Batteries—Hart and Viking—and a complete spring service. In the basement is a battery room and a modern machine shop.

Three travelling salesmen are constantly employed selling to the garages in the Eastern Townships.

We take particular pleasure in congratulating the City of Sherbrooke on the attainment of its 100th birthday. We take pride in having played a part in the life of its first century and we are confident the new one about to be ushered in will be one of great progress, making this an increasingly better community in which to live.

DAWSON AUTO PARTS
LIMITED

Richard Smith, Teacher Here In 1812, Was The First To Use Wooden Clock—Excursions In Local School History

Reminiscences of Old Schools and Academies—Separation of School Boards Inaugurated an Era of Permanent Building—Some Biographical Data—Recognition of Fidelity to the Teacher's Creed—Population and School Attendance Shows Changes in Proportion of French and English—Differences in Religion and Language Characteristic of British Commonwealth of Nations—Interesting Personal Mention.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER'S CREED.

I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of tomorrow; that whatsoever the boy soweth, the man shall reap. I believe in the curse of ignorance, in the efficacy of schools, in the dignity of teaching, and in the joy of serving others.

I believe in wisdom as revealed in human lives, as well as in the printed pages of chosen books; in lessons taught, not so much by precept as by example; in ability to work with the hands as well as to think with the brain; in everything that makes life large and lovely.

I believe in beauty in the school room, in daily life, in out-of-doors.

I believe in laughter; in love, in faith, in all ideals and distant hopes that lure us on.

I believe that every hour of every day we receive a just reward for all we are and all we do.

I believe in the present and all its opportunities, in the future and its promises, and in the divine joy of living. Amen.

The above many-sided credo, written by a teacher, Edwin Osgood Grover, may very appropriately serve as text for a contemplation of the history of Sherbrooke's public schools; for it might well have been evolved from the duties performed by hundreds of women and men teachers, and those who were elected to school boards, and persons who conducted private schools—from the time the first woodsman's axe blazed this spot for destiny until the present, when we are enjoying a festal celebration of this city's century of corporation and industrial activity.

Or, if we should select a briefer motto, it must be that of the royal arms, which is so colorfully displayed in Strathcona Square very close to the site of Sherbrooke's first school:

"Dieu et mon droit."

This is a motto imposed above all our activity. If we learn about God we will know what truth is. By the knowledge of truth we know what our rights are.

Unlike many places of history and romance, Sherbrooke did not have its beginning in barbarity. The first settlers brought with them book knowledge as well as experience. Most of them were religious. They brought family Bibles, which in many instances served as library, text-book, and family record. Many home-taught children learned to read and to express themselves in good English by reading Bible stories. Much of that study was done by the light of a tallow dip, or by moonlight, which was sometimes better. Out of that book the parents selected names for their children.

There were little folk here before the year 1800, and soon after that time a school was started.

C. B. Fenton's Drawing Shows First School

In the year 1834, when that worthy sketch artist, C. B. Felton, made the drawing of Sherbrooke which today is prized as a relic, the last building appearing in the sketch to the south of what is now Strathcona Square was Timothy Taylor's jewelry store; next to that, on the site now occupied by the granite building of the Quebec Central and Canadian Pacific railways, stood Sherbrooke's first seat of learning.

Architecturally, it was not a model, they say, although for conveniences and requisites it may have compared favorably with the district schools dear to the memory of many an alumna or alumnus now graduating in the degree of four score.

Most of the early teachers remain to us nameless, but not altogether unsung. The product they turned out has spoken to their credit in the lives and doings of those who were the originators and builders of Sherbrooke's financial, commercial and industrial institutions, and its home-makers.

In a copy of the Sherbrooke Daily Record, dated December 17, 1898, the late Victor E. Morrill, describing this school, wrote:

"Within it were three rows of seats, those in the rear being on a higher level than those in front, so that the eye of the teacher could at all times rest squarely upon each of his pupils."

In the same article he avers that the chief source of the excellent discipline which at all times prevailed was a thicket of birches on the nearby bank of the Magog River.

One of the first czars of three-R's, Richard Smith, came to Lower Forks from Townshead, Vt., in 1812, aged twenty-four years. He brought with him a wooden clock, made in Connecticut, the first one introduced here. From the authority of this reliable timepiece, no doubt, he was enabled to enforce punctuality in attendance at school.

That teacher was the father of Richard Smith, remembered for his inventive genius, particularly in the development of pulp machinery, who lived for a time in the house just back of the Bank of Commerce building on Bank street.

The old school building was the place of worship for the people of Plymouth Congregational Church before the erection of the edifice on Dufferin street.

In 1837-38, during the Papineau rebellion scare, it was used for a barracks.

The building was acquired by John Crossan in 1848, to be made over into a dwelling; but before he finished the work of remodelling, it was destroyed by fire.

So passed into the clouds all that was mortal of the historic old school, but its soul still marches on, bent upon producing masterpieces for every generation.

Village Academy Was On Bank Street

The village academy, next in order, occupied the site where later the H. B. Brown residence was built, now the home of Dr. W. W. Lynch, Bank street. It is described as a two-storey frame clapboard building with two rooms below and two above. The lower floor only was used at first, but subsequently the upper floor was used for girls and the lower for boys.

John Sewell Sanborn, from Gilmanton, N.H., twenty-two years of age, just graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., became principal of the academy in 1842, and continued in that position for years. Mr. Sanborn afterwards received the M.A. degree from Dartmouth, M.A. from Bishop's, honorary D.C.L. from Bishop's, and honorary LL.D. from Dartmouth. He studied law at first in Sherbrooke with Judge Short, and later in Montreal, and practised here. He was also elected to Parliament in 1850, became one of the original members of the Dominion Senate in 1867. On the death of Judge Short, Sir John A. Macdonald, who was Mr. Sanborn's opponent in politics, appointed him Judge of the Superior Court in 1873.

The village academy was fortunate at the outset to have a man of that caliber, youthful, vigorous, and well equipped to head its teaching staff.

A Mr. Coombs is mentioned as principal following.

In a diary kept by Anne Eliza Rankin, fifteen years old, a student in that school, in 1856, she says that her teacher was Miss Robertson. Two sisters of the Hon. J. G. Robertson taught there, and the one mentioned in the diary was evidently Miss Mary Robertson who married a minister named Gordon, and they were the parents of Rev. Charles W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), known for his novels of Canadian western life, "Black Rock," "Sky Pilot," etc. Miss Anne Eliza Rankin became the wife of Mr. Clark Gordon, in his time an outstanding contractor and builder, and their daughter, Mary, is now Mrs. J. W. McKee, of Montreal street.

Early in the 60's a school was established on Market street (now Marquette), where at present the building called "Monument Nationale" stands. That school also contained two storeys, the girls' academy in the upper and boys academy in the lower.

Men and women now living in Sherbrooke remember attending that school under Principals Smith, Mayhew, H. B. Brown and H. D. Lawrence; Miss Curran, Miss Garriety, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Rogers were teachers in the girls' department.

Miss Curran married M. Héliodore Fortier of the fur store on Wellington street; they removed some years after to Montreal. Miss Brooks became the wife of Mr. A. S. Hurd. Mr. Lawrence came here from Coaticook Academy. After teaching for several years he entered the legal profession, but always retained keen interest in education. He was chairman of the school board for many years. The Lawrence School in West Ward is named in his honor. Mr. H. B. Brown also became a prominent lawyer, and for many years was president of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL STAFF IN 1896-97



The above picture of the teaching staff of the Central School was taken in the spring of 1897. Shown in the top row are Miss Jennie Rugg, who became Mrs. J. R. Sangster; Miss Sara E. Robinson, now Mrs. I. W. Brown, of Orford; and Miss Mary Emma Keough, later of Pueblo, Colorado. Those seated are Miss Rebecca Langford Avery, now Mrs. W. B. McCaw, and Miss Sarah Agnes Mitchell, principal for many years.

Have Not Forgotten How To Play Hookey

While many who attended this school have passed on, a few of the lads may yet be seen about Sherbrooke streets,—and they haven't forgotten how to play hookey to go fishin' on the trout streams and lakes. "Ted" Stevens graduated into Mr. Walton's printing office a few doors down the street and later from the Sherbrooke Examiner, and is taking a post graduate course at the old shop on Wellington street. Some of the girls became teachers, many took the degree of chatelaine, all leaders in some sphere; a few yet remain as leaders in social, religious and beneficent work.

Some can remember as far back as when they recited "Old Dog Tray," or "My Mother," or perhaps that one "The Signs of Rain," beginning:

"The hollow winds begin to blow,
The clouds look back, the glass is low."

Or they may recollect some poor indolent boy, working out his punishment for not knowing his lessons, sobbing over the line for a required twenty-five times

Only by hard toil—"
Only by hard toil—"

Of course he would learn by that penalty, that life is not what we might desire to make it.

Perhaps there is no boy alive today would own up to being a party to the trick,—but they say Principal H. D. Lawrence had a habit of handing out as a punishment the writing of certain lines from the history book (the same lines each time), to be placed on his desk when they entered in the morning. These written pages went into Mr. Lawrence's waste basket in the course of the forenoon; and at noon the boys retrieved them. In this way they accumulated a stock so that one writing served for many offences. We don't know what happened when the teacher found out what they were doing, but no doubt he adopted a different and severer plan. Arthur Fraser and Charlie Foss could tell if they would.

The punishments are the first things to be forgotten, however. Things beautiful, thoughts which garnish the soul, bits of knowledge that build up character, and the sympathetic bond between teacher and pupil,—these are what linger in memory, and assemble themselves categorically with the dreams, friendships and romances of youth.

During this same period of Sherbrooke school history, the Lennoxville Grammar School attracted attention, and some of the ambitious, hardy boys among whom were Norreys and Ned Worthington, walked that distance of three miles morning and evening, in all weathers, to take a course there. Dr. Norreys Worthington during his career contributed much of his knowledge, gleaned from higher institutions, some in Europe, to the health of Sherbrooke as well as to its political welfare. Col. E. B. Worthington, N.P., once mayor of Sherbrooke, at present, as in the past, attends to the stabilizing process of binding contracts and "willing" the accumulated wealth of the people into its proper futurity.

Succeeding schools were located, one a little further up on Market street; one at what is now the corner of Queen and Montcalm streets where Mr. J. W. Woodside of the J. S. Mitchell Co. resides.

In the latter Miss Cockburn taught, and the Misses Jessie, Clara and Rebecca Bottome, who later conducted a private school on Moore street.

Mr. Henry Caswell for some years had a private school on Frontenac street, in the Bradley building. He afterwards taught the boys at the Reform School in the jail building.

Besides the schools here mentioned, there were others of which records are not at hand.

Only $2,100 Levied For Schools In 1866

For the year 1866 the sum of $2,100 in all was levied in Sherbrooke for educational purposes, and a government grant added of $336.20 gave the city $2,436.20 to spend on education. The population was then 5,899, and there were five elementary and several private schools besides the nunnery and academy. At the time Sherbrooke received its city charter, in 1874, the population had reached 6,500.

Until the year 1877 all the schools were administered by one board of commissioners, but in December, 1876, an act had been passed in the Legislature providing for the election of two boards, one for Catholic and one for Protestant residents. In 1877 there were two boards of commissioners elected in Sherbrooke, and it was then that school building of a permanent character began. The Central School was built then, and a little earlier the Seminary of St. Charles Borromée.

The Academy on Queen street was built in 1878, afterwards called the Cambridge School, and now Mitchell School, so named in commemoration of the long and valued services as teachers of the Misses Agnes and Jennie Mitchell.

Prospect street school, erected in 1882, cost $4,000. It is now abandoned, the pupils of that locality being accommodated at Mitchell School. The names of Miss Sutton, Miss Henrietta Odell, Miss Amelia Stevens, and Miss Wearne are recalled in the early history of that school. In 1885 the East Ward School was built, and in 1911 the Lawrence School on Drummond road, to which an extra storey was added in 1915.

In 1897 the pupils in the combined Protestant schools numbered 613, the city's population being nearly 11,000. The French and English Catholic proportion of the population had at that time reached a large percentage. It is said that in the log cabin days of Sherbrooke only one Frenchman was here, and in 1837 at the time of the Papineau rebellion, there were only two or three, who were carefully interned for fear they would assist the enemy. The proportionate increase, however, for many years, has been very greatly in favor of the Catholic French; yet in the past forty years the total attendance in Protestant schools has increased steadily from 613 in 1897 to 958 in 1937. Last

Continued on Page 7.

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L. J. FOLEY,
PRESIDENT.

A wealth of business information may be obtained from the files and resources of the Chamber of Commerce. This fact, in itself, is one of many advantages offered by the Chamber that will prove valuable to business and professional men and women. This is just one of the many advantages that may be derived from membership in the local branch of the Chamber of Commerce. Members of all types of business and professions are brought together with their leaders, thus bringing about friendly co-operation and the promotion of the better interests of the city. In bringing together men and women interested in different fields of trade life, groups are formed in order that their individual problems may be discussed and corrected. Another important function of the Chamber, as a united body, is the promotion of building activities, in both residential and business districts; it also encourages industries to locate here, supports any movement that will beautify the city and all civic projects that are worthy of merit. A special endeavor of the Chamber of Commerce has been to encourage citizens to buy at home from local merchants. You can do your part toward making Sherbrooke a better place in which to live and work by supporting the local branch of the Chamber of Commerce. Obtain a membership in this civic and business organization.



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Richard Smith, Teacher Here In 1812, Was The First To Use Wooden Clock—Excursion In Local School History

Continued from Page 6.

year there were 902.

In 1898, when the population had reached 11,000, the East Ward School was overcrowded and had to be enlarged. Mr. H. D. Lawrence was chairman of the board then, Mr. Henry A. Odell secretary, Miss Mary Steere, for a long time teacher there, was then principal, Miss Mountain assistant.

First Kindergarten Class About 1890

About 1890 a kindergarten class was established in the old Academy building on Market street. In 1898, with Miss MacLagan as principal, a transition class was added in charge of Miss Nellie Baird, now Mrs. John McCaw, of Sherbrooke. In 1898 also there was a specialist in French, M. de Bellefontaine, and in music Mr. Fletcher, organist of St. Peter's. The first specialist in music, about 1885, Miss Dora Daigneau, continued in that position until her marriage to Dr. G. E. Hyndman in 1891.

Miss Jennie Mitchell came to Sherbrooke in 1883 to teach in Central School, but after only one week there, was called to the Academy to substitute for Mr. Ford, and she taught in the latter school for many years, as several standbys of the Chamber of Commerce and many prominent today in business can pleasurably remember.

Central School is linked strongly with the career of Miss S. Agnes Mitchell, many years its principal. This school was devoted to elementary and model school work. In 1896-97 Miss Mitchell had four assistants who appear with her in the accompanying picture taken at the close of that year. Top row: Miss Jennie Rugg, Miss Sara E. Robinson, Miss Mary Emma Keough; seated, Miss Rebecca Langford Avery, Miss S. A. Mitchell.

The picture was taken on the occasion of two teachers resigning. Miss Rugg became Mrs. J. R. Sangster and Miss Keough had accepted a position in the schools of Pueblo, Colorado, U.S.A., in which city her father, mother and siser then resided. She remained there teaching in Danforth School, district 20, for nearly thirty years until her passing in 1927. Miss Robinson is now Mrs. I. W. Brown, her husband, who died three years ago, known for many years as an official of Orford Township, where they resided on the Montreal Road, not far from Sherbrooke. Miss Avery remains in Sherbrooke, and she has not forgotten how to teach, for as Mrs. W. B. McCaw she conducts a private school in their residence on Quebec street.

The Central School had for many years a large attendance, from 150 in 1897 to 339 in 1921, some of the teachers each year taking care of from fifty to seventy pupils in one room. Eight teachers were required there for part of that time.

In the last ten years a shift in population has reduced the attendance at Central, but it still keeps its reputation for thorough work under Miss I. Nourse's principalship, with Miss Winifred Wiggett and Miss Isabel Sherman assistants. In 1898 the pupil register contained such familiar names as Ames, Davidson, Fuller, Greenshields, Southwood, Webster, McBain, Atto, Reid Moe Dunsmore, Sangster, etc.

Connected with the teaching staff of Central School in the earlier days were Mrs. Rogers, Miss Dowler, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Alma Wilson, Miss Hicks and others.

Miss Elizabeth Horton's name appears on the Central School staff during the populous days of that school, and she has followed the crowd to Mitchell, now the largest Protestant school in the city, where she devotes her experience and tact to the principalship of it, and the oversight of the other grade schools. The enrollment at Mitchell School this year was 395. This building occupies a beautiful site at the north side of Portland Square, and presents an attractive appearance with its vine-clad walls, shade trees and well-kept lawns. On the grounds there is a tennis court for the use of the scholars. The old high school was erected in 1878, and in 1915 the present building, Mitchell School, was completed at the approximate cost of $75,000. In 1897 the old high school was awarded first prize by the Provincial Council of Public Instruction for the most artistic and best kept grounds in the province.

The first principal of the Boys' Academy at Queen and Cambridge streets now Mitchell School, was Mr. C. W. Parkin; others following: Major Hewton, Mr. Ford, Miss Jennie Mitchell, Miss Laura Van Vliet (the first supervisor), Mr. J. H. Keller, though not in that order.

Today's Up-To-Date Schools

The present High School, situated on an eminence on the east side of Ontario street, opposite Howard Park, and overlooking the Magog and St. Francis Valleys and the best residential portion of the city, was constructed in 1924. J. M. Jenckes, chairman, William Wright, Rev. G. Ellery Read, D.D., Dr. F. H. Bradley and James P. Watson, secretary,-composed the Board of Protestant School Commissioners at that time. The cost of the building was $100,-000. The building itself is attractive and the grounds and tennis court nicely kept.

Mr. Wright W. Gibson, B.A., (Columbia), is principal. Besides the regular high curriculum, the extra class activities are extensive: in athletics, basketball, hockey, track competitions, tennis; various clubs, musical and social affairs; debates and dramatics; and the making and publishing of the class magazine "The Dumbel."

Special subjects in the curriculum are home economics, art, mechanical and geometrical drawing, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting and music.

Number of pupils enrolled this year, 295.

About forty teachers are employed in the combined schools. Changes of personnel there are, as matter of course, each year, some going to other places, some leaving the profession, while others come to fill their places. Every year several of the young lady teachers slip into the sea of matrimony, and many, heightening the dignity of the profession, remain to the end of the way, always loyal to every clause in the teacher's creed, for the work is ever romantic and alluring. Among the changes in High are the departure of Mr. Donald Macdonald (also on the staff of Mitchell School), who will enter for a degree at Queen's University, Kingston; also the retirement of Miss Alice Griggs, for a long time art director, and for forty-six years a teacher, most of that time in Sherbrooke.

Bishop's College and its College School in Lennoxville, have figured quite largely in the higher education of Sherbrooke youth, while McGill, Harvard, Victoria, Queen's, Stanstead College and other universities have had a share. Bishop's College, incorporated in 1843, was established in Lennoxville in 1845 by Bishop Mountain of Quebec, and granted a royal charter in 1853, empowering that institution to confer degrees in the several arts and the faculties of Divinity, Law and Medicine. Bishop's is well past its centenary of usefulness and growth.

An Outstanding Figure

In contemplating the history of Sherbrooke schools, an outstanding figure appears,—Inspector Henry Hubbard, his itinerancy being the district of St. Francis in which he succeeded Mr. M. Child.

Mr. Hubbard was the son of Phineas Hubbard who with his family came from Massachusetts and settled in Stanstead early in the 19th century. Henry, born on July 1, 1825, was one of the youngest of a large family. His sister Catherine married Samuel A. Hurd, residing in Eaton. They were the grandparents of F. S. Rugg, Esq., of Sherbrooke.

Mr. Hubbard was educated at Stanstead Seminary, St. Johnsbury, (Vt.) Academy, and received an honorary M.A. degree from the University of Vermont; was for several years principal of Craftsbury (Vt.) Academy. In 1854 he married Lois F. Carr, of Waterford, Vt., daughter of Rev. David Carr. In 1856 they went to Barnston, Stanstead County, where he was for two years principal of the Academy, then a prominent institution. A year at the head of Danville Academy followed; then he was appointed Inspector of Schools for St. Francis district, and they came to Sherbrooke to reside. The boys and girls of the schools he visited, and the teachers, too, stood in awe of his coming, for although kindly, he was thorough; his spectacles, dipped close to the paper, did not miss anything.

Major Thompson (later Lt.-Col.) whose parental home was in Leeds, Megantic County, became inspector next in order; then followed Major Hewton, formerly principal of Sherbrooke Academy. Mr. W. O. Rothney, M.A., Ph.D., now professor of education at Bishop's, and a member of the Provincial Protestant Council of Public Instruction, succeeded him and later became high school inspector. Some regional readjustment occurred at that time, and Mr. J. H. Hunter was assigned to the district which included the city of Sherbrooke, and subsequently the family resided here.

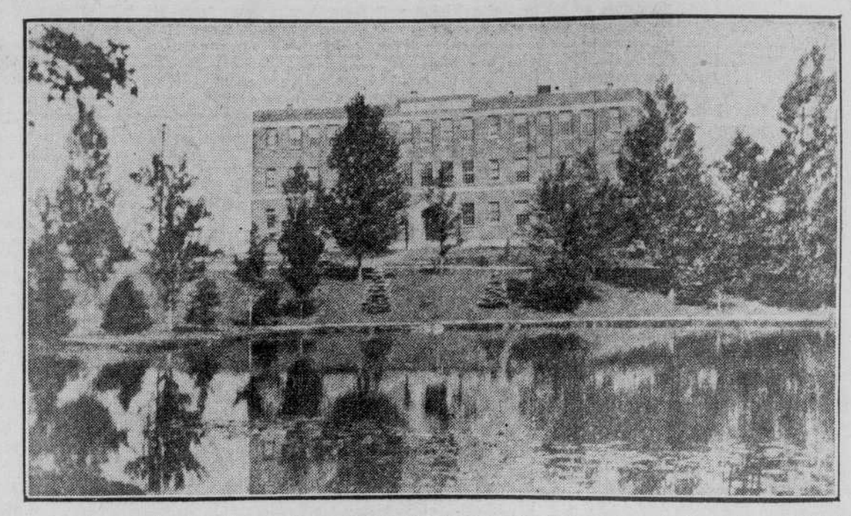
Mr. Hunter is a native of Ontario; educated in rural school, and Collingwood High School, whence he matriculated into Toronto University, from which he obtained the degree of B.A.; from McMaster, M.A., and from Toronto, B.Paed., besides special course in Chicago University. He was principal of North Hatley School when it was raised to the high school standard; principal of Coaticook Academy; principal of Cowansville High School, and on June 30 just past completed twenty-five years service as inspector of schools for this district, and is retiring to private life. He brought to that service, in addition to high educational attainments, many sterling perspnal qualities, and the ability to speak to students on a fellowship basis in language they could understand and remember. He has always been an ardent student, preparing college studies during the busy round of duty, and now has completed the necessary reading for the D.Paed. course in Toronto University. Upon finishing a required thesis he will be entitled to that degree.

When at Coaticook, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Dora Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hill of that place. They have three children, Newman, in business in Sherbrooke; Elwood in the post office at Calgary, Alta., and Gladys, on the teaching staff of Mitchell School, Sherbrooke. His great-grandparents on the Hunter side came from the north of Ireland and settled in Spring Hill, N.S.; ancestry on the maternal side were from Cheltenham, England. His father, James Hunter, and mother, were born in Canada and resided in Caledon, Ont.

This very incomplete survey of the history of education in Sherbrooke may appear to emphasize the physical phases more than the spiritual, but in truth, notwithstanding the visible proofs of growth and strength as shown in structural equipment and comparison of numbers, the spiritual significance of past years asserts itself. Whatever glory and scintillation the retrospect contains has not passed away. It is permanent as the heavens and adds pigmentary luster to the halo of the present. The service and sacrifice of those who taught, as well as the fidelity of their subject pupils to the chalked line of curriculum, are a heritage well applied today.

Among the many provisions the Creator has made against monotony and decay, we must recognize the blessings of difference in religion and language. These blessings are abundantly distributed in the British commonwealth of nations, and our province and city shares favorably in them.

SHERBROOKE'S MODERN HIGH SCHOOL



In sharp contrast to the one-room village school of one hundred years ago is the modern, completely equipped Sherbrooke High School of today situated on Ontario street overlooking Howard's Park. This is the pride of the Sherbrooke Protestant School system which in addition boasts four splendid elementary schools.

Roman Catholic Schools.

In the year 1877 the schools of the Province of Quebec were legislated into different friendly camps, and this provision applied at once to Sherbrooke, that each group in its ideal way might reach the summit of Parnassus and the abodes of Elysium.

The Catholic schools of Sherbrooke have developed and increased greatly since the first convent was built in 1857 by Rev. Father Dufresne, under the direction of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

Now there are in East Ward two academies, St. John Baptiste and Ste. Marie; in West Ward the academies of Larocque and Notre-Dame du Cenacle, and Racine School; in Centre Ward the Sacred Heart Academy; in North Ward the Ste. Therese Academy.

The pupils in these schools during the season just past numbered about 4,500, and there are about 132 teachers. This does not include nine classes in Mont Notre-Dame, and three classes in the Normal School.

The newest school edifice, completed this year, is the Sacred Heart Academy at the corner of Gillespie and Ball streets, near Racine Park. The building is three-storey with basement. The main entrance, facing the street corner gives a striking monumental effect, ornamental in a broad sense befitting its purpose and the architectural scope of the building. The staircase windows, uninterrupted from base to roof, add another distinctive mark. The school is modernly equipped, providing for eighteen classes, and has libraries, music room, commercial school, manual training department, and to be added this summer a science laboratory. The section set apart for the Brothers' residence is capacious from kitchen and parlors, to recreation rooms, and dormitories, the latter on the upper floor. There is also a beautiful chapel. A large theatre is provided for convocations and plays, in which special attention has been given to acoustic laws. A steam heating plant and air conditioning system provide for the maintenance of temperature and purity of air to a desired degree. The land and building cost $175,-000. A large campus for use of students is being developed. The school is pleasant to look at, and in all directions from its ample windows beautiful Sherbrooke delights the eye. Superior Brother Sebastian, whose regime has brought distinction to the academy, is leaving this year, having completed his six-year term.

In 1875, antecedent to the passage of the separate school act, the Seminary of St. Charles Borromée was established at the present site at the top of Marquette street hill, under Bishop Racine. A large addition was made then to the original building, a three-storey and mansard brick with a tower, to more than double its capacity. The original building was used for a business school. Additions were again made in 1878, 1882, and 1889. It was partially detroyed by fire in 1897, being at once rebuilt on a larger scale, the completed structure in 1899 taking on architectural symmetry in its present modern design. A corner stone document found during the demolition of the old structure shows that for the addition made in 1878, Henry Beckett did the masonry and G. G. Bryant the woodwork. Since 1899 additions were made in 1912 and 1927, and the building is now an imposing ornament, and the institution's influence is far-reaching. Its patron saint, Carlo Borromeo (Latin spelling), was born at the castle of Arona on Lake Maggiore, Italy, in 1538. He became archbishop of Milan, and was the founder of an academy of learned persons. His publication, Noctes Vaticanae, contained their memoirs. He built seminaries, colleges, etc.; died in 1584, canonised in 1610.

During the sixty-two years past the attendance at the Seminary has multiplied by six, and not only serves Sherbrooke, but has many resident students who come from outlying villages and towns.

A most interesting feature is the museum, containing a multitude of curios, coins and documents. At first started by Superior Rev. J. H. T. Roy in 1894 as a collection of coins, it is now a serious museum, an institution in itself.

Le Borroméen, the April-May number of the Seminary's paper, contains a Sherbrooke centenary section, full of interesting historical data.

The present active directorate of the Seminary includes: Rt. Rev. Canon Victor Vincent, superior; Rt. Rev. Canon Michel Couture, vice-superior and prefect of studies; Rt. Rev. Canon J. N. Codère, procurator; Rt. Rev. Canon Léon Marcotte, curator of museum; Rev. H. Morin, Rev. N. Pépin, Rev. J. Veilleux, Rev. J. L. St. Laurent, Rev. H. Dubuc, directors.

St. Patrick's Academy

St. Patrick's Academy, one of the outstanding schools of the Province of Quebec, is the only English speaking Catholic school in the Eastern Townships. Established at the present location on Belvidere street north, in 1911, its silver jubilee was celebrated last year with appropriate doings. This institution serves the parish of St. Patrick's, the Very Rev. J. C. Canon McGee incumbent. In addition to a regular academic curriculum, this school gives a four year high school course. The Academy was organized under the late Very Rev. E. C. Canon Fisette, with the co-operation of the Catholic School Commission of Sherbrooke. An auxiliary board of commissioners was formed to administer it, the members at first being: D. McManamy, chairman, J. H. Walsh, Firmin Campbell, D. J. Steele and M. A. Hawkins secretary-treasurer, with Rev. Bro. Cassian of the Presentation Brothers as principal. The building has been enlarged twice owing to pupil increase. This year the enrollment numbered 170; of these forty-three were French-speaking, and a few non-Catholic. Some are from the country and nearby towns.

Athletic activities are enthusiastically enjoyed by the pupils. Their teams have won championships in lacrosse, hockey, etc., and trophies in track events and tennis.

In tracing the footsteps of St. Patrick (this Academy's patron saint), "from the cradle to the grave, by the names of places named after him," one writer lists twenty-three places, from Kilpatrick in Dumbartonshire, where the Scottish people claim he was born, to County Down on the eastern coast of Northern Ireland, where at Saul (Sabbal-patrick—barn of Patrick) he baptized the chieftain Dichu on his own threshing floor, and where after further missions he came home to die. The writer fails, however, to include in the list the very numerous places where, since his death, Mrach 17th, 496, his spirit has rested. They would include notably the City of Sherbrooke and St. Patrick's Academy, from whence he does not send out serpents into the Irish Sea, but impels real lively wrigglers into the sea of life. His representative in the Academy is Rev. Brother Alexis, and the Committee comprises: Mr. J. H. Walsh, chairman, and Messrs. Firmin Campbell, D. J. McManamy, J. R. Simms, W. F. Steele and M. A. Workman, secretary-treasurer.

Any review of more than a century of progress must of course omit many things of great importance, and in the present case the air is full of names and events and facts clamoring for a place and making one's head swim with desire to express them. The romances real and suggested would fill many an interesting book. So reluctantly we close the chapter.

—James Potter Keough.

Conductor: "What are you doing with those towels in your suitcase?"

Passenger (with presence of mind):: "Oh, they are some I used last time I was on this train. I had them washed and brought them back."

71 WELLINGTON STREET NORTH.

Elizabeth Bradley
FOUNDATION GARMENTS AND MODES

Fashion forms a large portion of the arts. Without it, life would be as dull and colourless as an Egyptian mummy pit. The inscrutable laws of Beauty lead us on, from change to change, from old to new, from grace to grace.

Correct fitting is usually as important as proper designing. Miss Bradley is a graduate corsetiere, and not only deals in Fashions in dresses, etc., but carries a large line of remedial garments for both men and women. She has been in this business on Wellington Street for thirty years, the last four in her own shop. Customers come from Montreal and other distant places to take advantage of her stock.

Surgical and Medical supports comprise the well-known makes of Fisher & Burpee, Limited, and H. & S. Camp Company of Canada, Limited. Corsets comprise the makes of Lady Mac of Canada, Limited, Tru-Form, Nature's Rival and Le Gant.

However, chief interest centres in dresses, coats, negligees, lingerie—wash dresses, linens, silks, chiffons, laces, knitted suits and cotton string. Provision is made for large sizes and undersizes ranging from 12 to 20 and from 38½ to 50 with half sizes for those who require them.

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one of the young, growing business establishments doing our part in the progress of the City of Sherbrooke—and in the interests of the citizens of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships.

We are happy too, at this time, to extend our congratulations and best wishes to the City of Sherbrooke on the attainment of its 100th Anniversary. May the next century be as prosperous and happy.

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Development Of Lennoxville During Past Hundred Years Closely Linked With That Of Its Nearest Neighbor

Lennoxville Educational Institutions, Especially Bishop's University, Draw Large Number of Sherbrooke Residents —Town Is Rapidly Assuming Importance an as Industrial Centre.

Citizens of Lennoxville are proudly joining with other towns of the Eastern Townships in extending congratulations and best wishes to Sherbrooke, the Queen City of the Eastern Townships, on the occasion of the celebration of her hundredth anniversary as an industrial center.

Lennoxville, with a population of nearly two thousand, situated only three miles to the south, is Sherbrooke's nearest neighbor, and many who work in Sherbrooke reside in Lennoxville, and vice-versa.

Although Lennoxville is primarly a residential town, there are many progressive businesses here, and there is probably no more attractive or wide-awake town in the beautiful Eastern Townships. It has long since ceased to be regarded merely as a suburb of Sherbrooke, but is in itself an important center of both industrial and commercial activity, and every year great strides are made in its development.

The beauty of the town with its clean, well laid out streets, many of which are lined by trees, its well kept homes with their spacious lawns and beautiful flower gardens, appeals to the home lover. Added to the beauty of the town is the fact that it can boast the clearest and purest drinking water in the district.

A great wealth of scenic beauty is also to be found as one nears the acres of well cultivated land on the Experimental Farm, on the edge of the town, and here farmers come from miles around to seek expert advice on matters pertaining to their occupation.

Bishop's University and Schools.

Above the confluence of the Massawippi and St. Francis rivers stands the University of Bishop's College, often called "the Oxford of Canada." Here, in a setting unsurpassed for its natural beauty, with its spacious lawns, surrounding trees and gardens, the life and work of a great university is carried on, for the members of the Faculty and students in residence there share in a common life. The series of buildings include the students' rooms, lecture halls, library, laboratories, etc., and on the University property are to be seen tennis courts, two good fields for football, a nine-hole golf course, a gymnasium, a skating rink and an excellent field for skiing.

The members of the Faculty are distinguished graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and the best Canadian universities. Both members of the Faculty and graduates are each year bringing home new glory and honour to their Alma Mater which has served Canadians so splendidly for ninety-four years.

Closely associated with Bishop's University and the Town of Lennoxville is the Ross School, or Bishop's College School, as it is now called. Here a large enrolment of boys and Faculty also bring esteem to the town, for here one of the finest and smartest cadet corps in Canada receive their training.

The Lennoxville High School was erected on Academy Hill in 1913 and an addition built in 1932 to accommodate the increased number of pupils. St. Anthony's School, taught by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, built on Church street about thirteen years ago, offers fine educational facilities to the Roman Catholic children.

Maple Products Shipped To Distant Points.

Among the successful concerns in Lennoxville is the Quebec Maple Products, managed by Robert M. Boright, which sells more maple products in the Dominion of Canada than any other concern, and has been shipping steadily to Kingston, Jamaica; Paris, France; London, England; Chicago, Ill.; and other distant points. According to Mr. Boright, four million pounds of sugar were expected from the Province of Quebec last year, and this means a great deal to the Eastern Townships, a great maple produce centre.

A recent addition to the town's industries is the Philip Carey Company, Ltd., manufacturers of asbestos and asphalt products, the parent body of which is located in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Screen Plate Company of Canada is another important industry. This concern installed a chromium plating plant and is in a position to handle various kinds of industrial plating.

A printing establishment of note in the Eastern Townships is the Beck Press. This business, which extends to Stanstead, Bury and other surrounding localities, has shown an increase every year since 1930.

One of Lennoxville's more recently established firms which sells from coast to coast and also does a considerable exporting business is the C. N. Bolduc Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of braided cordage. This company was formed in 1933 when C. N. Bolduc purchased the equipment of the Aero Manufacturing Company with which he had been associated for fifteen years. He is manager of the new industry, which is growing steadily.

The Co-Operative Wool Growers, Limited, managed by L. V. Parent, has a warehouse on Conley street and a large office building on Main street. Large shipments of wool are received here annually from the farmers, and graded. Here also, blankets, motor rugs and wool are sold.

The W. A. Bown Woodworking Factory was established over forty years ago by W. A. Bown. The present factory was built in 1914 and is equipped with the most modern machinery, including one of the latest dry kilns.

Hunting's Dairy, owned by the five Hunting brothers, distributes ice cream, cream and milk, and Glass' Dairy, owned by W. E. Glass, "Willowdale Dairy," owned by the Beattie Bros., and "Fairview Farm Dairy," owned by Charles I. Herring, are all thriving businesses.

The Clarke and Stewart firm started in business in 1913 as a flour and feed concern and five years ago started making "C. and S." dairy and poultry feed.

C. C. Chaddock's store is one of Lennoxville's important commercial establishments. After graduating from the Ontario Business College, at Belleville, Ont., with honors in all subjects pertaining to a business education, Mr. Chaddock began work as a junior clerk for the firm of C. S. White on September 1st, 1904. The following year C. F. Wiggett joined the firm and the business was carried on under the name of White and Wiggett, doing a business in groceries, shelf hardware, flour, feed and coal. With the exception of about two years, Mr. Chaddock continued with that firm until July 1, 1933, when both members of the firm retired. Then William Clark took over the flour, feed and coal part of the business and Mr. Chaddock the grocery and hardware end of it.

The John Nichol and Sons, Reg., Meat Market was established in 1897, temporarily abandoned during the war when Mr. Nichol gave up the meat business to devote his time to his farm, "Hillhurst Home," on the Waterville Road, and then reopened in 1921 when a butcher shop was established. In 1923 the cold storage plant was built and four years later Mr. Nichol entered the wholesale business.

In 1928 the Alexander Market branch in Sherbrooke was opened and in 1930 the present building in Lennoxville was completed and a new retail market and enlarged wholesale trade developed.

Since the death of Mr. Nicol in 1932, the business has been carried on by his sons, Wesley and Howard.

Hart Montgomery, who operates an up-to-date men's wear and dry goods store, has been doing exceedingly well and has an optimistic

Continued on Page 9.



Good Fresh Groceries

THAT WILL PLEASE AND SATISFY YOU ALWAYS.

We maintain a full line of all kinds of highest quality groceries. If you don't see what you want, ask for it—it's ten chances to one that we have it. Fresh vegetables grown in our own garden are picked daily and kept in our cooling system until delivered at your door. In winter we have the largest and best variety of good local and imported vegetables and fruits in town.

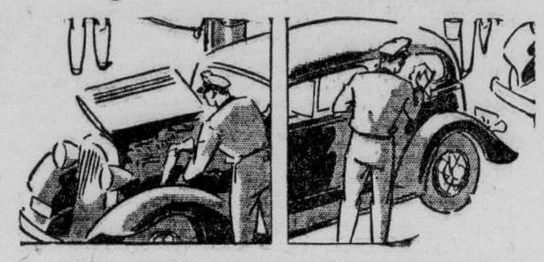
SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS, VARNISHES AND OILS.

C. C. CHADDOCK

LENNOXVILLE — Tel. 271 - 272

WE EXTEND OUR BEST WISHES TO THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

Congratulations to Sherbrooke



"If your car has weak knees or a tummy that's sick,
Take it to Bowen & Bailey Garage mighty quick.
They'll operate on it and 'twill be better soon,
Then you'll be out riding again, under the moon!"

B&B GARAGE

LENNOXVILLE — Tel. 363

Our Congratulations to SHERBROOKE!



For Health Abounding

To drink at least a pint of milk each day should be a point of pride with every man and woman, young and old. For it means that you are being wise and sensible. It means that you are giving yourself everything your brain and body need for utmost well being. Proteins for energy. Mineral salts for sturdy bones and teeth. Vitamins for protection against illness. Much else, that is good, besides! It means that you are using the food of foods as Nature meant you to—FOR HEALTH ABOUNDING!

GLASS' DAIRY

LENNOXVILLE

TELEPHONE 234-w.

Best Wishes to Sherbrooke



Nine Times Out of Ten

When a man passes a complimentary remark about the appearance of a lady, the first thing he has noticed about her is the neat, smart arrangement of her hair. And very often, if you ask her where she has it done she will say:

MRS. JAMES STAPLES'
BEAUTY SHOPPE
LENNOXVILLE—Phone 7



Remember Last Winter?

Do you recall how suddenly the bitter cold of last Winter "blew in"? It was a mean experience for those caught with empty bins or cheap substitute fuels. To avoid such an unpleasant happening fill your bin now with good coal. Better put in your order today. We have RUSSIAN, SCOTCH, WELSH and AMERICAN ANTHRACITE.

CLARKE & STEWART

LENNOXVILLE — Tel 39.

CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE.

We extend congratulations and best wishes to Sherbrooke on her 100th Birthday.



NOW is the Time to BUILD!

That house or cottage you have always wanted — or perhaps you need some re-modelling done in your home — an extra clothes closet, an attic bedroom, set in bookshelves, a breakfast nook, a window seat — or some other improvement.

Come in and let's talk it over, what may seem to be a large job — may in reality require only a little lumber and a few hours' work.

W. A. BOWN

HARDWOOD FLOORING
MOULDINGS
HOUSE TRIM
DOORS AND SASH
FRAMES
STAIR RAILING
NEWEL POSTS
BIRCH, STAIR TREADS
CABINETS
BOXES, ETC.

We also carry a stock of TEN TEST, Beaver Board, Gyproc, roofing and Brandram-Henderson Paints and Varnishes.

LENNOXVILLE PHONE 11



Here is a store where a full line of the most up to the minute styles and colours are carried at moderate prices.

HART MONTGOMERY

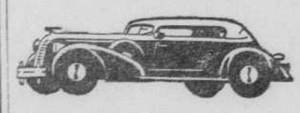
A Shop for Men and Women

LENNOXVILLE

Men's Furnishings and smallwares.

GREETINGS TO SHERBROOKE!

CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO SHERBROOKE!



Lennoxville's Best Known Establishment.

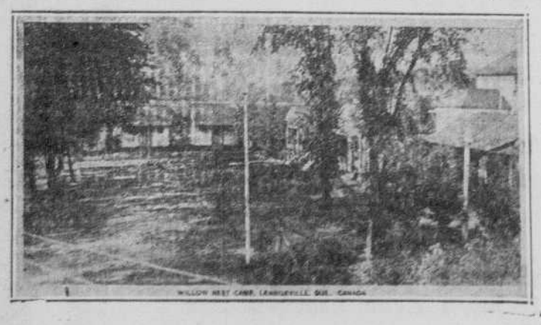
Gives you day and night service. Taxi, trucking, moving.

WOOD FOR SALE.

HAWES' LIVERY

LENNOXVILLE

Phone 300



Make your holiday trip a pleasant one....

After a long journey, it's most important to have a good night's sleep before continuing the next day. "Willow Nest Cabins," in peaceful and picturesque Lennoxville, are the tourists' "paradise." For here are cabins along the river's edge, where you can take an early morning plunge, or go for a boat ride. It's just a step to the Post Office on Main street, where you can mail a letter to tell the folks back home of your progress. The 'bus into the City of Sherbrooke runs regularly and the fare is cheap. Bennett's Store near his cabins includes everything you'll need to make your stay complete and comfortable, and when you are ready to leave, Bennett's Gas Pumps will "fill 'er up" for you.

"WILLOW NEST CABINS"

M. J. BENNETT, PROP.

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

The most up-to-date and sanitary camps between Quebec and the U. S. border. 3 miles south of Sherbrooke.

GREETINGS TO THE CITY OF SHERBROOKE!

Congratulations Sherbrooke!



What kind of a "first impression" does your letterhead make on your customer? Does it make him say, "There's a firm worth doing business with"?

We are experts in helping you design a letterhead that will fit your exact business requirements. Consult us today regarding your business printing problems.

BECK PRESS REG'D.

JOB PRINTING

Phone 133, LENNOXVILLE, Que.

The MAYOR, COUNCILLORS and CITIZENS of the

TOWN OF LENNOXVILLE

Extend to the

CITY OF SHERBROOKE

Congratulations and Best Wishes

on the occasion of their

100th Birthday

Visitors to Sherbrooke's Centenary celebrations will also receive a hearty welcome at Lennoxville, where they will find good meals and comfortable lodgings. The scenic beauty of the town, with its prosperous homes and tree lined streets, makes the tourist feel "At home away from home" — and you will find the regular and inexpensive bus service into Sherbrooke most convenient.

Now is the time for ex-residents of Lennoxville to pay that visit to their old home town that they have been promising themselves.

For further information write:

H. W. S. DOWNS, Mayor. W. R. BAKER, Sec.-Treas.

— COUNCILLORS

V. R. BEATTIE — NORREYS A. HUNTING — LEE M. WATSON
THOMAS W. F. SAUNDERS — WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG — LOUIS F. CODERE

Development Of Lennoxville During Past Hundred Years Closely Linked With That Of Its Nearest Neighbor

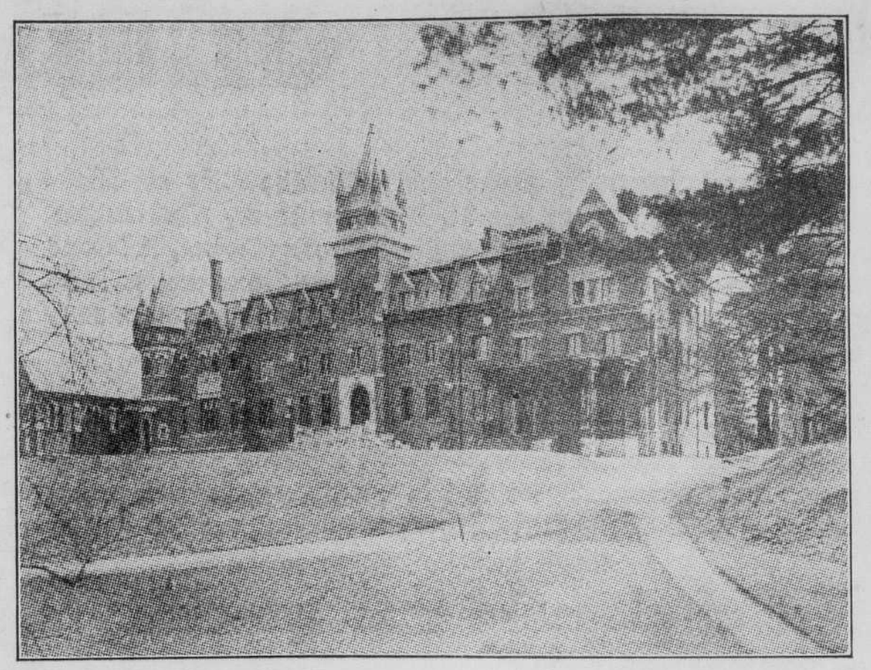
Continued from Page 8.

outlook and faith in the future.

Wharram Bros. Meat Market, situated on Depot street, where both western and local beef is bought and sold, The College Cleaners, an up-to-date dry cleaning establishment, owned and operated by Dudley Williams, Hunting & Loach Restaurant, Hawes' Livery, Gay's Taxi, "Willow Nest Cabins," owned by M. J. Bennett, McKindsey's Drug Store, Locke's Service Station, the B. and B. Garage, Guy's Filling Station, the Lotty Beauty Parlor, Mrs. James Staples' Beauty Shoppe, also contribute to the industrial, commercial and social life of the town.

"Rockholme Gardens," owned by C. A. Peterson, and "Vaudrey's Greenhouses," owned by H. L. M. Vaudrey, are two of the town's most beautiful show places.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY — THE OXFORD OF CANADA



Seeped in old world traditions but with the viewpoint of the new, Bishop's University, situated at Lennoxville, has often been called the Oxford of Canada. The above picture, taken from the banks of the St. Francis river, shows the Old Arts building, one of the original sections of the University.

SALVATION ARMY HAS BEEN HERE 52 YEARS

Citadel Was Built Thirty Years Ago—Is and Always Will Be "Army of the Helping Hand."

The Salvation Army has been carrying on its fine work in Sherbrooke for no less than fifty-two years. Up to thirty years ago several buildings were used to house its followers, then the present Citadel was built.

Funds are raised at different periods during the year to maintain hospitals, hostels, homes for children, etc., throughout the Dominion and especially those in the immediate district. Help is given at Christmas, also during the winter months, to deserving families in this district, and during the past winter and spring some 1,500 meals were supplied.

A number of unemployed men, boys and women, have found employment through the Army's efforts. The officers are in touch with employment agencies as well as with farmers, etc., in the Eastern Townships. Released prisoners find friends in hte Army officers. Hospitals are regularly visited, and railway fares are advanced to reliable persons going to employment or returning to friends. The Army also maintains a branch in Sherbrooke for looking after missing persons.

The Army is still the Army of the helping hand, and the officers find plenty to do with sometimes very little money to do it with.

The local Corps has not only a good Band but a splendid singing company. A good Scout troup also is trained. All the activities are carried on by experienced leaders, who receive no remuneration of any kind.

With a branch of the Salvation Army resident here, it could not be otherwise than that this should be regarded as a substantial contribution towards those forces which make for righteousness and permanent safety.

GREETINGS TO SHERBROOKE!



No matter how many new summer clothes you may buy for your vacation, you will not look well groomed unless your hair is at its best. Make an appointment for a Permanent, Marcel, Finger Wave, Facial or Manicure at:

"The Lotty Beauty Parlor"

Lennoxville. Tel. 225.



Lennoxville citizens feel that they can depend on us for quick, safe service. Our 3 large, comfortable cars are at their disposal day and night. Our drivers are careful and courteous.

GAY'S TAXI

LENNOXVILLE

Telephone 100

GREETINGS TO SHERBROOKE!

Greetings to SHERBROOKE!



Lennoxville is very proud of "Rockholme Gardens"

And it would be well worth your while to make a habit of walking or driving by every few days to see the ever changing panorama of varied coloured blooms.

Here one may also purchase cut flowers for all occasions. Wedding bouquets and funeral designs are a speciality, and are made promptly at a reasonable price, and delivered.

"Rockholme Gardens"

C. A. PETERSON, Prop.

LENNOXVILLE

Telephone 239



A happy 100th birthday to the City of Sherbrooke!

Both tourists and local motorists find it pays to stop at Littlejohn's, where they can obtain maps and information regarding the best roads, etc., while getting a "fill up" with gas and oil. "En-Ar-Co" lubrication and "White Rose" gas, (Ethel or Regular).

We will appreciate your patronage, and shall in return give you conscientious, courteous service.

LITTLEJOHN'S FILLING STATION

LENNOXVILLE

Phone 159-W

Citizens of Lennoxville!

We join with you in extending best wishes to the CITY OF SHERBROOKE on her centenary, and at the same time we assure you of the same high quality meats, fresh and salted fish, vegetables, etc., which you have been accustomed to purchasing at our store.

Wharram Bros.

MEAT MARKET

LENNOXVILLE

Telephone 2.

"Courtesy in our shop or at your door."

Greetings to Sherbrooke!



If you like a quiet place, quick, efficient service, lunches that really taste like mother's — pay a visit to:

Hunting & Loach's RESTAURANT

LENNOXVILLE

Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Tobaccos, Magazines, Canned Goods, etc.

TELEPHONE 201



Its appearance bespeaks your personality.

With a little planning and effort you can have grounds to be proud of. Call on Mr. H. L. M. Vaudry for annual plants and perennials, and he will gladly give you suggestions in the arrangement, of them. His greenhouses are filled with flowering plants, ready to be set out, hanging baskets, cut flowers, etc. Also fresh vegetables of all kinds. All orders filled promptly and delivered.

VAUDRY'S GREENHOUSES

LENNOXVILLE

Tel. 27J

GREETINGS TO SHERBROOKE

Hats-Off to Sherbrooke!



It's Amazing!

How little it really costs to keep that "chic" appearance even when the mercury climbs sky high—for when you have your clothes cleaned the smart new way, they keep their fresh clean look so much longer — and you "feel" so cool in them, too. But the best of it all is —you'll be amazed at the small amount it will cost you at —

College Cleaners

Telephone 75-J

LENNOXVILLE

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AGENTS:

EAST ANGUS—John Therrien (Collected Mon. & Thurs.)

COOKSHIRE—Pope's Store. (Collected Mon. & Thurs.)

NORTH HATLEY—Woodard's Store. (Collected Tues. & Fri.)

Sherbrooke We Greet You!



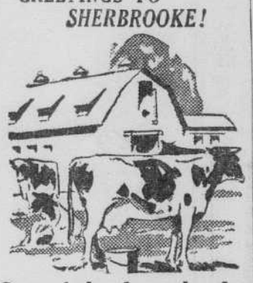
A Hint to Motorists!

Here is a service station where you really get that "extra" service without having to ask for it, free air, windshield washing, information about the best roads, etc., all this is given efficiently and cheerfully while your gas tank is being filled with Red, White, or Green "Imperial" Gasoline at:

LOCK'S SERVICE STATION

LENNOXVILLE.

GREETINGS TO SHERBROOKE!



One of the finest herds of Holstein cows in the county.

We specialize in pure Holstein milk, the most perfectly balanced product on the market today.

Holstein milk is richer in Vitamin "A" than that of any other breed.

REMEMBER—YOU CAN'T JUDGE THE VALUE OF MILK BY ITS COLOUR.

Willowdale Dairy

LENNOXVILLE — Tel. 138W

"The home of healthy cows and pure milk."

Daily delivery in Sherbrooke.

Cheers for Sherbrooke!



There's a Saying . . .

That "what is perfect can't be better," but people who buy NICHOL'S better flavoured meats — dry sugar cured bacons, mild sugar hams, picnics, rolls and pure pork sausages —agree that "they taste even better than the last time," for NICHOL's are packers and curers of them, and there is such a demand for their meats that NICHOL's now have agents in various parts of the Eastern Townships, to keep up with the call.

John Nichol & Sons, Reg'd.

TEL. LENNOXVILLE 310

"Where quality predominates, satisfaction is assured."

We extend Congratulations and Best Wishes to the City of Sherbrooke on the occasion of her Centenary.

C. N. BOLDUC MFG. CO.

Manufacturers of

BRAIDED COTTON CORDAGE

For All Purposes

SASH CORD, AWNING CORD,
TROLLEY CORD, CLOTHES LINES,
WIRE CENTER CORD.

Special Cord Made to Order.

"PREMIER," "CAMEO," "TIGER"

Office and Factory:

LENNOXVILLE - - - QUEBEC

Established in 1933

Greetings to Sherbrooke — and best wishes for the next 100 years.

We pay highest prices for Maple Syrup and Sugar.

Write Us.

QUEBEC MAPLE PRODUCTS, LTD.

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

Congratulations, Sherbrooke!



A Welcome Awaits the Tourists at "Fairview Farm"

After a long motor trip, it's a wonderful feeling to stop at a Tourists' Home, in the suburb of a city, where you can have a quiet, restful night. Fairview Farm is a place that Tourists recommend to their fellow travellers for its clean, restful, cheery atmosphere.

In the large, cool dining room, all home cooking is served in a quiet, efficient manner that makes each meal a delight.

You'll find the rooms cozy and modern, with beds that induce sleep, and when you awake some of the finest scenery in the Eastern Townships will greet your eyes.

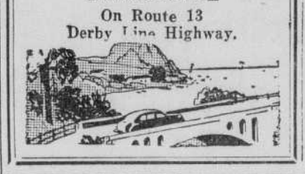
The rates are moderate.

"Fairview Farm"

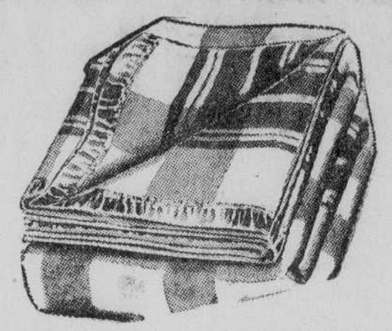
LENNOXVILLE

On Route 13

Derby Line Highway.



Sherbrooke — We Salute You!



AMERICANS and CANADIANS We Wish To Remind You!

That when you purchase woollen blankets you can get better quality and value from the company owned by the Wool Growers. Visit our store and let us show you our large assortment of various weights of blankets in pleasing colours.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS, LIMITED

LENNOXVILLE, QUE.



The Biggest Thrill in 100 Years.

HUNTING'S *Instant Frozen* ICE CREAM

S-m-o-o-t-h is the word for it! Frozen by our new method in eleven seconds — that's the secret for the big improvement over the old-fashioned method of freezing. Try it today!

Lennoxville and Sherbrooke have ever walked hand-in-hand. The achievements of one are applauded by the other. Right joyfully do we join in celebrating with the people of Sherbrooke the 100th Anniversary of the founding of their City.

HUNTING'S ICE CREAM

"Ask for it wherever you go"

We express our hearty congratulations to the City of Sherbrooke on her 100th Birthday!

Carey

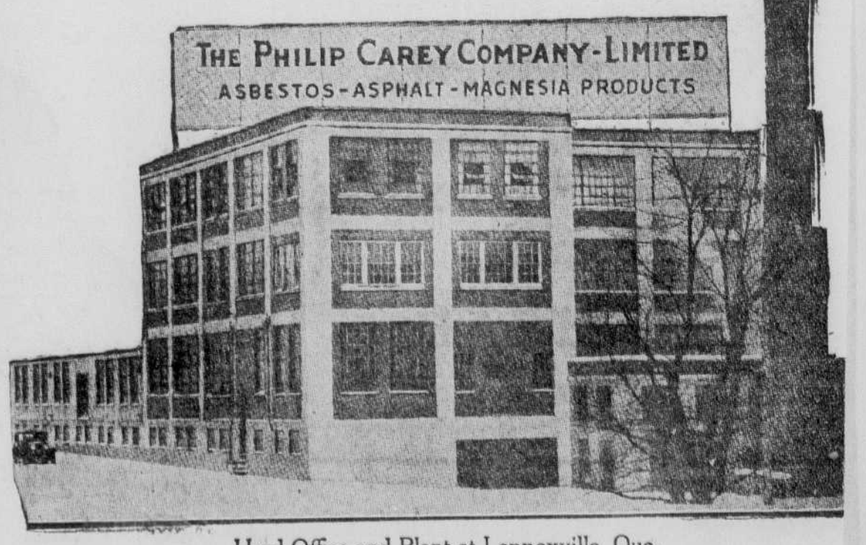
ASBESTOS, MAGNESIA. ASPHALT

PRODUCTS

INSULATION FOR:

HOT AND COLD WATER SYSTEMS.
LOW AND HIGH PRESSURE STEAM.
AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT, ETC.,

ASPHALT BRIDGE PLANKING.
ASPHALT INDUSTRIAL FLOORING
ASPHALT EXPANSION JOINT.
Low, Medium and High Temperature CEMENTS.



Head Office and Plant at Lennoxville, Que.

ASBESTOS MINES: QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED.
Head Office: EAST BROUGHTON STATION, QUE.

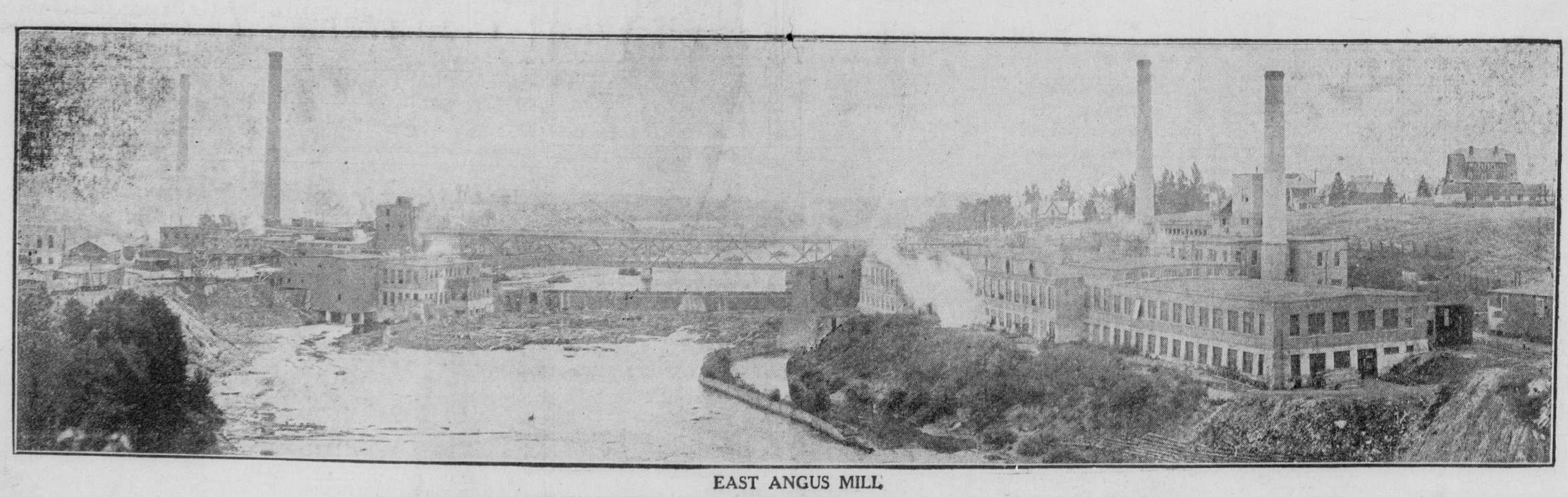
CONGRATULATIONS SHERBROOKE!

This Company is closely and pleasantly associated with the City of Sherbrooke. With both our mills situated on the St. Francis River, East Angus twelve miles above Sherbrooke and Bromptonville six miles below, it is our custom every Spring to float thousands of logs down river from one mill to the other. Every log passes on its way through the City of Sherbrooke and, we hope, pauses a moment to pay our respects.

Every evening when the people of Sherbrooke read their favourite local newspaper, they hold in their hands newsprint which is the product of our mills. Whilst in sports and in friendships there is constant interchange between the people of Sherbrooke and the members of our large staff.

It is with the greatest of pleasure that we offer to the City of Sherbrooke and to all its people our hearty congratulations upon the occasion of their Centenary Celebration.

BROMPTON PULP & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

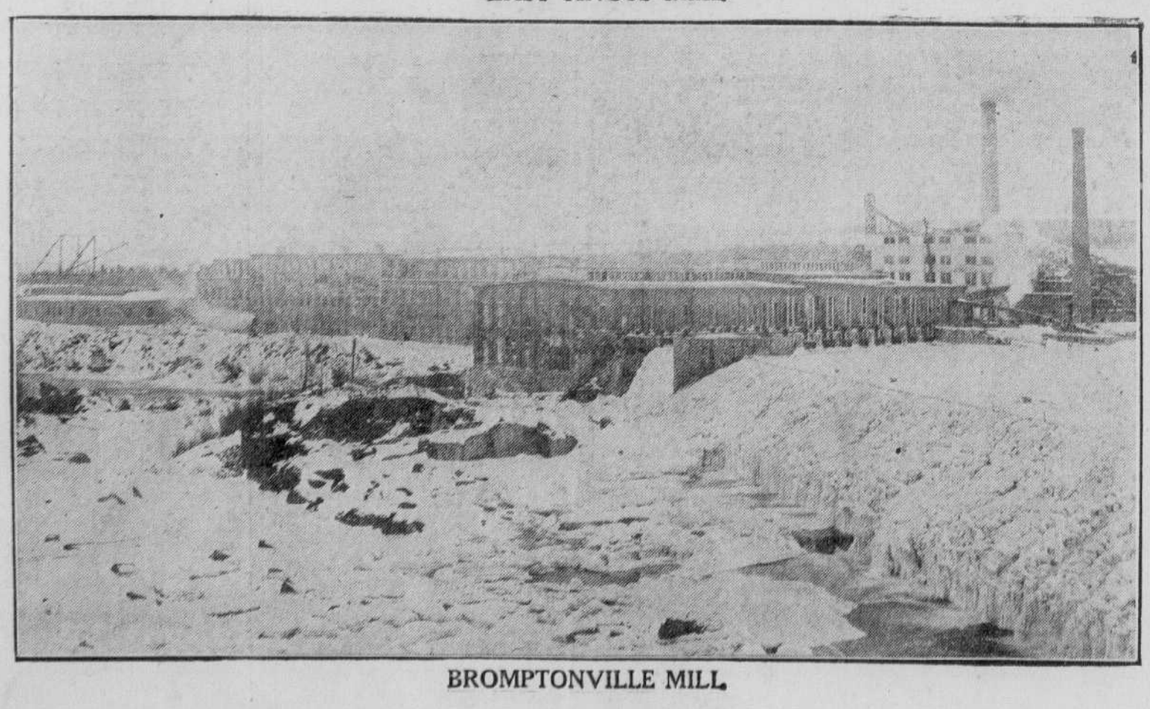


EAST ANGUS MILL.

Manufacturers of

Newsprint, Kraft and Groundwood Pulp.
Box Board, Jute and Kraft Liner Corrugating Boards.

Kraft and Sulphite Papers.



BROMPTONVILLE MILL.

DISTRIBUTORS IN CANADA:

MacGREGOR PAPER & BAG CO., INC.
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Sherbrooke, Que.

W. J. BELL PAPER CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ont.

PYRAMID PAPER PRODUCTS, LTD.
East Angus and Montreal.

SMITH, DAVIDSON & WRIGHT, LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.

RICHMOND PAPER COMPANY.
Halifax, N.S.

W. R. BARNARD PAPER CO., LTD.
Ottawa, Ont.

PLANTS AT:

EAST ANGUS, QUE. — BROMPTONVILLE, QUE. — LIME RIDGE, QUE.

Bitter Fight That Was Carried To Court Preceded Municipalization Of Electricity Thirty Years Ago

Continued from Page 5.

fendants, ignoring the possession of the Company, and the existence of their dam erected in that very section of the river bed.

"The action is brought in the name of the Attorney General, acting on behalf of the British American Land Company, and seeks to have the Letters Patent annulled on the ground that the Magog River is a non-navigable and non-floatable stream and belongs to the proprietors, and the Letters Patent were issued by mistake and through error, and in ignorance of the essential facts, and to the great injustice and injury of the British American Land Company."

"Drive" Made By Mr. McManamy In Spring of 1906.

Regarding the "drive" made by Mr. McManamy in the spring freshet of 1906, the appellant remarked: "This drive was carefully planned and prepared. It was the largest quantity of timber ever driven in the Magog River. It demonstrated what could be done under the most favorable conditions. The logs were securely fastened together somewhat in the shape of a 'crib,' longer and narrower than an ordinary commercial crib, 20 by 90 feet, and contained about 4,000 feet of lumber. To make it possible to drive this crib, defendants blasted seventeen large boulders out of a portion of the river bed in question. Even with these boulders removed, the driving was not practicable or profitable."

The following evidence was given by Daniel McManamy when the Letters Patent were contested before Mr. Justice Demers:

"You were aware, I suppose, before you made the application for the Letters Patent that the British American Land Company were in possession of the greater part of the land you applied for?"

"I was aware," Mr. McManamy replied, "that they were in possession as owners of a portion of the land on the Orford side, just a portion, and that they were owners of a portion on the Ascot side."

"Their land, I understand," asked plaintiff's attorney, "covers the greater part of the territory that you applied for?"

"It covers the banks."

"The property deeded to you by the Letters Patent reaches from the dam, does it, or above the dam?"

"It raches from the lake."

"It reaches from the lake down to somewhere by the Nagle bridge?"

"Yes, sir."

"About how far from the Nagle bridge?"

"Probably a hundred yards. Of course I have not measured it, I am just telling my estimate."

"That part you applied for, according to the letter fyled in Court?"

"Yes."

"Is that the only letter you wrote?"

"Oh, no," replied Mr. McManamy, "I had to write two or three times, and appeal to Dr. Pelletier to get me an answer."

"That is after you made your first application, you tried to hurry it up?"

To this Mr. McManamy replied: "I wrote to the Department, and I wrote to Dr. Pelletier to speak for me. I might tell you at the time I made this application there was difficulty in Quebec. It was during the Parent episode when the difficulties were in the ministry, and consequently they would not deal with any question of selling land or rights, as I understood the Minister of Crown Lands has resigned. I had to wait before I could get a direct answer until there was a settlement."

"Now, you also applied for the rest of the river—that is the river from the point where your Letters Patent reach down to the St. Francis River?"

"Down to the Town line."

"The junction of the St. Francis and Magog rivers?"

"No, no."

"That is what your application says, I think?'

"I dont think so."

Mr. McManamy said that he had made some attempt at navigation and floatation in that portion of the river which he had obtained by his Letters Patent.

Counsel for plaintiff: "On this Exhibit D. 1 which was fyled there is a note in pencil that this raft was floated on April 17th, 1906. That is the date on which the experiment took place?"

"Yes."

"That was done at your instigation, was it?"

Purchased Eighty-Seven Logs To Make Raft.

"The lumber was bought by me and delivered at the Company's dam, the British Land Company's dam, below the dam, close to the dam."

"Where did you get the lumber?"

"I bought it from a man named James Simpson who resides at Rock Forest."

"Where about is that on the river?"

"It is in Orford, a short distance from the Nagle Bridge."

"How was that lumber taken from Nagle's Bridge to the Company's dam?"

"It was not taken from there. It was taken from the Ascot side and brought to the Company's dam."

"How far from the river was it taken?"

"Well, I could not tell you that. Probably three or four miles."

"Do you know where it was cut?"

"No, but I know the party."

"Who was the man that sold it?"

"I think it was a man by the name of McFarlane."

"How much did you buy? Just enough to make that raft?"

"I bought eighty-seven logs."

"You bought these, I suppose, for the purpose of making up this little raft and floating it down?"

"For the purpose of making a raft and proving the river was floatable."

Mr. McManamy said that he was at the company's dam when the raft started. "I waited until they got started, then I drove to the Rock Forest bridge. When I got there they were in sight, and in a very few minutes they were at the bridge. They landed there and took on some boards I had left there last fall when I brought down a scow. They loaded these boards, took their lunch and started from there. They were here in the early afternoon."

First Came Down the River On A Scow.

"Before you ran that raft down did you do some blasting to assist the operation?"

"That was last fall I did the blasting."

"In the fall of 1905?"

"Yes."

"Where did you do the blasting?"

"Below the company's dam on the way down to the Rock Forest bridge."

"Do you know the extent of the blasting done?"

"Only a few boulders were taken out."

"That was to enable you to float a raft?"

"It was to enable me to clear a channel. I might tell you I came down in the scow before that, and I saw the necessity of taking some of those boulders out. I saw it would be much easier to navigate."

Mr. McManamy added that on November 6th, 1905, a scow had been floated from the British American Land Company's dam at the outlet of Little Lake Magog to the bridge at Rock Forest, a distance of three to four miles. It carried six men and the distance was negotiated in about one hour.

Travelled Three and Half Miles In An Hour.

He was asked if any accidents had happened on the way down from the dam and he replied that they had "run into some boulders."

"A good many times?"

"A few times. But we came those three and a half miles in an hour."

"There was a pretty swift current?"

"Yes, a pretty swift current."

"You stuck on Grass Island, did you not?"

"No, I don't think we stuck on Grass Island."

Mr. McManamy was asked if this was the extent of the navigating he had done on the Magog River. He said that he had gone up the river fishing a number of times some years before. "In a skiff. One of those good-sized boats. We were three in the boat with a man to pole us. He poled us up the river through the rapids, and we fly-fished all the way up and down."

Witness said he wanted the city to build its dam near the Nagle Bridge. "That is the property mentioned in connection with my Letters Patent."

"That is what you got the Letters Patent for, for the purpose of erecting that dam."

"Undoubtedly, for the City of Sherbrooke."

"That, I suppose, would not assist navigation?"

"Just about as much as the Land Company's dam does."

"You were contemplating further obstruction to navigation?"

"I was contemplating taking the same advantages as other have done of that river."

"You were going to back the water onto the Land Company's dam?"

"If they stood in the way it might. I did not make any calculation as to that."

Explained Reason He Had Applied For Letters Patent.

Witness explained that he had applied for Letters Patent for the lower portion of the river because it contained water powers.

"And you wanted to get hold of these water powers for yourself?"

"Yes, sir."

"That was not for the City of Sherbrooke?"

"Well, it would be for the benefit of the City of Sherbrooke more so than it is now, because I would deal more liberally with manufacturers than what the British American Land Company does if I had control of the river."

"I have no doubt you are a great philanthropist?"

"I do not pretend to be a philanthropist, but I believe in being progressive."

"You intended to acquire the lower portion of the river for the Municipality of Sherbrooke, or was it for private enterprise?"

"One portion of it would be."

"Which portion?"

"The upper portion."

"That you were to make a present of to the City of Sherbrooke?"

"No, I am not giving presnts."

"You would have sold it to the City of Sherbrooke?"

"Yes. I would be quite willing, as I have offered, to turn it over at cost price."

"You were purchasing on account of this association named in your letter?"

"Yes."

"Dr. Pelletier, Mr. Denault and Mr. Gauthier and yourself?"

"It may be for their benefit."

"You are a councillor of the City of Sherbrooke?"

"Yes."

"And have been for a long time?"

"Yes."

"You tried to get high valuation put on these water powers?"

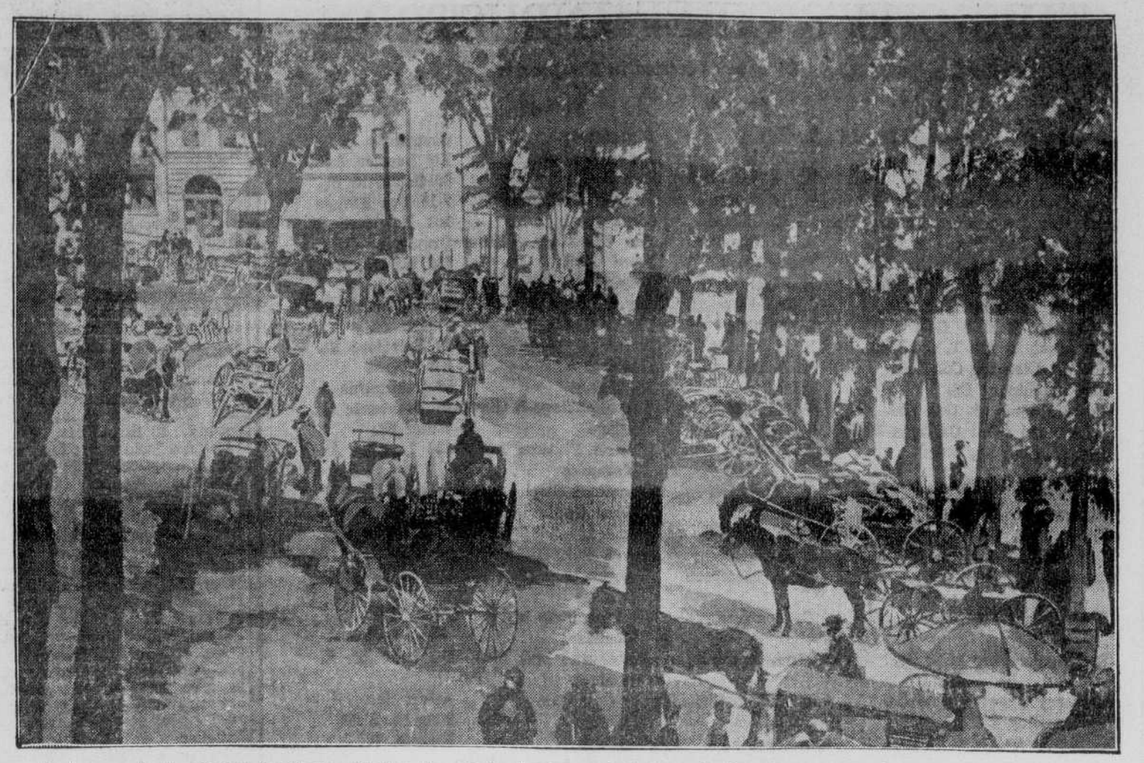
"Yes sir; so as to make all the property of the British American Land Co..... I want to make them pay their full proportionate share, their just proportion, the same as every other citizen. That is all I have done."

"You were trying to have them taxed on this very water power which you and Dr. Pelletier and Mr. Denault were trying to get for yourselves?"

"Since I have been in the Council or had any dealings with city affairs I have endeavored to make the British American Land Company pay their just proportion. They have had their property here improved at the city's expense for years back, at a very great expense to the city, and streets made through their property, and they have always contested paying their proportion of the valuation."

Among the other witnesses who testified in this Court case were Herbert Molesworth Price, John Buchanan, Cesaire Fleurant, William P. Malone, Joseph Cauchon, Charles-Edouard Gauvin, George K. Addie, L. Achille Dufresne, Percival W. St. George, Joseph P. B. Casgrain, Benjamin Cate Howard, William Wade, Frank N. McCrea, Antoine Charest, E. Pellew Felton, Frederick J. Griffith, James Davidson, Robert N. Arkley, Patrick Delaney, James Mills, William L. McSwiggan.

SHERBROOKE MARKET FORTY YEARS AGO



Predecessor to the present Lansdowne Market, the old Sherbrooke market shown in the above cut was located on the site of the present Court House and Strathcona Square. Taken before the advent of the automobile, all the vehicles present on this busy Saturday morning are of the horse drawn variety.

Old Lady: "Does your father know you smoke?"
Boy: "Are you married?"
Old Lady: "Yes."
Boy: "Well, does your husband know that you speak to strange men?"

"I'm sorry, madam," said the passport official to the film actress, "but there has been a mistake made in your application form."

"What is that?" she asked.

"The color of your hair has been put down as dark instead of fair," replied the official.

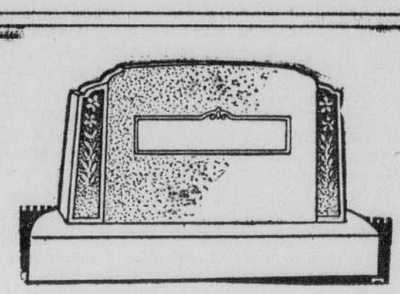
"Oh," she said, with an apologetic smile. "Will you alter it, or shall I?"

For many reasons...

We are happy to extend our sincere felicitations to the City of Sherbrooke on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary.

We are proud of our City, and happy that we have done our own little part towards its progress in the last few years of the century.

The FANNIE SHOPPE LTD.
67 Wellington St. No. — Phone 2568.



Let a lasting memorial bear tribute to our beloved departed.

T. C. THOMPSON
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
WELLINGTON ST. — SHERBROOKE.

Centenary Visitors.... we extend our cordial greetings, and for an honest-to-goodness meal, we suggest you try
CHARLO'S
C. E. GINGRAS, Prop.
19 Belvidere St. South, Sherbrooke.

1920 — 1937
Seventeen Years of Steady Growth

Some seventeen years ago the firm of Fortin & Frere was started in a humble building on Marquette Street. Today it is one of the stores doing a thriving business in the progress and development of Sherbrooke.

We are happy to extend our Birthday Greetings to the City of Sherbrooke on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary—and to its citizens, we say:

"THANK YOU!"

Fortin & Frere
116 Marquette Street. — Sherbrooke.

Visitors....

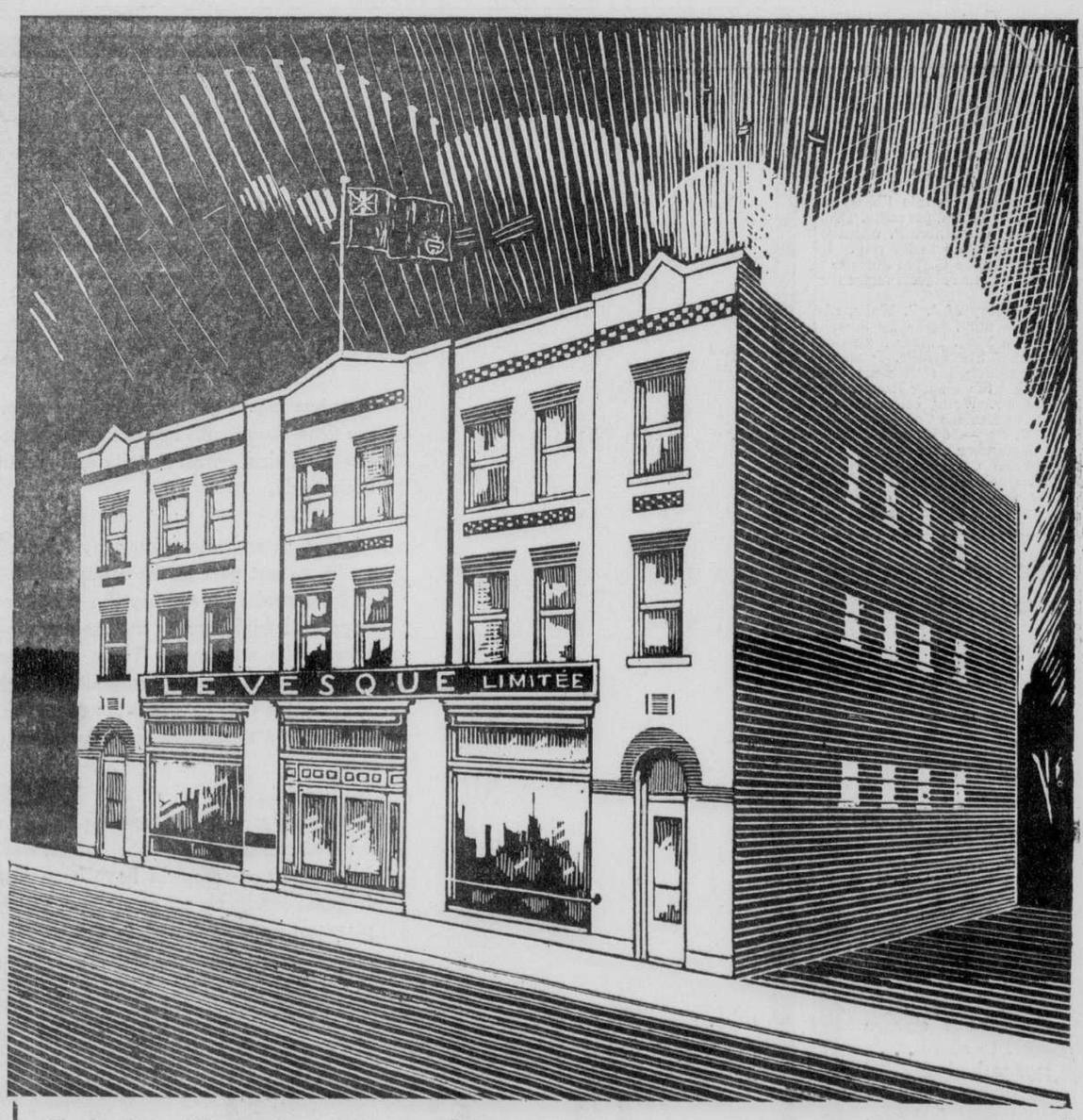


WE WELCOME YOU TO
SHERBROOKE

BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS

Washing — Greasing
Battery and Tire Service
STORAGE:
BY THE DAY, WEEK, MONTH, YEAR.

COOMBS BROS. GARAGE
Cor. King & Queen Sts. Phone 2206



To the City of Sherbrooke and District, on the occasion of its first centennial celebration, Levesque Limited extend congratulations which are so richly deserved.

Levesque Limited are proud to be of service to this community and to have had the opportunity of growing up with its people.

"YOUR SATISFACTION — OUR AIM"
Levesque Limited
FURNITURE
"Largest Furniture Store in the Eastern Townships."

Women Have Played Big Part In Development Of Library - Reading Room

First Stones in Foundation of Sherbrooke Library and Art Union Laid in 1887 with Raising of Special Jubilee Fund by Citizens—Large Portion of Voluntarily-Raised Funds Needed for Support of Institution Have Been Raised by Women's Auxiliary.

Sherbrooke's Public Library and Reading-Room has a history of about forty years and shows the interest taken in reading by its promoters. The name of Mr. John MacDonald stands at the head of those who encouraged this enterprise, as he began the work which soon developed into an organization. The women of Sherbrooke have played their part in supporting the library, by raising funds and giving their time and talents when needed. They have held bazaars, given teas and arranged other events to add to the treasury, acted as librarian, practically sans salaire, reviewed new books before placing them on the shelves, and have made the library and reading-room inviting places. In 1887 a special Jubilee fund of one thousand dollars was subscribed by the citizens of Sherbrooke.

The late S. F. Morey was a moving spirit in the progressive work of the organization. Mrs. Hanson Greene, a daughter of the late Major Wood, was the first librarian, and she was succeeded about 1890 by Miss Mary Wilson, who continued in that service for over twenty-one years. When a French section was added to the library, Miss Mary Louise Dupuy was engaged as first assistant librarian. Miss W. Farmer later became librarian and after a couple of years' absence during the war she returned to the work and only recently resigned owing to ill health. Miss A. M. Duncan is now the librarian, with Miss A. E. Bradley as assistant.

The library has from four to five thousand books with an average circulation of eleven to sixteen thousand books per year. The reading room is very attractive. It has several paintings on the walls, one being a portrait in oil of the late John MacDonald, who began the work of the library. This was done by Mrs. J. O. Foss. A unique map, a "Literary Map of Canada," hangs on the wall, showing the names of many Canadian books, the authors' names and places of residence. This was compiled in 1930 by William Arthur Deacon and embellished by the hand of Stanley Turner.

There is a collection of thirty thousand books in the St. Charles Seminary library. Although the Seminary was established in 1875, a fire in 1897 destroyed the greater part of the books, so that this collection dates from that time. There is no danger from fire now, as the building is fireproof. This precious collection comprises first of all a complete list of Canadian books. We find liturgy, philosophy, pathology, history, biography, hagiography (lives of the saints), theology, holy scriptures, and an encyclopedia department having nineteen different encyclopedias, including six volumes of Quillet. Then there are four Treatises of our Laws (Civil Laws) by Cugnet, dated 1775 and edited by Brown. These are extracted from the "Custom of Paris" and form one of the oldest books printed in Canada.

An interesting private library is that of W. H. Lynch, advocate. This, naturally, is a law library, which is small but complete in its way. It contains an entire Corpus Juris and deals with all law subjects under the sun.

In the library of J. P. Wells, advocate, is a map, made by Joseph Pennoyer in 1846. This is a plan of the Town of Sherbrooke. It shows that the principal settlement was right behind the Magog House. Old books in Mr. Wells' collection include: "The Eastern Townships," by Mrs. C. M. Day—1869; an old Bible dated September 30, 1853; and "Forests and Clearings," compiled by B. F. Hubbard (1872-1874).

Oliver Goldsmith has expressed his appreciation of old books in the following words:

"I love old times, old friends,
old books, old songs, and
everything that is old."

And now we come to the oldest book printed in Canada, entitled: "Rules of a Pious Association"; printed in Montreal by Mesplet in 1756. There were two editions, but only three copies of the first edition remain. Two of these are in the library of St. Sulpice and one in the New York Public Library. This is reputed to be the first book printed in Montreal. There are about thirty copies of the second edition. One of these was sold in New York for $175.

Among the Canadian books we have a History of New France by Charlevoix; also a bulletin of the historical society — "Bulletin des Recherches Historiques." Copies of this are very rare.

One of the easiest ways to tell the single man from the married one is that one of them is generally up to his ears in love, while the other is up to his neck in debt.

THIS CITY'S CHIEF INDUSTRIES

The following is a list of the chief industries located in Sherbrooke:

Plant	Manager	Product	Address
Aeroxon Fly-Catcher of Canada	R. Kaiser	Flycatchers	Council St.
Autobestos Mfg. Co.	J. Delisle	Brake Lining	136 Laurier Ave.
Beckwith Box Toe Co.	W. D. Van Roden	Box Toes	60 Belvidere St.
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Co.	P. H. Shelton	Mining Machinery	7-15 Des Forges
Canadian Brakeshoe & Foundry Co.	H. H. Gifford	Steel Castings	101 Belvidere St.
Canadian Silk Products Ltd.	A. A. Munster	Silk Stockings & Gloves	Drummond St.
Canadian Reed Fibre Co. Ltd.	Frank Wood	Fibre Cord	332 Wellington S.
Canadian Sturdy Chain Co.	H. Allen	Jewelry	10 George St.
Classon Knitting Mills Ltd.	I. Lapidus	Rayon Lingerie	Wellington St. S.
Dominion Textile Co.	D. Pechie	Rayon Goods	Pacific St.
Fairbanks E. and T. Co. Ltd.	K. E. Barrett	Scales	62 Belvidere St.
Federal Clothing Co., Ltd.	F. A. Baldwin	Clothing	King West
Hall Machinery Co.	Miller Hall	Machinery	58 Lansdowne
Julius Kayser & Co., Ltd.	W. Mutchler	Silk Stockings & Gloves	47 Frontenac St.
Manganese Steel Castings Ltd.	Russell Neville	Castings	Water St.
Modernistik Co., Regd.	J. R. Audet	Electric Fixtures and Novelties	138 Laurier Ave.
Mackinnon Steel Corpn. Ltd.	H. W. Welsh	Structural Steel	Industrial St.
Panther Rubber Co. Ltd.	C. A. Joslin	Rubber Goods	Bank St.
Paton Mfg. Co.	J. W. Booth	Worsteds	7 Belvidere N.
Quebec Rayon Mills Ltd.	I. Lapidus	Rayon Silk	93 Frontenac St.
Superheater Company	G. S. Thompson	Superheaters for locomotives	Drummond St.
Sherbrooke Machinery Co.	O. Spafford	Machine Shop and Founders	Randrill St.
Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co.	M. T. Armitage	Butter and milk by-products	Belvidere St. S.
Teaberry Chewing Gum Co.	Lt.-Col. L. Chevalier	Chewing Gum	Albert St.
Walter Blue & Co.	J. H. Blue	Clothing	King St. West
S. Rubin, Ltd.	C. Meville	Clothing	King St. W.

Great Changes Have Taken Place, Marked Progress Recorded In E.T. Metropolis In Past Hundred Years

Continued from Page 4.

to accommodate three hundred. This institution is one of several owned and operated by the Sisters of Charity, under the Mother House at St. Hyacinthe. Much attention is paid to the welfare, medical treatment and education of children, of which there are appalling numbers in hospitals today.

The "Hospice du Sacre Coeur," often called "The Home on the Hill," is a notable institution. Fronting on Belvidere street, this hospital also commands an extensive view of the city and surrounding country. The erection of this hospice was begun in 1920 and is not yet completed, but it provides an orphanage, home and hospital equal to any institution of its kind in the country. At present there are one hundred and one aged men, ranging in years from the sixties to ninety-three; ninety-one aged women of about the same ages: and two hundred and forty-five children as inmates. One of the recently opened sections of the hospital is that built for tubercular patients. At the present time there are sixteen patients in this section. Here it is hoped the disease will be arrested through rest, fresh air and proper attention and education.

Sherbrooke Fair.

Sherbrooke holds a Fair, sometimes called The Great Eastern Exhibition, annually, early in the autumn. This Fair is second only to the Toronto Exhibition. The grounds of this agricultural society cover 100 acres of land and the Arena has a seating capacity of 4,000 people. The programme includes horse racing and showing of pure bred horses and cattle. The farmer of the Townships exhibits, with pride, at this Exhibition Fair, his registered stock and agricultural products.

Hotels.

Seventeen hotels provide comfort and good accommodation to visitors and travellers. Prominent among these we may mention: The New Sherbrooke Hotel, The Magog House, Grand Central Hotel, Chateau Frontenac, Royal Hotel and The King George.

Banks.

Five chartered banks with twelve branches enable the manufacturing and business concerns in Sherbrooke to transact on both home and foreign markets in the most satisfactory manner. Our banks are: Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada, Banque Canadienne Nationale, Banque Provinciale du Canada and The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Women's Work.

The women of Sherbrooke have not been idle. Today the Women's Christian Temperance Union stands as Sherbrooke's oldest women's organization — so far as can be learned. On the evening of February 14th, 1883, a meeting was held in the Congregational Church for the purpose of forming a women's temperance society. Mrs. Letitia Youmans, a Canadian well-known in this work, came from Ontario to organize the W.C.T.U. in this city. Fifty-two women signed their names that evening as willing to join the society. In Strathcona Square may be seen a "cold water fountain" with the inscription, "The gift of the Sherbrooke Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1908."

The Victorian Order of Nurses, while not one of the oldest in the city, may be considered one of the outstanding women's organizations. With Her Majesty, the Queen as Patroness. His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada as Patron, and the wife of the Governor General as Honorary President, the Victorian Order in Canada is recognized as an outstanding organization. It was founded in 1897 under Royal Charter by Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen as a National Memorial to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Its chief aim is to supply nursing service to patients who do not require the full time of a nurse, or who have not the means to pay for it, nor household accommodation to offer her.

Sherbrooke takes great interest in this Order, the local branch of which made its debut in 1911. Prominent women of the city have served as its presiding officers and working committees and have been unstinted in their assistance, both financially and in personal interest. This local branch employed three nurses on the staff from 1929 to 1937, but at present there are only two — Miss K. A. Porteous, nurse-in-charge ,and Miss E. Hill, with the part time services of a relief nurse three mornings a week, Mrs. H. E. Grundy serving in this capacity at present. The officers now are: President, Rev. Dr. G. Ellery Read; treasurer, F. E. Kerridge; recording secretary, Mrs. W. B. McCaw; corresponding secretary, Miss Amy Wells; campaign secretary, Mrs. John Stein; convener of entertainment committee, Mrs. M. L. McFadzen.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, which has for its motto: "One Flag, One Throne, One Empire," was formed in Sherbrooke in February, 1910, through the efforts of Mrs. A. N. Worthington. It is non-sectarian and non-political; and its aims are to bring about a closer bond between the women of the Empire, to keep alive in the minds of the people brave and heroic acts, and to promote a higher citizenship amongst the British and foreign-born. All these, as well as many other high ideals, are to be found in the constitution of the Order.

Sherbrooke has a most efficient and faithful Nursing Division—the St. John Ambulance Nursing Division—organized here in May 1915, with Mrs. S. A. Jones as superintendent. In all two hundred women and girls have received instruction in first aid and home nursing in the local activities. The Division meets once a month for study, and has inspection yearly. To become a member of the Nursing Division a candidate must obtain two certificates—first aid and home nursing—then each member is ready to answer the call in emergencies, and is also efficient in home nursing problems.

Many other women's societies are active in Sherbrooke such as — The Eastern Star, the Order of Rebekahs, I.O.O.F., the Ladies' Committee of the Public Library, the Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary, the Junior Welfare League, the Catholic Women's League and the Wales Home Auxiliary.

Magistrate (severely): Horse-whipping is the only suitable punishment for you. The idea of a man your size striking a weak woman like that!

Prisoner: But, Your Worship, she keeps irritating me all the time.

Magistrate: How does she irritate you?

Prisoner: Why, she keeps saying: ""Hit me! Beat me! Just hit me once, and I'll have you hauled before that bald-headed old reprobate of a magistrate and see what he'll do with you."

Magistrate: Discharged.

The son of the house had been sent to try to borrow a gardening fork from the next-door neighbor.

"Dad said will you lend him your fork?" he asked.

The neighbor was very strict about manners.

"But haven't you forgotten something?" he said sternly.

Tommy looked puzzled for a moment, until suddenly he remembered.

"Oh, yes," he said. "Dad said 'If the old miser refuses, try Mr. Jones next door'."

DIGNITY



TRUE dignity, in the rendering of service, comes with quiet understanding, respect, and the sincere, tasteful desire to be of help. Such dignity is always characteristic of our sincere ideal to serve .... sympathetically and well.
You may feel confident in the continued fulfilment of this ideal.

Sherbrooke Undertaking Parlors

AMBULANCE SERVICE

45 Dufferin Ave.
Tel. 236

We Take Pleasure

in extending to city officials our congratulations on the One Hundredth Birthday of Sherbrooke. Time has dealt kindly with the city and great progress has been made.

The Superheater Company Limited has played an important part in the more recent development of Sherbrooke by serving the people of Canada at large with high quality fire stokers made by skilled Sherbrooke workmen. These products have been established in a highly competitive market and have won for the City of Sherbrooke and the Superheater Company a reputation for excellence.

We join with all citizens in paying respect to those hardy and courageous pioneers upon whose foundations the City of Sherbrooke was built. Their judgment and foresight have been justified by the splendid results we see around us. Sherbrooke today plays an important part in the social, cultural and mercantile structure of Canada.

The Superheater Co., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF STOKERS
APPLICABLE TO ALL TYPES
AND SIZES OF BOILERS.



We Grew Up With SHERBROOKE

1835 — 1937

One hundred and two years ago this business was established. Queen Victoria had not yet come to the throne, the ill-fated but momentous Mackenzie-Papineau rebellion had not yet come to pass, the incorporation of the City of Sherbrooke was still a thing of the future.

In those early pioneering days there was need in the district for an apothecary shop and it was Mr. S. J. Foss who in 1835 opened the first drug store which, in all the intervening years, has never faltered in service to the community. Generations have come and gone, a village has become a town and the town a city but ever the druggist in charge of this store has remained devoted to its destiny.

Woven into the history of Sherbrooke's first century of years is the story of Mr. Foss' Drug Store. Taken over by Mr. T. J. Tuck who managed it with skill and a loving sense of duty, the store was later acquired by Mr. F. T. Ansell, who memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him. In 1916 the business passed into the control of the McKindsey Drug Company who also have a branch in Lennoxville. The name of Ansell's Drug Store was not, however, changed.

The policy has never been altered. To provide the people of Sherbrooke District with the purest of drugs has always been and shall always be the primary consideration.

Ansell's Drug Store

STRATHCONA SQUARE

Sherbrooke One Of Earliest Places To Have Advantages Resulting From Installation Of Telephone Service

C. H. Fletcher Signed Contract for First Line in Sherbrooke Linking Bakery at Corner of King and Wellington Streets to Brewery on Brompton Road on May 1, 1880, Two Days After Bell Telephone Company Was Incorporated — Names Contained in First Sherbrooke Directory Listed.

When one hundred years ago Sherbrooke became a municipality, the Western world was almost as lacking in intercommunication as ancient India. In the year 1837, which incidentally is the year Queen Victoria, while still in her 'teens, ascended the throne, communication had to wait upon the speed of a running horse, the first slow-moving railroads, canoes and other more cumbersome boats.

The following is an indication of just how primitive was communication only one generation before Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, was born.

On January 8th, 1815, the greatest and most bitterly contested battle of the War of 1812 was fought at New Orleans. From dawn until dusk the shot and shell flew as a gallant British force, including many Loyalists who afterwards settled in the Townships, fought heroically against the American troops under General Andrew Jackson.

When the sun went down, some two thousand soldiers lay dead on the plain of Chalmette. The gods of war may well have beamed at this unexpected tribute . . . for the War had already been ended two weeks earlier in Belgium by the Treaty of Ghent. The entire war, in fact, was needlessly fought. The United States declared war on Great Britain eight days after the provoking act had been rescinded by British Orders-in-Council.

Knowledge is power. Knowledge, on this continent, of events in far-off Europe, would have saved thousands of lives and millions of dollars uselessly squandered in the War of 1812. Knowledge today in Canada is the common property and heritage of all the people. Knowledge made possible by the development of a system of instant voice-to-voice communication readily available to all the people.

It is recorded that the first building erected within the limits of Sherbrooke was in the year 1800. During the first twenty-five years the town's progress was slow. After the war, however, emigrants began to arrive in large numbers, mainly from the United States and from across the sea. The Loyalist settlers of the Townships were "the classic example of immigration." Men who sacrificed everything to loyalty. After sharing in the struggles of 1812-15, they came north with wives and children who were reared in cultured homes, tenderly cared for, yet imbued with the pioneer spirit.

Sherbrooke was named in 1817 after Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, then Governor-General of Canada. The next twenty years witnessed the erection of many mills, both saw and grist in the town, which along with steady development in other lines, saw Sherbrooke, by 1834, definitely on its way to becoming the metropolis of the Eastern Townships.

Newspapers and Communications.

The year 1833 saw Sherbrooke's first newspaper established. Joseph S. Walton was the publisher of the Farmers' Advocate, afterwards the Sherbrooke Gazette, which in turn was incorporated with the Daily Record.

In those days news travelled slowly. Newspapers were often months behind events. Speculators with private intelligence services had the commercial world at their mercy and human life still depended largely on the legs and lungs of man or beast for social and business intercourses and for safety.

Today newspapers bring to their readers knowledge of events across the globe in minutes that once took months. A world-wild communication web makes this possible. Through these communication lines extending from ocean to ocean and joined across them by radio, courses much of the up-to-the-minute information for which the world stands by waiting.

Seven years after Sherbrooke became a self-governing town, in 1844, Samuel Morse tapped out the famous first message "What God Hath Wrought" over his new invention—telegraph—and thus communication was released from transportation.

Three years later, on March 3rd, 1847, there was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, a man who was later to settle in this Dominion and give to Canada the honor of being the birthplace of an invention that was to affect profoundly the relationships between man and his fellow man. At Brantford, Ontario, in the summer of 1874, this young Scotsman named Alexander Graham Bell proved his theory of an undulating current of electricity, the foundation of telephony, and the telephone was born.

However, there still remained a multitude of things to be accomplished before the telephone could become a trustworthy communication device. It was well over a year before it could be made to transmit a full sentence of speech. Young Bell intensified his efforts with the result that working models of the telephone were constructed through which it was possible to hear distinctly.

The First Long Distance Call.

The first long distance telephone call in the world was made nearly sixty-one years ago between Brantford and Paris, Ont., August 10th, 1876.

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, had, with the aid of Lewis B. McFarlane, persuaded the old Dominion Telegraph Company to permit the use of their Brantford-Paris line, energised from Toronto battery power, for an experiment that resulted in the world's first successful "Long Distance" call. It was a one-way talk. The transmitter at Brantford and receiver at Paris were about eight miles apart.

When Bell's request for permission to make the test was received at the Dominion Telegraph Company it was thought to be the letter of a "crank" and was tossed into the waste-basket. Mr. McFarlane, then assistant to the general manager of the Company, retrieved it and persuaded his chief to let Bell try the experiment. Mr. McFarlane afterwards became president and chairman of the Board of the Bell Telephone Company. He is today the dean of all telephone pioneers in Canada and is well known from the Maritime to the Pacific Coast. His career embodies — as does none other—the story of Canada's eminence in telephone growth and development.

On that eventful August evening Bell drove to Paris to listen while some friends at Brantford were to do the talking.

Bell's father, Professor Melville Bell, had regretfully announced his intention of going to Hamilton late that afternoon and the son in Paris was under the impression that his father had actually gone. As Graham Bell listened to the first voice over the wire he exclaimed, "Why, that's Father's voice; he hasn't gone to Hamilton after all," George P. Dunlop, now of Toronto, and then telegraph agent at Paris, pounded his key to confirm the younger Bell's suspicion. The answer came back by telephone within a few moments from Melville Bell: "Yes, Alec, it is I."

Not only was this first attempt to talk over such a distance a transmission success; it was the more dramatic and conclusive when the listener was immediately able to identify the speaker.

The first telephone exchange in the British Empire was opened at Hamilton in 1878. Then telephone systems began to spring up in mushroom growth. Hundreds of exchanges dotted the map from east to west.

The Telephone Comes to Sherbrooke.

The erection of the first telephone line in Sherbrooke took place in the same year that the Bell Telephone Company was incorporated. C. H. Fletcher signed a contract for service on May 1st, 1880, two days after incorporation papers were granted to the Bell Company. A line was erected connecting his bakery at the corner of King and Wellington streets with his brewery on Brompton Road where today is situated Walter Allatt's residence.

Carlos Skinner figured prominently among early pioneers of the telephone in the Townships. Mr. Skinner founded the Sherbrooke Telephone Company, which became a part of the People's Telephone Company, later the Eastern Townships Telephone Company. Bell Telephone exchange service was established here in 1883.

The first list of Sherbrooke telephones was published in August, 1887. It required only a small directory to include the names and addresses of almost all the telephone users in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. This 1887 vest-pocket volume, a copy of which is carefully preserved in the Historical Museum of the Bell Telephone Company at Montreal, listed the names of 188 local users.

Rules Very Restrictive.

Indicative of the great advances that have been made in telephony during this comparatively short period of time in the world's history, are some of the notices which appear in the book. For example, "Owing to atmospheric disturbances, long distance talking is not always satisfactory, it being subject to considerable variation. At times subscribers one hundred miles away can be heard with astonishing clearness; at other times, owing to the above causes, difficulty is experienced, and it is found impossible to hear distinctly."

Under the heading of "Imperative Rules" the following is found among the lengthy list of instructions issued to subscribers at that time.

"If the person you call does not answer the first time, do not call him more than twice just then, and don't touch the button just for the sake of hearing the bell ring. Unnecessary ringing is a nuisance to all along the line. Do not talk more than five minutes at a stretch, as some one else may be waiting and anxious to use the line. Above all, do not touch the bell when the red signal is down, as that shows that others are talking, and you can do no good and cannot possibly listen, but you may interrupt them, to their great annoyance."

First Sherbrooke Subscribers.

The following 1887 list of subscribers to whom the first numbers were assigned will recall to old timers the names of prominent local residents and business establishments of half a century ago:

26a—Boston Bakery, C. H. Fletcher, King street.
10a—Bradford Bros., printing offices, Commercial street.
10b—Bradford, G. H., residence, Moore street.
5b—British American Land Co., office, Belvidere street.
29 —City of Sherbrooke, Sec.-Treas. office, City Hall.
21a—Clough, C. R. & Co., flour merchant, Lennoxville.
17a—Dominion Snath Co., Water street.
22 —Dresser, W. S., insurance office, Commercial street.
8 —Eastern Townships Bank, Commerical street.
7a—"Examiner" office, Wellington street.
20 —Express Office, Commercial street.
27 —Fire Station, Market street.
26a—Fletcher, C. H., bakery, King street.
26b—Fletcher, C. H., residence, Brompton Road.
26c—Fletcher, C. H., brewery, Melbourne street.
24 —Fortier, H., cigars and tobaccos, Wellington street.
20 —Foss, E. S., residence, Court street.
10a—"Gazette" office, Commercial street.
13a—Gendron, J. H., mill, King street.
13b—Gendron, J. H., residence, Ball street.
6 —Great North Western Telegraph, offices, Wellington street.
16 —Hall, White and Cate, barristers, Bank street.
25 —Hallett, D., residence, Prospect street.
15 —Hobson, A., farm, Brompton Road.
19 —Ives, Brown and French, advocates, Wellington street.
4a—Lomas, A. G., residence, Belvidere street.
4b—Lomas, A. G., woollen mill, Belvidere street.
11 —Lucke & Mitchell, hardware, Wellington street.
7b—Moorehouse, W. A., residence, Moore street.
1 —Nurse, N. T., residence, Moore street.
2 Odell, H. A., auctioneer, Wellington street.
30 —Odell, H. A., residence, Cresse street.
3 —Paton Mfg. Co., woollen mill, Belvidere street.
9 —Paton, A., residence, Moore street.
27 —Police Station, Market street.
23a—Quebec Central Railway, general offices, Commercial street.
23b—Quebec Central Railway, Depot street.
23c—Quebec Central Railway, shops, East Sherbrooke.
12 —Smith, Elkins Co., iron founders, Bank street.
26c—Spring Brewery, "Fletcher," Brompton Road.
7c—Stevens, E. A., residence, High street.
6 —Telegraph, G.N.W., office, Wellington street.
28 —Tuck, T. J., druggist, Commercial street.
21c—White, C. S., general store, Lennoxville.
14a—Wilson, H. C., music store, Wellington street.
14b—Wilson, H. C., residence, Prospect street.

Of the total of 188 telephones in service here at that time only sixty were in residences as compared with 128 in business establishments. Today Sherbrooke boasts of 3,226 residence telephones and 2,056 in the business classification, a total of 5,282 telephones.

The Telephone in the Townships.

When the above list was published, S. J. King, with the title of "Agent" was then in charge of the Bell Telephone Company's switchboard apparatus and associated equipment in the central office situated on Wellington street.

Rapid development of facilities for voice-to-voice communication between the Metropolis and surrounding towns provided an added impetus to the march of progress already being made by the Townships. In Granby the names of Farnsworth, West, Payne and Pare were being welded into telephone history. At Richmond, Mrs. M. L. Forster was "Agent," in charge of a switchboard that served the following sixteen subscribers:

American Hotel, Geo. Hall, Prop.
Bedard, Jos., general store.
Brown, T. L., M.D., residence, Melbourne.
Campbell, Charles, Post Office.
Desaulnier, C. N., Court House.
Eastern Townships Bank, L. Ball, manager.
"Guardian Office," W. E. Jones.
Grand Trunk Railway Station.
McCormick, J., M.D., office at residence.
Pinfold, Fred., insurance agent, etc.
St. Jacob's Hotel, J. S. Snow.
St. Lawrence Hall, Geo. Noel.
Sutherland, C., druggist.
"Times" Office, A. L. Lance.
Upper Melbourne Post Office, H. L. Birt, postmaster.
Webber, R. N., M.D., office at residence.

West Farnham, with L. E. S. Choquette in charge, had nine subscribers, namely:

Brady, F. B.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Choquette, L. E. S.
Donahue, Edward, Main street.
Dupuy, Rev. J. P.
Eastern Townships Bank.
Guy, Rev. A.
South Eastern Railway, telegraph office.
South Eastern Railway, machine shops.

East Farnham boasted of two subscribers: Jewel, M. B. & H., agricultural implements; and Vilas, W. F., foundry. L. Buck, Son & Co., were the "Agents" there.

Agencies were established at Magog and Windsor Mills with E. H. Guilbert and P. F. Dunn, respectively, in charge. There were, however, no Bell Telephone subscribers, at that time, in these two communities. Local residents used the telephone at the agency for long distance intercommunication.

Today, nine out of ten long distance connections are made while the calling party remains at his telephone and a person across the continent can be heard as clearly as the neighbor across the street. In those early days, long distance was slow, not always dependable, hearing was difficult, and, of course, a few hundred miles was the longest distance over which it was possible to conduct a conversation, even when conditions were perfect.

Great Development in Recent Years.

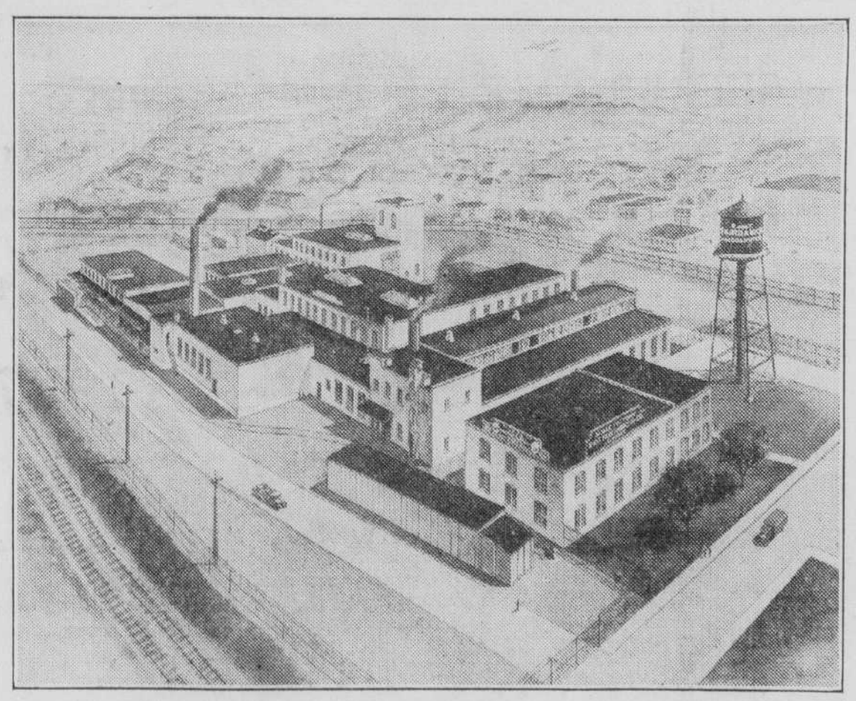
Constant experimenting and research were being conducted in an effort to overcome these limitations. The development of a device called a

Continued on Page 21.

AN ANCIENT FERRY



In the pioneer days of the settlement of the Eastern Townships, bridges across the rivers and lakes proved too much for the financial resources of the settlers so means of crossing the large waterways were either fords or ferries. Above is shown a primitive ferry used to transport passengers and livestock.



The Eastern Townships Plant of the E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. Limited, at Sherbrooke, Que.

A Tribute...

We wish to pay tribute on this, the turn of the Century to those hardy, forceful and courageous pioneers who laid the foundations of this city.

If we of the present day do our tasks as manfully and as well, Sherbrooke is bound to prosper.

The CANADIAN Fairbanks-Morse COMPANY-Limited

Sales Phone: 1689 — 82 Wellington Street South, Sherbrooke, Que. — Service Phone 434

Sherbrooke Auto Electric, Inc.

SHERBROOKE'S BEST DRESSED ACCESSORIES STORE

THE ONLY FACTORY AUTHORIZED SERVICE DISTRIBUTORS OF "GENUINE PARTS" IN EASTERN QUEBEC

WE LEAD THE PARADE

IN AUTOMOTIVE RADIO

One of the first firms in Canada to sell and service this product we introduced it in the Eastern Townships several years ago.



Official Sales & Service On Automotive Radio

Canadian General Electric Universal Model $54.75

Philco (Chrysler & Dodge) General Motors' Delco $69.75

The best tone and quality set ever offered. Exceptional bargains in used sets.

Liberal Exchange Allowance on your old set.

CREIGHTON HANSON, Service Engineer — FRANCIS FULLER, Shop Manager — GASTON BROCHU, Accountant — NEWMAN HUNTER, Manager of Sales — CECIL DOUGHERTY, District Representative



DOMINION Tires and Tubes Cash discounts and exchange allowances.

MINTEX SMILES AS SAFE BRAKE LININGS A Lining For Every Type of Brake



Exchange Prices on Armatures Bendix Drives Storage Batteries

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS — Delco-Remy — North East Wheels — Guide Lamps — KLAXON

WHY PAY MORE FOR LESS?

Our Cash Prices will Save you from 15% to 20% because 11% to 16% Interest charges are included in the List Prices of many "Un-Easy" Payment Plans, and, in addition, cash discounts of from 2% to 5% are sacrificed with deferred Terms.

We have acquired the Distribution for Eastern Quebec of ALOUETTE PRODUCTS

These products are strictly a specially priced second line of merchandise and must not be confused with our high-grade standard line items.

"Alouette" Batteries		SPECIALS		Alouette 1,000-hour LAMPS
Special 11 plate	$4.95	2-Trumpet Horns	$8.75	25-40-60 Watt Frosted, each ..... 18c 6 for 98c
Standard 11 plate	$5.94	Gasoline Filters	$1.95	Alouette 500 Hour Lamps, each ..... 13c 6 for 75c
Special 13 plate	$6.98	Genuine Ignition Coil	$2.75	Alouette Spark Plugs, ea. 52c; 4 for 1.98; 6 for 2.98
Special 15 plate	$7.83	Car Heaters	$7.95	
Oversize 15 plate	$9.95	Cigar Lighters	.49	
Ford V-8 Special	$7.95	Fog-Eyes	.95	

— All of Above Prices Are Cash Only —

The merchandise listed above may be purchased through any of our 350 Dealer Outlets in Eastern Quebec. We will be pleased to advise any car-owner the name and location of our nearest dealer.



WHEN IT'S AN Exide YOU START

EXIDE WILLARD P.O.L. & U.S.L. Batteries



Plugs — Pumps Speedometers Oil Filters

AUTHORIZED TRICO PRODUCTS SALES & SERVICE

$1.00 Allowance on your old wiper in exchange for a new one.

OFFICIAL AUTO-LITE SERVICE

SHERBROOKE AUTO ELECTRIC INC.

Wholesale Distributors and Specialized Service.

Organized just at the commencement of Business declines, we carried on while many "weak sisters" disowned their obligations, and we have since sacrificed our profits in order to dispose of those obligations. Nor did we undersell our dealers during the depression.

PHONES: Sales — 1689 Service — 434

AGENTS FOR EDISON MAZDA LAMPS The right one in every fixture means better light

82 Wellington S. SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Sherbrooke's Growth In Century And A Third Marked By Steady Progress In All Branches Of Community Life

Community Founded by Gilbert Hyatt in 1800 Had Grown to Bare Seven Log Cabins in Year 1819 — Selection of Village as Site for Court House in 1823 Provided First Important Advance in History of the Future Metropolis — Turn of the Present Century Saw Greatest Period of Industrial Growth.

From a small community of a few scattered log cabins to a thriving metropolis of over thirty thousand covers the material growth of Sherbrooke over the past century, but while the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first industry in Sherbrooke is being celebrated this year, the actual history of the community goes back another third of a century or more to that day in the summer of 1800 when Gilbert Hyatt, accompanied by his wife and children, halted his journey from the New England states at the junction of two great rivers. There he built his primitive dwelling and set out to better his fortunes. Fate apparently smiled upon him and on the community of which he was the founder, for a few years later he had achieved importance enough that the Government of that day granted him the greater part of the land situated in the southern section of the Province, while the village itself was known as Hyatt's Mills.

Hyatt, however, apparently did not carry out the terms of the agreement, failing to make a real effort to colonize the district, and the deed was later rescinded. In the year 1819 seven log houses formed the only habitations in the settlement. Long before this date, however, the basis of a municipal system had been laid with the organization of the townships of Ascot and Orford, from which the City of Sherbrooke was later created.

In 1816, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, then Governor of Lower Canada, paid a visit to the Hon. C. B. Felton, one of the leading men of the district, who lived in the Belvidere neighborhood. The struggling community was naturally much elated at the honor paid them by this distinguished man and as a mark of their esteem bestowed his name on the village, changing it from Hyatt's Mills to Sherbrooke.

Six years later saw the first real advance in the settlement. In that year the little village situated in the wild was chosen by the Government as chef-lieu for the newly-created judicial district of St. Francis. This was accompanied by the construction of the first Court House, and the usual retinue of court officials, headed by Hon. Justice Fletcher, took up residence here, adding to the importance and prestige of a place which had previously been overshadowed by its older and more populous neighbors.

Judicial System Established.

The establishment of a judicial system preceded by a single year the foundation of the first permanent church in the village, St. Peter's Anglican Church being erected in 1823 on the site at present occupied by the Registry Office.

Apparently courts and churches did not fill all the needs of the ambitious community, for in 1825 the authorities felt constrained to erect a district jail to house such members of society who did not see eye to eye with their neighbors.

The first court records were established in 1828 and a registry office for civil deeds was set up in 1830. Previously both these had been maintained at Three Rivers, which had proved a serious disadvantage for citizens with any legal business to transact.

The desire for greater cultural development was apparent in 1837 when the first newspaper was established in Sherbrooke, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate, which was later absorbed by the Sherbrooke Gazette, which in turn formed the basis of the Sherbrooke Record of today. In 1833, the first Roman Catholic Church service was held.

The following year an enterprising group of English capitalists received a charter to settle the district and incorporated themselves as the British American Land Company, with its Canadian head office in Sherbrooke. This proved a tremendous boom for the village, as many officials of importance made their residence here and became some of the leading citizens. One in fact became Member of Parliament for the constituency, was later rewarded with the post of Minister of Finance and was one of the Fathers of Confederation. In addition hundreds of families were brought out and settled throughout the district.

The First Railway.

The year 1852 was marked by a double event, the incorporation of Sherbrooke as a town and the arrival of the first railway in Sherbrooke. On September eleventh of that year the citizens of the ambitious community put on festive attire to greet the first train over the recently completed Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Portland. This marked the beginning of a new era for the town, which was the centre of a great railway development programme for the next two decades.

In 1858 the Passumpsic Railway reached Sherbrooke from the south. This was absorbed by the Boston and Maine a few years later and the Canadian town was given a direct rail link with New York, Boston and other United States cities. A few years ago a further realignment of these railways took place and the northern section of the Passumpsic line passed under the control of the Quebec Central Railway, which has its headquarters in Sherbrooke.

The St. Francis and Megantic Railway was incorporated in 1870 and ten years later was completed into northern Maine as the International Railway. In the meantime, railway construction west of Sherbrooke had been rushed and a line completed from Montreal to Sherbrooke by way of Magog. This line, together with the International and other smaller roads, was absorbed by the Canadian Pacific in 1884 to form the trunk line from Montreal to St. John, N.B.

In the year 1875, after many vicissitudes and much financial worry, the Quebec Central Railway was completed between Sherbrooke and Levis. The head office of the company and its shops were established here in that year, marking the real development of Sherbrooke as a railway centre.

With the opening of the railways, the district grew much more rapidly and in 1866 the Paton Woollen mills were established here to give the town its first major industry. The population reached 5,500 in 1873 and the citizens decided that the time had come for something to be done in the nature of adequate fire protection. Fire fighting equipment was purchased and a fire brigade organized with John C. Waterhouse, the city engineer, as chief. The following year the recently organized force received its first outside call to aid in combatting a disastrous blaze which destroyed a large portion of the neighboring village of Lennoxville.

City Status Granted.

Sherbrooke formally "grew up" in 1874 when it was incorporated as a city under special charter from the Provincial Government with its mayor and aldermen.

Following the incorporation of the city, progress was steady and the wide-awake citizens embraced each modern improvement as it came along. Electric lighting was introduced in 1888, gas having been made available at an earlier date. The first edition of the Sherbrooke Record made its appearance in 1897 and the street railway was opened in the summer of the same year. The latter enterprise struggled against heavy odds for over a third of a century, but on New Year's Eve of 1931 it succumbed to changing conditions and mounting deficits and was replaced during the following month by an autobus system.

Industrial Progress Rapid

The opening of the Jenckes Machine plant in 1895 brought a new line of industry to the city, followed by the Rand Drill plant in 1899. The machinery and general steel industries experienced a marked growth until 1912 during which time such plants as Sherbrooke Iron Works, now the Superheater Company, the E. and T. Fairbanks, Sherbrooke Machineries, Canadian Brakeshoe and MacKinnon Steel were established, and in more recent years, the Hall Machinery.

The textile industry, on which the early foundation of Sherbrooke was established, loomed ahead in 1912 when the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills established here. This firm built a large extension in 1921 and a few years later was taken over by the Dominion Textile Company, who expanded operations still further by the introduction of a rayon department.

The year 1915 saw the setting up of the silk industry with the establishment of the Julius Kayser plant. This soon outgrow its original quarters in the gas works and moved to a property on Frontenac street now occupied by the Quebec Rayon Mills. The first section of its present property was erected in 1919, with extensions being completed in 1925 and 1928.

In 1924, the Canadian Silk Products started out in business on the Lennoxville road, but these leased premises soon proved inadequate and a plant was erected in the West Ward in 1926, from which date progress has been steady and several extensions built.

Financial institutions have also played their part in the progress of the community, the oldest being the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company which has had a continuous record of service since 1835. The Eastern Townships Bank, established in 1859, provided the chief banking facilities for the district until its absorption by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1913. The Sherbrooke Trust Company, formerly the Sherbrooke Loan and Mortgage, has ably carried on in its own sphere for over half a century.

With the material growth of the city, other angles of community life have also been developed. Hospital services were first provided in 1875 by the opening of the Sacred Heart Hospital, while the Protestant Hospital was incorporated in 1888 and the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital established in 1909.

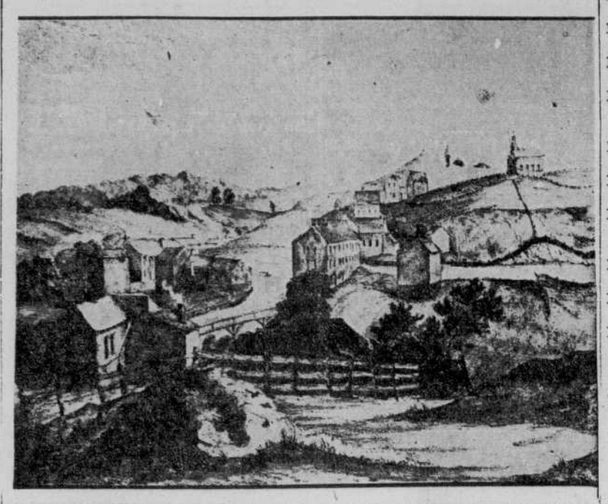
Chronology of Sherbrooke

The following is a brief chronology of the development of the City of Sherbrooke:

1792—Major Jesse Pennoyer given commission to mak survey in the District of St. Francis.
1796—First settlers, six brothers by the name of Hyatt from Arlington, Vt., arrived in the vicinity of Sherbrooke.
1800—First building erected within the limits of the present city.
1803-1805—Townships of Ascot and Orford, comprising present County of Sherbrooke organized.
1816—Sherbrooke named after Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Governor of Canada, on the occasion of his visit to Hon. C. B. Felton, Belvidere.
1819—Seven log huts only habitation in Sherbrooke.
1822—District of St. Francis established with Sherbrooke as chef-lieu and Hon. John Fletcher as first judge. First Court House built.
1823—St. Peter's Anglican Church founded.
1825—First jail built.
1828—First court records established.
1829—County of Sherbrooke created, including Compton, Sherbrooke, Richmond and Wolfe.
1829—First election held for County Sherbrooke, Benjamin Tremain and Samuel Brooks being elected.
1830—Registry Office, previously located at Three Rivers, opened.
1833—First Roman Catholic Church erected.
1834—British American Land Company organized.
1835—Establishment of Congregational Church in Sherbrooke.
1835—Organization of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Hatley, later moved to Sherbrooke.
1837—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate, afterwards the Sherbrooke Gazette and subsequently the Sherbrooke Record, established.
1840—First charter granted Town of Sherbrooke.
1842—Firm of Adam Lomas & Son, pioneer woollen manufacturers, established.
1852—Town of Sherbrooke incorporated.
1852—Opening to Sherbrooke of the Grand Trunk Railway, the event being celebrated on September 11th.
1853—Original County of Sherbrooke subdivided to form Richmond, Compton and Wolfe.
1853—Bishop's University, Lennoxville, received Royal Charter.
1855—Provincial Exhibition held in Sherbrooke.
1858—Passumpsic Railway reached Newport and was later extended to Sherbrooke. Later absorbed by Boston and Maine and now part of the Quebec Central.
1859—Eastern Townships Bank established.
1860—Prince Edward, later Edward VII, visited Sherbrooke.
1864—First explorations for gold and copper in this territory undertaken by General Andrews.
1864—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church established.
1866—Paton Manufacturing Company incorporated.
1866—53rd Regiment, now Sherbrooke Regiment, organized.
1870—St. Francis and Megantic Railway incorporated. Reorganized as International Railway in following year and completed to Megantic in 1879. Taken over by C.P.R. in 1884.
1873—Shebrooke population, 5,500.
1873—First fire department organized in Sherbrooke with J. C. Waterhouse as chief.
1874—Great fire at Lennoxville. First outside call for Sherbrooke fire department.
1874—Sherbrooke incorporated as a city.
1875—Quebec Central Railway completed to Levis.
1875—Original Sacred Heart Hospital opened, April 21st.
1875—St. Charles Seminary established.
1880—First gas plant installed.
1882—Robert Davidson named first permanent chief of the Fire and Police Departments, serving until 1913.
1884—Eastern Townships Agricultural Association organized.
1885—First exhibition opened October 6th.
1885—Post Office and Government Building opened.
1886—Exhibition buildings destroyed by fire with heavy loss of prize livestock.
1886—Enlarged Sacred Heart Hospital blessed December 8th.
1888—Electric lights used in Sherbrooke for the first time.
1888—Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital incorporated.
1889—Sherbrooke Board of Trade formed, later becoming Chamber of Commerce.
1895—First section of present Jenckes plant built.
1897—Sherbrooke Record founded February 7th.
1897—Sherbrooke Golf Club organized with J. A. Ready as capized.
1897—Street railway commenced operations November 1st.
1897—Population of Sherbrooke, 9,-854.
1898—The Misses Sheriffs and Thorpe first graduates of Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital Nurses' School.
1898—First Lacrosse Grounds opened, now Baseball Park.
899—Canadian Rand Drill Company opens new plant.
899—Provincial Government votes $60,000 for new Sherbrooke Court House.
1900—Sherbrooke scene of big military display in honor of Queen's Birthday, May 24th.
1900—Dr. P. Pelletier first Liberal member to be elected to the Legislature December 7th.
1901—Sherbrooke welcomes Duke and Duchess of York, later King George VI and Queen Mary, October 3rd.
1901—Lord Strathcona donates property to city, which square was given his name.
1902—City acquires Westbury Power
1903—Sherbrooke's Dairymen's Exchange organized April 18th.
1903—Lord Minto, Governor-General visits Sherbrooke, June 19th.
1903—I.O.O.F. Monument in Elmwood Cemetery unveiled, August 18th.
1904—Good Roads Association for St. Francis district organized at meeting in Victoria Park on August 11th.
1904—Judge Hutchison welcomed to Bench by members of Bar of St. Francis, November 29th.
1905—Organization of Caledonian Society of Sherbrooke on Febuary 2nd.
1905—Sherbrooke Amateur Atheltic Association organized on November 23rd.
1906—Mr. J. H. Walsh becomes general manager of the Quebec Central Railway on January 1st.
1906—Floods claim lives of two little girls in East Sherbrooke.
1906—Formal opening of new Sherbrooke Court House by Premier Lomer Gouin, Chief Justice Sir Alexandre Lacoste and Sir Melbourne Tait, September 11th.
1907—First concert of Sherbrooke Cnoral Society in Art Hall on April 19th.
1907—Jewish Congregation of Sherbrooke officially organized on May 7th.
1907—Convent of the Little Sisters of the Hily Family at Sherbrooke dedicated by Bishop Larocque, July 2nd.
1907—Sherbrooke's population was placed at 14,712, an increase of 763 over previous year.
1907—First arrival in Sherbrooke of an airship for Dominion Exhibition, August 31st.
1907—Governor-General and Count-

Continued on Page 15.

SHERBROOKE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO



Sherbrooke, then a struggling village at the confluence of two rivers, virtually lacking in industry, is shown in the above cut of 1837 taken from the north bank of the Magog river, approximately from the site of the present Bank of Commerce building. Overlooking the village from Flagstaff Hill is the Roman Catholic Church.



Old Sweet Songs

Fifty years ago Arthur Blouin started selling organs and pianos for the LeBaron Piano Store and he was a good salesman.

About 1907 he opened his own business and at that time introduced a new instalment system which has ever since been retained.

At first pianos, then gramophones, furniture and radios — adding always to suit the trends of time — the business grew apace with the growth of the population of the district. Larger quarters were acquired from time to time. Today the business is situated at 30 Wellington street south. Rene and Robert Blouin, two sons of the founder, are now associated with their father.

We are proud of our association with Sherbrooke in its first century.

Arthur Blouin

PROPRIETOR

RENE BLOUIN, MANAGER — ROBERT BLOUIN, BUYER

Congratulations Sherbrooke

on your 100th Birthday

Well do we understand your feelings of pleasure and mingled pride in this year celebrating your centennial.

We congratulate all citizens of this community, and particularly those of the older generation who have so nobly played their part in building up Sherbrooke from obscurity to its present position as one of the important cities of our Country.

When we opened our factory here several years ago we were influenced by the spirit of progress displayed by the citizens of that day, a spirit that has since thriven mightily. And with you we have grown.

Our few years in Sherbrooke have been most pleasant. We take this occasion to thank all with whom we have had relations, both business and social, and who have helped make possible our being amongst you.

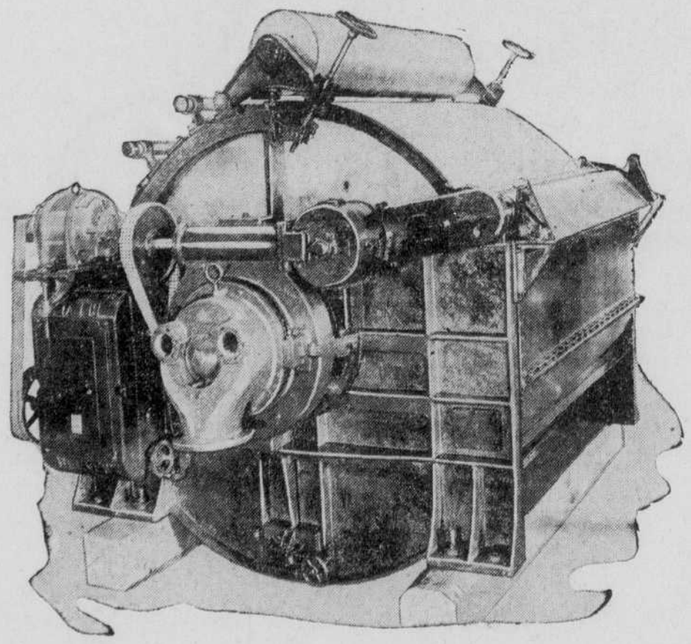
Canadian Reed Fibre Ltd.

Wellington Street South, Sherbrooke, Que.

SHERBROOKE PULP MACHINERY

FOR OVER
THIRTY YEARS HAS SET THE STANDARD.

More than 95% of the pulp and paper mills of Canada are using our patented machinery.



"SHERBROOKE"
VACUUM PULP WASHER

ONE OF OUR LATEST DEVELOPMENTS DESIGNED AND BUILT IN OUR SHERBROOKE PLANT.

CONGRATULATIONS
To the People of Sherbrooke on Their City's
100th ANNIVERSARY

SHERBROOKE MACHINERIES LTD.

SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC.

Imposing Monument On King Hill Is Tribute To Men Who Went Overseas

Memorial in Honor of Sherbrooke Citizens Who Enlisted for Active Service in World War Was Unveiled in 1926—Every Armistice Day Veterans and Two Local Regiments Parade to Monument and Place Wreath at Its Base, Honoring the Memory of Sherbrooke's Sons Who Never Came Back.

Sherbrooke has never forgotten its soldier-dead and the more fortunate war heroes who returned from Overseas. Standing in the centre of King Hill is an imposing monument that was erected in honor of local citizens who enlisted for active service in the World War. It is an impressive memorial, majestic in design, a just and fitting tribute to Sherbrooke's war heroes, many of whom never came back.

Every Armistice Day, war veterans and the two local regiments—the Sherbrooke Regiment and Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke—parade to the monument and place a wreath at its base. Every Armistice Day, this tribute is paid to Sherbrooke's soldier-dead. The passing years—almost twenty have elapsed now since the greatest and most terrible conflict mankind has known was brought to an end—have not dimmed the memory of those splendid young men who left their homes and firesides to cross the broad Atlantic and fight for their King and Country. Many of these smiling, valiant young men—some were mere boys—never came back. They sacrificed their lives for the great cause, they remained in Flanders' Fields. The more fortunate returned—older men, now; seared by the horrors of war; some maimed and wounded.

The King Street Memorial stands as a tribute to these—the war-dead, and those who came back.

The monument was unveiled on November 7th, 1926, at an impressive ceremony. The unveiling and dedication of the memorial was made by Col. E. B. Worthington, C.M.G., V.D., and addresses were made by Mayor J. K. Edwards, Capt. Rev. H. R. Bigg, chaplain of the Sherbrooke Regiment, and Major Rev. C. E. Chartier, chaplain of Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke, which unit is now known as Les Fusiliers.

The decision to erect the monument was reached at a public meeting held in the latter part of 1923. A representative committee was organized and Canada's leading sculptors were invited to submit designs. Ways and means were discussed for raising the necessary funds, and after several tentative arrangements the matter was left with the City Council and a by-law as submitted to the ratepayers.

A by-law authorizing an expenditure of $25,000 was adopted and the City Council assumed full charge. In 1924 the Council decided upon King Hill as the most suitable site and the sculptor selected to erect the memorial set to work. The bronze figures were cast in Belgium and the granite was secured from Stanstead district.

Members of the soldiers' monument committee comprised T. J. Parkes as president; D. J. Salls as vice-chairman; E. W. Farwell and M. A. Laine as joint treasurers; A. W. Reid as honorary secretary; and Mesdames S. A. Jones, G. DeLottinville, W. E. Paton, J. D. Parmelee, J. Rosenbloom, George Hume, Miss Eva White, Rev. Dr. G. E. Read, Rev. Father H. Simard, J. S. Tetreault, S. R. Newton, J. O. Darche, J. H. Walsh, L. Lacombe, E. L. Stewart Patterson, Louis N. Audet, W. G. Cross, C. O. St. Jean, G. D. Mackinnon and W. D. Van Roden, as members.

The names of the following war heroes are listed on the memorial's bronze tablet: G. L. Amell, D. Anderson, E. Ashcroft, J. H. Atkinson, C. Aveling, C. T. Bailey, W. S. Baillie, G. Baldock, A. Ballard, V. Bartholomew, E. Beaudette, J. A. Beaulieu, H. Bedard, F. Bennett, E. Bernard, J. Bernard, C. Bilodeau, A. Biron, H. Black, L. Boucher, A. Boulanger, A. Boulich, E. H. Bowen, W. Brett, X. Brisson, T. Brown, E. J. Buchanan, G. E. Buchanan, J. Buckley, P. Cadorette, L. N. Carbonneau, R. C. Campbell, J. R. Cannon, T. Chambers, A. Carriere, E. H. Chauvin, H. Choquette, A. Cloutier, F. Cloutier, J. Clowrey, P. Cole-Frederick, C. A. Conner, J. Croff, D. R. Croil, W. Cyr, W. A. Dean, E. Defeu, T. Deradour, W. A. Deveault, A. W. Devenger, H. Dewitt, J. Dexter, G. T. Dodge, A. M. D. Drummond, K. L. Duggan, J. B. Duncan, W. C. Duncan, J. A. Dupont, A. Dupuis, R. Dupuy, L. Durocher, C. A. Elliott, L. W. Elliott, T. Eustace, C. W. Evestaff, G. Fairbairn, A. W. Fales, J. T. Fellows, A. Ferland, L. Fournier, E. H. Frye, C. J. Gascoigne, C. E. Gatien, E. Gaudet, R. P. Gerry, E. Gobeil, A. H. Goodman, W. M. Gordon, A. E. Grant, J. E. Greene, S. Gregoire, L. Griffin, D. S. Gwyn, A. J. F. Haffenden, T. C. Hall, J. C. Haldane, P. Hamel, G. H. Hamilton, J. H. Hamilton, W. Hamilton, C. Harrison, F. Harrison, C. J. Harrison, A. E. Hawkes, H. Haynes, A. D. Hebert, W. Henderson, R. T. Hewitt, J. E. Hicks, P. B. Hindmarch, F. Hinton, W. Holden, A. I. Hollings, A. L. B. Hovey, F. H. Howell, G. Hugo, W. Jackson, R. Jell, J. H. Jennings, J. H. Johnson, F. K. Kenison, A. M. Kirtland, J. Kirton, J. O. Kittredge, G. Kyle, G. Lacourse, J. F. Lacroix, J. Laflamme, O. Lapointe, D. Larigee, P. Larigee, P. Laroche, R. E. Leet, P. Lefrancois, J. Lepage, J. Letourneau, H. Levesque, J. A. Lobban, G. Lockwood, A. W. Long, H. O. Long, A. Lowe, W. A. Mack, F. H. Madden, A. Magnan, A. C. Major, J. A. E. Marcotte, A. Marcoux, D. Mason, C. Mayhew, H. W. Mayle, A. F. MacCusworth, A. N. MacKay, S. F. MacRae, C. G. McCarley, A. McIver, P. J. McKenna, K. W. McLean, J. McMarne, K. W. McRae, S. G. Menard, E. Millar, L. Millard, H. B. Miller, H. E. Moore, A. Moreau, S. P. Morehouse, G. E. Morris, O. Nault, J. Noble, G. E. Nourse, H. Oakley, L. Paiement, B. Paquette, G. Paquin, H. A. Parr, F. T. Payne, W. H. G. Payne, W. Pearson, A. G. Penticost, N. C. Pilcher, F. Poole, J. C. B. Porter, A. Powell, T. G. Pratt, L. G. Price, H. Prien, J. A. Richard, W. Rickner, F. Rigby, D. Robertson, L. A. Robertson, S. Ross, J. A. Roy, A. Ruel, J. Rushbrooke, F. Russell, A. Saillant, C. Sandell, P. Sapper, A. Sawyer, J. A. P. Scarth, A. O. Schuh, T. W. Seale, W. G. Shresbury, O. Simard, G. B. Sjolander, H. J. Slack, E. B. Smith, L. C. Smith, V. A. Smith, A. Smyth, G. B. Spray, E. Starling, W. H. Stedman, G. W. Steers, J. A. St. Pierre, H. K. Stevens, A. A. Swift, M. Tanguay, P. Tanguay, H. G. Tate, A. Terreau, J. Thibodeau, E. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, E. Thuot, W. Tremblay, P. W. Tucker, K. Turnbull, J. B. Verrault, H. Viens, P. Viens, W. Vradenburg, W. H. Wallace, A. E. Waller, G. A. Waller, L. Watson, L. E. Watson, C. Watt, H. C. Watts, J. Welsh, J. G. Whalen, F. E. Whitehead, W. A. Whitefie'd A. E. Washer, W. H. Widger, G. F. Wilcox, J. F. Wilkins, G. D. Wilkinson, H. Williams, H. H. Williams, F. Wootton, E. Wormald, W. C. Worster, H. Wright, A. W. Youell, C. W. Young, F. L. Younger.

SHERBROOKE.

Myrtle Boa Armstrong.

Queen City of the Townships,
Fair as a jewel set among her hills,
Flowing with milk and honey,
Where every prospect thrills,
One hundred years ago,
Your watch o'er your lands began,
Growing in beauty and power,
As the cycling seasons ran.

Queen City of the Townships,
Rich-robbed in verdant green,
The sun all day doth bless you,
And when night falls, 'tis seen,
You wear your dark blue velvet crown,
Set with the stars and moon,
Nature has made you rich, and shall
Forever be our boon.

IN MEMORIAM



The imposing memorial, standing on King Hill, erected in honor of Sherbrooke citizens who enlisted for active service Overseas. This monument was unveiled in 1926 and is a fitting tribute to the men and women who fought for King and Country in 1914-1918.

Sherbrooke's Growth In Century And A Third Marked By Steady Progress In All Branches Of Community Life

Continued from Page 14.

ess Grey visit Sherbrooke on September 10th.
1907—Street delivery of mail begins, September 24th.
1907—Sherbrooke's new civic hospital on Drummond street completed, December 28th.
1908—Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Howard present Walter Blue residence on Moore street to Sherbrooke Y.W.C.A., April 18th.
1908—Great Dominion trapshooting tournament begins in Sherbrooke, August 5th.
1908—New Y.M.C.A building dedicated, April 19th.
1908—Sherbrooke Light, Heat and Power Company acquired by city.
1908—54th Armoury erected.
1909—New Sherbrooke Curling Rink opened officially on January 2nd.
1909—New military unit organized in Sherbrooke on April 13th, No. 6 Company Cavalry Field Ambulance.
1909—Sherbrooke Machinery, MacKinnon-Holmes and E. & T. Fairbanks plants opened.
1910—Sherbrooke Hockey team won championship of St. Lawrence League, whitewashing Westmount by 7 to 0, on March 3rd.
1910—Madame Melba, famous singer, visited Sherbrooke, September 9th.
1910—First concert by Sherbrooke Symphony Orchestra, December 16th.
1910—54th Regiment organized.
1911—First annual exhibition under auspices of Sherbrooke Poultry Association, January 25th.
1911—Corner stone of Lawrence School on Drummond street laid, June 16th.
1911—Canadian Bank of Commerce takes over E. T. Bank.
1912—Sherbrooke's Citizens' Association formed, G. A. LeBaron and F. R. Darche joint presidents, January 9th.
1912—Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade organized on March 20th.
1912—Eastern Townships Rifle Association formed, September 20th.
1912—Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills established.
1913—Branch of Victoria Order of Nurses formed in Sherbrooke.
1913—Harry K. Thaw arrested in Sherbrooke on August 20th.
1913—His Excellency Mgr. Stagni, Papal Delegate, visits city, on October 4th.
1913—Historic Lone Pine in St. Francis River falls during heavy wind storm, November 23rd.
1914—New Quebec Central Railway building opened to public on January 3rd.
1914—Seven hundred snowshoers in Sherbrooke for winter carnival, February 7th.
1914—Eastern Townships Immigration Society organized, E. W. Farwell is president.
1914—Duke and Duchess of Connaught visit Sherbrooke on June 18th.
1914—World War declared, August 4th. First of Sherbrooke's units leave for Valcartier on August 18th, and First Sherbrooke Contingent leaves for France, August 24th.
1915—Ten thousand people assembled in Sherbrooke from all parts of Eastern Townships to bid farewell to 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.
1915—Julius Kayser plant in Sherbrooke opened.
1916—Kayser Company moves into own building on Minto street.
1916—Patriotic Fund campaign for Sherbrooke begins, February 29th.
1916—Presentation of colors to 117th Eastern Townships Battalion, March 29th.
1916—Ontario's delegates visit Sherbrooke and new "bonne entente" dedicated, October 11.
1917—Victory Patriotic Campaign for $150,000 begins in Sherbrooke, March 5th.
1917—Sarah Bernhardt, famous actress, accorded great reception in His Majesty's Theatre, July 12th.
1918—Sherbrooke extends welcome to "Blue Devils," of French Army, June 19th.
1918—Captain Passow, seaman, who crossed Atlantic Ocean 1,000 times died at Sherbrooke Hospital, July 31st.
1918—Sherbrooke rejoices over signing of Armistice, November 11th.
1919—Prince of Wales welcomed to Sherbrooke, October 29th.
1919—New Kayser plant opened up on Frontenac street.
1919—Formal opening of Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, extension, November 16th.
1920—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in Sherbrooke, September 11.
1921—Wales Home campaign opened at New Sherbrooke House, January 6th.
1921—Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Anne Cavendish visit Sherbrooke, March 16th.
1922—Unveiling of Norton Memorial and opening of diet kitchen at Sherbrooke Hospital on February 25th.
1922—Dr. H. H. Bedford-Jones resigns as principal of Bishop's University, April 16th.
1922—Doctors and butchers petition City Council for abattoir, October 3rd.
1922—Present Sacred Heart Hospice dedicated.
1923—Sherbrooke's Soldiers' Monument campaign begins, March 29th.
1923—Cornerstone of Masonic Temple laid, July 19th.
1923—Lord and Lady Byng visit Sherbrooke, December 19th.
1924—New High School opened.
1925—Lieutenant-Governor N. Perodeau visits Exhibition, September 2nd.
1925—Public Memorial service in His Majesty's Theatre in memory of Queen Mother, who passed away on November 20th.
1925—Extension to Kayser plant completed.
1926—Quebec Central Railway took over Boston and Maine line from Sherbrooke to Newport, Vt., June 1st.
926—Mgr. Paul Larocque, third bishop of Sherbrooke, passed away, August 15th.
1926—F. N. McCrea, former Member of Parliament passed away, October 30th.
1926—Sherbrooke's War Memorial unveiled, November 7th.
1927—Citizens approve Westbury by-law, April 27th.
1927—United States lifts embargo on E. T. Milk Shipments on May 7th.
1927—E. W. Farwell honored on retirement as manager of Bank of Commerce, May 14th.
1927—Rev. A. O. Gagnon named Bishop of Sherbrooke, June 23rd.
1927—Tablet unveiled on City Hall to Sir A. T. Galt, Father of Confederation during Diamond Jubilee ceremonies.
1927—Memorial gates officially opened at exhibition.
1927—New Country Club opened on August 13th.
1927—Rail and highway transportation suspended by highest water in years.
1927—French delegates from Western Canada visit Sherbrooke on goodwill tour, December 22nd.
1928—T. Eaton Company takes over Munro store, February 14th.
1928—City approves $262,929 street and sidewalk expenditure on May 2nd.
1928—Mgr. Cassulo, apostolic delegate to Canada, visits Sherbrooke, September 17th.
1929—Granada Theatre opened on January 18th.
1929—Sherbrooke Winter Sports Carnival revived, February 9th.
1929—Rear-Admiral Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., of Q-boat fame, visited Sherbrooke on March 4th.
1929—Sherbrooke isolated as sleet broke all telephone and telegraph lines, April 17th.
1929—Canadian Club inaugurated with W. E. Paton as president, May 11th.
1929—Quebec Union of Municipalities met in Sherbrooke and Westbury power officially opened, November 7th.
1929—MacKinnon Memorial opened, November 26th.
1930—Alfred Wood assumed presidency of Sherbrooke Record, February 1st.
1930—Several hundred delegates attended meeting of Quebec-Sherbrooke Presbytery, United Church, February 27th.
1930—Provincial Grand Lodge B.P.O.E. met in Sherbrooke on May 30th.
1930—E. W. Tobin named to Canadian Senate, June 4th.
1930—Sherbrooke ratepayers reject filtration by-law on August 21st.
1930—First winter fair opens November 8th.
1931—Sherbrooke curlers won granites at Royal Edinburgh competition, January 3rd.
1931—Provincial badminton tournament held in Sherbrooke, February 13th.
1931—New Sherbrooke Trust Building opened, May 23rd.
1931—New Galt street viaduct completed, June 9th.
1931—Sherbrooke Street Railway suspends operations, December 31st.
1932—International Snowshoers' Convention in Sherbrooke with two thousand present on February 1st.
1932—Grand Loyal Orange Lodge meeting in Sherbrooke, May 7th.
1932—Earl and Countess of Bessborough visited Sherbrooke on June 15th.
1932—Capt. J. W. Houlden, Sherbrooke, wins silver medal at Bisley, July 19th.
1932—Thousands visit district for total eclipse of the sun, August 31st.
1933—City adopted quarterly payments for realty taxes, January 3rd.
1933—United States consulate at Sherbrooke closed, April 30th.
1933—Relief workers strike for better terms, March 25th.
1933—Cardinal Villeneuve visits Sherbrooke, July 11th.
1933—Hundreds attended Conservative convention, naming Maurice Duplessis Provincial Opposition leader, October 4th.
1934—Sherbrooke curlers win Pat Lid granite trophy, January 6th.
1934—Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain visits Sherbrooke, July 18th.
1934—Council orders direct relief to replace soup kitchen, February 22nd.
1934—Dr. F. H. Bradley elected mayor of Sherbrooke in first contest of years by 4,683 votes to 1,299, March 28th.
1934—5th C. M. R. Veterans' Association formed, October 1st.
1936—Thousands attend observance of Tuque Rouge Snowshoe Club Anniversary.
1936—John Basstt, of Montreal, assumes control of Sherbrooke Record.
1936—Street railway tracks removed from principal streets.

"You'll be discharged on this occasion, madame," said the fierce-looking magistrate to an elderly lady charged with committing a breach of the peace.

"Thank you kindly, sir," replied the grateful lady. "I've always said that many a soft heart beats behind a hard face."

The auctioneer was holding up a pair of silver candlesticks.

"Give me a start!" he shouted.

"Fourpence!" cried someone in the crowd.

"What!" exclaimed the auctioneer.

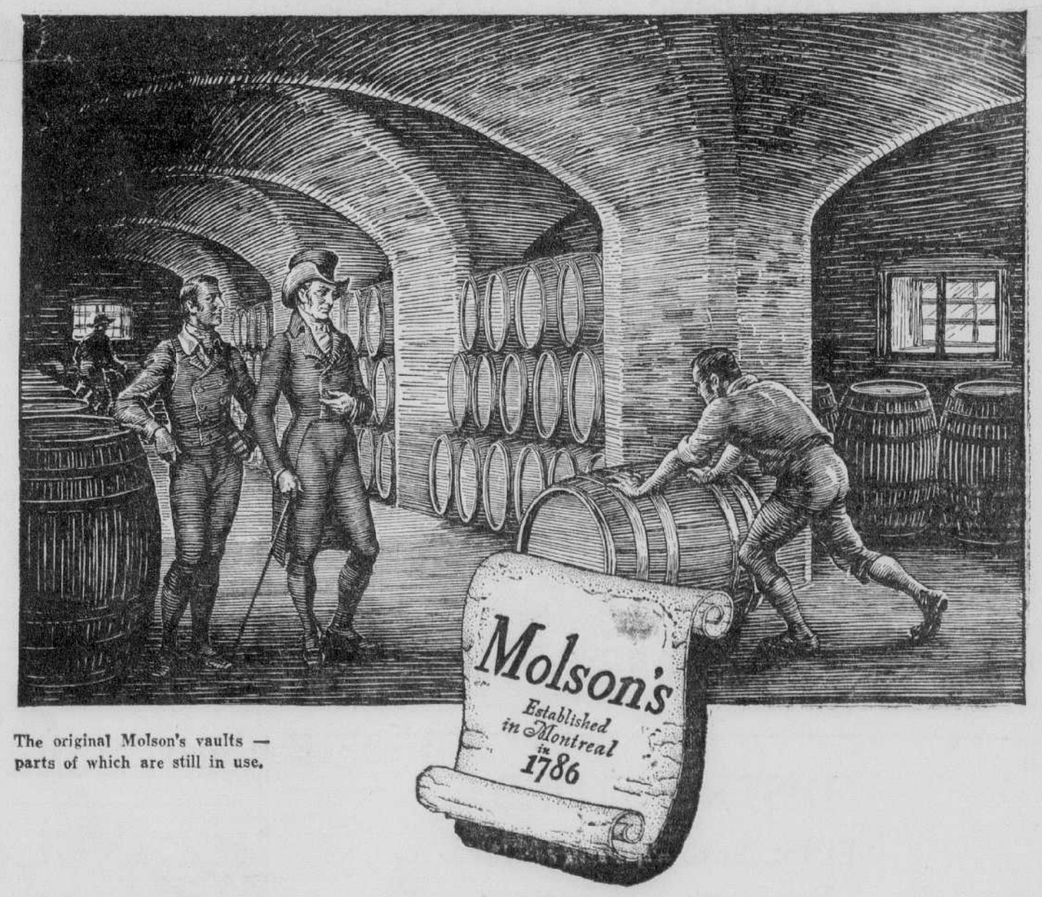
"Ah!" said the bidder, "I thought that would give you a start!"

Supplies of silver exported from China and Hong Kong during 1935 exceeded 302,000,000 ounces.

ON THE OCCASION OF
THESE CENTENNIAL FESTIVITIES
OUR HEARTIEST WISHES ARE FOR A STILL
BIGGER,
BRIGHTER and
MORE PROSPEROUS
1837-SHERBROOKE-1937

PORTLAND STORE
56 Wolfe St. Tels: 304 - 305
L. HEBERT, Prop.
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Quality, Cleanliness, Service — Our Motto.

Industrial ALLOY STEEL Castings
Carbon • Nickel • Chrome
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For General Machinery, Pulp and Paper, Lumber, Mining, Marine, Milling, Etc.
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Abenakis Street, Sherbrooke.
Ontario Sales: 330 Bay Street, Toronto.



The original Molson's vaults — parts of which are still in use.

Greets SHERBROOKE
on its 100th ANNIVERSARY

Just as Molson's — then a comparative veteran of 51 years—greeted Sherbrooke in 1837, so it offers felicitations today on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Queen of the Eastern Townships.

And with felicitations to the City itself, Molson's long green bottles form a welcoming committee to greet Anniversary visitors with hearty hospitality and sparkling refreshment.

May the century of happy association between Sherbrooke and Molson's continue through the years!

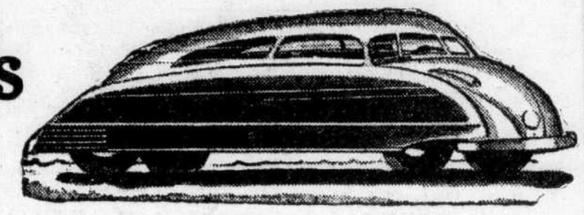
THE ALE YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER DRANK

1837

We Celebrate SHERBROOKE'S 100 Years of Steady Progress

1937





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Mining, Mill, Industrial Contractors and Building Supplies.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

GOLF AND TENNIS EQUIPMENT.
BASE BALL AND SOFT BALL.
LACROSSE AND HOCKEY.
EVERYTHING FOR COMPLETE OUTFITS.
WRITE OR ASK FOR CATALOGUE.



Hunters and Fishermen

will find our selection of

Guns, Rods, Tackle, Ammunition,

complete

C.C.M. Bicycles and Joycycles



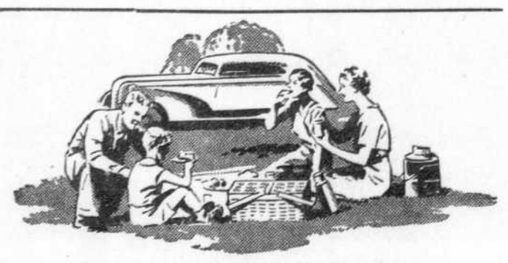
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LIONEL ELECTRIC TRAINS.

MECCANO — FINEST OF CHILDREN'S STEEL TOYS.

Westclock Clocks and Watches, Big Bens — Little Bens Sleepmaster, Etc.

Thermos Bottles
Lunch Kits
Picnic Sets



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Fine English China and Pottery

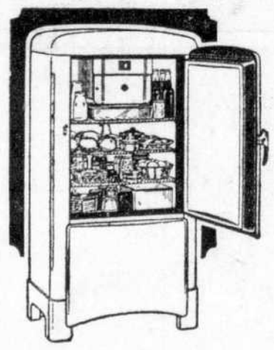
WEDGEWOOD MOORCROFT
ROYAL DOULTON ROYAL ALBERT
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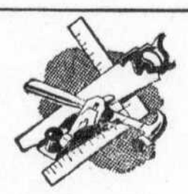


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THOR WASHING MACHINES,
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Everything required to complete your kitchen.
Our stock of Kitchenware is complete in every detail.

TOOLS for Every Purpose.



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THE FAMOUS ADD-A-TOOL WORKSHOP.

Henry Disston Hand Saws
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78-80 Wellington Street North — Sherbrooke, Que.

Progress Of Past Hundred Years To Be Reviewed In Impressive Jubilee Celebration That Opens Here Today

Months of Active Preparation Begin to Bear Fruit Today as Curtain Rises Upon Sherbrooke's Centenary Fete—Next Five Weeks Will Be Devoted to Historical Review Covering Hundred-Year Period from Time the Tiny Settlement that Was Sherbrooke in Its Infancy Was Incorporated as a Town, Until the Present Day—Tribute Being Paid Today to Memory of Gilbert Hyatt, Recognized Founder of Sherbrooke.

The Great Festival is on! Months of active preparation begin to bear fruit today as the curtain rises upon Sherbrooke's Centennial celebration—five weeks of festivities, of homage-paying, of solemn thanksgiving, of merriment; five weeks of historical review covering a hundred-year period from the time the tiny settlement that was Sherbrooke in its infancy was incorporated as a town, until the present day.

Sherbrooke has enjoyed a prosperous growth and healthy development in the past hundred years. The small cluster of houses that formed the early settlement has multiplied itself many times over to form a city of close to 32,000 souls—a city composed mainly of two races that live in the most perfect harmony, that long ago buried the differences they may have had. Therefore, there is every reason why the spirited citizens, proud of their city and appreciative of its many advantages, should embark today upon a period of happy festivities. The occasion is worthy of a great celebration, a jubilee festival that will go down in history and record in bold letters the citizens' appreciation of the prosperity and growth enjoyed during the past century.

City Ablake With Colored Lights.

Night sees Sherbrooke ablaze with myriad lights. Multi-colors—red and green and blue and yellow—bathe the city in a soft, gentle glow, and this electrical display, seldom seen in any city, regardless of size, bears out Sherbrooke's enviable reputation as the "electric centre of the east."

Particularly attractive are the decorations gracing the several bridges that span the St. Francis and Magog rivers. Lights of many colors blaze atop these structures and cast their reflections in the waters beneath. The civic authorities have spared no efforts to "dress up" Sherbrooke in real gala attires. Flags and bunting and other decorations supplement the lighting effects. Business houses and private residences have co-operated to a remarkable degree in making their premises as attractive as possible.

And so Sherbrooke today begins to celebrate its hundredth birthday It takes imagination to faithfully picture Sherbrooke as it was a hundred years ago. It takes imagination, coupled with the faculty of absorbing records and historical documents, to paint a true mental picture of that little settlement, founded only a few years before, located at the juncture of the Magog and St. Francis rivers—and destined to be a hundred years later, one of the principal cities of the Province of Quebec: a city with thriving industrial plants, a busy railroad centre, 32,000 people of different races living in harmony, understanding and peace, exemplifying to the fullest degree that "bonne entente" that has no equal in any other city in the world.

Visitors Have Already Started to Arrive.

All highways lead to Sherbrooke today. Visitors from various parts of Canada and the United States have already started to invade "The Queen City of the Eastern Townships" to take part in the magnificent spectacle that will mark the city's anniversary.

The celebration will be enhanced by visits from many prominent people. Prime Ministers from various provinces and government officials, as well as governors from numerous states in the Republic to the South, will be calling upon the Queen City during the next five weeks.

The visitor to Sherbrooke during the centenary fete may be assured of royal entertainment. He will find the city prepared to welcome him; he will find the ready offer of friendship from a people essentially friendly and ready to entertain; he will find a city that was already beautiful even more so to amaze him, and thrill him, and impress him heart and soul.

Organizing The Centennial.

When the civic authorities decided to stage a festival in honor of Sherbrooke's birthday, they looked around for a competent organizer who would assure the success of the celebration. Their eyes fell upon Leon Trepanier, Montreal alderman, former newspaperman, who had been instrumental in the staging of the Three Rivers tri-centennial three years ago.

Mr. Trepanier came to Sherbrooke and tackled the enormous task of organizing the Centennial. There is no gainsaying that it was an enormous task. The support of an army of people had to be obtained, history had to be revived, actors had to be selected to portray the city's historical growth, its industrial development, its social achievements, its progress during the past century.

That task has been accomplished. The stage is set. The curtain is rising today upon the opening scene —tribute to the memory of Gilbert Hyatt, recognized founder of the City of Sherbrooke, staunch Empire Loyalist who fled from the United States to seek refuge in this section of the Province of Quebec in the late 1700's.

Gilbert Hyatt returns to Sherbrooke today. His spirit lives again in the hearts of the men and women who have inherited the city he founded. Heralds at arms will today ride through the streets of the city — and Gilbert Hyatt, who was called to his reward when Sherbrooke was in its infancy, will return to gaze upon the city that has resulted from the hardships he endured, the tribulations he suffered, the injustices he outlived, the joy he experienced at settling virgin land and surmounting the obstacles that confronted him.

Hyatt was a humble pioneer. He brought with him associates, and together, after many difficulties, they obtained part of the Township of Ascot. Theirs was no easy task. Theirs was not the proverbial "bed of roses." The hardships far outnumbered the luxuries. But these early pioneers, led by the courageous Hyatt, refused to give way to discouragement, and ever fought to surmount the obstacles that oppressed them. As it is difficult to picture Sherbrooke as it was a hundred years ago, so it is difficult —nay, practically impossible — to imagine the great barriers that had to be smashed down before these pioneers conquered the land which today we inherit.

The small settlement that was early Sherbrooke honored Gilbert Hyatt by adopting his name. "Big Forks" became known as Hyatt's Mills—and it was only in 1817, following the visit of Sir John Coape Sherbrooke to this district that the present name was taken in honor of Canada's Governor

Glamorous Fireworks Display.

The skies above Sherbrooke tonight will burn with sparkling, flashing lights of many colors.

A gigantic pyrotechnical display will light up the heavens. Fifteen hundred dollars worth of skyrockets and other fireworks will explode far above the Exhibition Grounds and rain down a shower of dazzling lights and brilliant colors.

This display will be one such as Sherbrooke citizens have never before seen and may never—unless they are particularly privileged — see again.

Today's activities form only a meagre part of the mammoth celebration that is to last five weeks.

Tomorrow has been styled by the Centenary organizers as "The Exaltation of Christian Faith." It will be a solemn and impressive occasion. It had been originally planned that Christians of all denominations would tomorrow express their faith, but the programme has been altered and August 1st has been set aside for Roman Catholic manifestation.

Mass To Be Celebrated At Open-Air Theatre.

In planning its centenary jubilee, the City of Sherbrooke has left no stone unturned. No expense has been spared. Close to $10,000 has been spent for the construction of an amphitheatre on the Exhibition Grounds. It is one of the finest structures of its kind in the Dominion of Canada. It was built principally for the staging of the historical pageant that will review Sherbrooke's growth and development, but tomorrow morning it will witness an impressive ceremony — the celebration of an open-air mass, at which His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve, primate of the Catholic Church in Canada, will be in attendance.

Adherents of the Roman Catholic Church from all parts of the Province will assist at this special mass, when sermons will be preached by Canon Chartier and Canon McGee, pastors of Ste. Therese and St. Patrick's churches, respectively.

Apart from this religious service, tomorrow will be a memorable day because of the congregation in this city of the amateur bands of the Province of Quebec for their annual festival.

This band festival has always excited the keenest interest, and has ever attracted enormous crowds wherever it has been held. Particular emphasis has been laid this year upon this band concert, and no less than six hundred musicians will invade the Queen City for the festival. Represented will be Three Rivers, St. Hyacinth, Shawinigan Falls, St. Johns, Granby, Drummondville, Valleyfield, Grand' Mere and Sherbrooke.

At 3.15 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, a "mass band" concert will be held, and will be followed by individual concerts, each band playing a selection of its own choice.

In the evening the St. Hyacinthe and Drummondville bands will unite to interpret some of the best known compositions of the late Leon Ringuet. This musician, who was born in Louiseville, Maskinonge County, on January 3rd, 1858, and died in 1932, was the founder of the Drummondville Harmony and its director from 1914 until 1932.

Historical Pageant.

It is not the object of this article to review the elaborate programme that will be followed during the coming five weeks. That would be too lengthy, and in any event the complete programme is to be found in another section of this Centenary edition of the Daily Record.

But this article would not be complete without mention of a few of the outstanding events that will feature the Centenary Celebration.

Principal among these is the historical pageant. This will review in fifteen episodes and twenty-two living tableaux the history of this

Continued on Page 28.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR CENTENARY CELEBRATION

The programme that has been drawn up by the Organizer Leon Trepanier and his assistants for Sherbrooke's Centenary Celebration is an elaborate one that promises entertainment for young and old, and which will portray in fascinating chapters the development of Sherbrooke during the past hundred years.

The official programme to be followed during the celebration is as follows:

Saturday, July 31st—"Greetings to Gilbert Hyatt." Great opening ceremony. — Heralds at arms ride through the City. — First sounding of the trumpets at 8 o'clock in the evening. — At ten o'clock: Sparkling fireworks illumine the sky.

Sunday, August 1st.—"Exaltation of Christian Faith." — In the forenoon, Catholics manifest their faith. His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve, Primate of the Canadian Catholic Church, will attend open air Mass.

Tuesday, August 3rd—"Light Opera in the open." — In the evening at nine o'clock, at the Centennial Amphiteatre on the Fair Grounds, first performance of "The Chimes of Normandy" with three hundred participants and an augmented orchestra.

Thursday, August 5th—"Evocation of a Century of History. — In the evening, at half past eight o'clock, at the Centennial Amphiteatre, great historical pageant in fifteen episodes, with 1,500 participants garbed in period costumes. — Ballet composed of 150 dancers. — Fairy scenery. — Phantasmagoria of colors and light effects. — A prologue with two mixed choirs, French and English, composed of 800 voices. — Folk Songs of the Canadian, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and American repertoire.

Saturday, August 7th—"Trooping of the Colors." — In the afternoon, at four o'clock, imposing Military Display. — Presentation of colors to the Sherbrooke Regiment and Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke. — Visit of the famous "Black Watch" Regiment and Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, of Montreal. — In the evening, bonfires on the heights of the City, and Grand Military Ball.

Sunday, August 8th—"The Fairy Tale Parade." — In the afternoon, at three o'clock, parade of legendary characters of Fairy tales. — Specially dedicated to Eastern Townships children. — More than 350 participants in this gigantic parade. — In the evening at 8 o'clock, "The Apotheosis of the Grand Vicar." — Grand Vicar Dufresne may be considered as the father of the social and religious life of French-Canadians in the Eastern Townships. The present diocese of Sherbrooke is the result of his 38 years of apostolical work.

Tuesday, August 10th—"The Dinner in Music." — Seigneur J. B. R. de Ramezay receives the seigneurs, his neighbours, in his mansion. — Re-enactment in music and song of the gay and gastronomic life of our forefathers. — The guests wear epochal costumes. — An unusual spectacle.

Thursday, August 12th.—Second performance of the pageant: "Evocation of a Century of History." (Same place and hour as the 5th of August).

Saturday, August 14th—"The tribute of the Sister-Cities." — A pictorial procession composed of young ladies delegated by surrounding Cities will parade through the streets in period attire. — This procession will include 2,000 participants and will start at 8:30 o'clock p.m. — Twelve hundred Zouaves in their colorful uniforms of the memorable Vatican War of 1870.

Sunday, August 15th.—All Protestant Churches will unit at Portland Square at 11 o'clock in the morning for special service. — Another performance of the Pageant.

Tuesday, August 17th—"Glorification of Sir A. T. Galt." — Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt is proclaimed by many historians as the Father of Confederation. He was a citizen of Sherbrooke for about thirty years and its Member of Parliament in the Union Government from 1854 to 1867 and Minister at the House of Commons from 1867 to 1873. He has left his mark in the history of our Country.

Thursday, August 19th, and Saturday, August 21st.—Performances of the Historical Pageant.

Sunday, August 22nd. — In the evening, at half past eight o'clock, second performance of "The Chimes of Normandy" at the Centennial Amphitheatre.

Tuesday, August 24th—"The Governor's Ball." — At nine o'clock, in the evening, in one of the public auditoriums of the City, reproduction of the Ball given in 1831 to Lord Aylmer, who then visited Sherbrooke. It was the initiative of Lord Aylmer which brought about the rapid growth of the Eastern Townships during the Nineteenth Century. The Governor's Ball will be a gorgeous display of gracefulness of the romantic age.

Thursday, August 26, and Saturday, August 28th.—The two last performances of the Pageant.

Sunday, August 29th. — In the afternoon, a repetition of the Fairy Tale Parade held on the 8th of August. — In the evening, a night Festival.

Other Attractions. — Apart from the above mentioned events, all kinds of games and sports will take place during the Celebration: Tennis, Lacrosse, professional Baseball, Golf, Foot Races, Bicycle and Motorcycle Races, International Ragattas, Boxing, Wrestling, etc. — In case of bad weather, all outdoor events will be postponed until the next day.

The Annual Exhibition. — The Annual Exhibition which opens at the conclusion of the Celebration, on August 30th, will be the greatest of its history, owing to the Centenary Celebration. The Federal and Provincial Governments and the Eastern Townships will spend large sums of money to make known the numerous natural resources of our country and districts. Attractions will be numerous and of a high character and will include horse races and spectacular fireworks. The exhibition will close on September 4th.

"The Sherbrooke Chanteclercs."—This fine group of Troubadours, rivals of the Don Cossacks, will continue their picturesque tours during the Centenary Celebrations.

First Municipal Building, Erected In 1859, Stood On Site At Present Occupied By District Court House

Small Observation Tower Surmounted Two-Storey Brick Building Which Served for Years as Centre of Sherbrooke's Municipal Activity—First Transfer of Property Is Recorded as Being Made for Four Thousand Gallons of First-Proof Whiskey.

The old Town Hall, built in 1859, occupied the site where now the cement steps lead towards the Court House. It seems that the old Methodist chapel formerly stood there, and it was demolished to make way for the hall at the time the Methodists moved to their church at the corner of King and Gordon streets. The street now Rue Palais was at that time called Chapel street. Another version of the fate of the old chapel is that it was remodelled for a dwelling and R. D. Morkill lived in it. In that case it may have originally stood where the Bell Telephone building is now.

One of the early transactions in connection with the site of the old town hall took place on April 30th, 1825: William Bowman Felton sold the property in the "Square" to Otis and Ira King. The price paid was "4,000 gallons of good, merchantable, retailing first proof whiskey," made at their still on the Dorman farm. Mr. Felton gave them time to age the whiskey, by allowing them to make two yearly payments of 2,000 gallons each, the first payment due April 1, 1828, with interest at six per cent. from April 1, 1827, the next payment following in like manner.

The Town Hall was built facing west on Chapel street and east toward Wellington street. It was of brick, two storeys and basement, the entrance being at the south end, outside steps leading from the square to the main floor entrance, and an inside stairway leading to the auditorium.

On the top of the building was a small observation tower, a feature common to public buildings and many dwellings at that time. The people appreciated the scenes of valleys and hills from the elevated outlook the same as we do today. On the tower side of the building there were flowers and grass, and the square, as it was called, was surrounded with young elm trees. Some of the trees remain, now tall and stately, and others were cut down because they had been planted too closely.

This is the vicinity where Otis King's tavern and Arms's boarding house flourished for many years.

In the Town Hall building, besides the city offices, so long in charge of William Griffith, secretary-treasurer of the town (a position his father held before him), were the offices of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Company; and in the upper story the auditorium, which for many years served as concert hall, theatre, dance hall, and lecture room.

Old-Fashioned Drama Presented.

Here Harry Lindley, disported in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," entering into the part quite literally, they said, in the last act. Here Price Webber and his company gave seasons of repertoire plays. Here vaudeville fans laughed with Johnny Pringle. The old walls rang with Blind Tom's pianistic feats. Here the Fiske Jubilee Singers held forth, and the building trembled with "Ol' Shep's" inimitable bass tones. Various travelling troupes gave one-night shows, and their performances were usually heralded by the old brass band, playing on the march from King and Wellington corner to the hall. The old stage was quite familiar with Uncle Tom, Little Eva, Simon Legree and his bloodhounds, and Eliza's thrilling escape; also the New York Comedy Company's presentations of "Hazel Kirke," "East Lynn," and "Peck's Bad Boy." From that platform Fowler, the phrenologist, gave readings of character from the pates of many of Sherbrooke's prominent people.

It was not alone the outside attractions that kept the Town Hall audiences amused. In 1884 Sherbrooke had its own Shanghai minstrels; and once when they gave Saturday and Monday night shows, the reporter for the Examiner (probably Wm. Flint), laughed so much on Saturday night at the endmen's jokes that even by Monday night he hadn't sufficiently recovered to be able to attend the second performance.

For many years the annual St. Patrick's Society concerts were popular; the Catholic men's chorus, under the direction of Dr. Camirand; E. F. Waterhouse directed "Father Kemp" old folks concerts, and the dramatic cantata "Queen Esther", paving the way for the notable festivals he afterwards directed in the Art Hall.

Many Historical Debates.

Meanwhile the passing years saw history made in the council chambers. Debatable problems arose from time to time, as the adoption of modern utilities — water supply, sewers, gas, telephones, bridges, parks, electricity, street railway, etc., and the subsidizing of industries—and the Waterloo and Magog railway. Councillors L. C. Belanger and D. McManamy often held forth in verbal battle late into the night. Those days and nights are gone, and the memory of them is almost completely effaced, but the results of the wisdom of the men who sat around the old council table are speaking today in the culmination of their endeavors and dreams.

As one approached the Town Hall from Commercial street bridge over the Magog river, first on the left, where the florists' stores are, stood the old wooden building called "Medical Hall," the ground floor being W. E. Ibbottson's drug store. Following up Market street on the right were C. Skinner's jewellery store, T. J. Tuck's drug store, and across Frontenac street, where the Sun Life building stands, there were E. F. Walker's house and blacksmith shop; the latter made way for Le Pionier building. On the left corner was the brick two storey and mancard roofed building of the City Bank of Montreal, which later was merged with the Consolidated Bank of Canada. Next to that going down was the Beckett block where Fred Dale and Willard Gilkerson, for the Grand Trunk Railway, handed out tickets in long dimension. Arthur Foss and J. F. Kerr there launched out in the hardware and crockery business. The express office, a taxidermist's shop, the old coffee house, and other business places completed the environment on the west. Near the south end of the hall (on the site of the present Bell Telephone building), stood George Martin's hotel, and between that and Wellington street the residence of the Hon. J. G. Robertson.

The market, for many years held on Market street, outgrew that narrow thoroughfare and was moved down to the Wellington street side of Town Hall. The flower beds next to the hall building gave way for a leaning-roofed wooden structure placed against the building to accommodate the market.

A big institution was this market, and it filled the sidewalk and every available part of the square, and a good deal of dissatisfaction prevailed because of the litter left by the vendors, which contrasted rather unfavorably with the beauty spot the market supplanted.

The Building Sold.

But in the pageant of time everything passes, and so passed the old Town Hall. In the year 1901 a plan was mooted to bring the Court House to the square, and also to erect there a new City Hall.

On January 8th, 1902 (Col. E. B. Worthington was Mayor then), the Sarthcona Square Building Committee met, Councillor Thompson in the chair. They adopted revised plans for the proposed new Court House. As the city's outlay in the project would amount to $30,000, the council claimed the right to have some choice in the plans. These plans as adopted by the committee contemplated the erection of a new city hall next to the court house. All the buildings between Market and Wellington streets were demolished to make a site for the new buildings. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal owned some property between Chapel and Market streets. The proceeds of the sale of the buildings thereon he donated to the Y.M.C.A. and the land he gave to the city. The new plaza was therefore to be called Strathcona Square. Properties in the square purchased by the city cost $19,850. The plans were subsequently altered to give the Court House the monopoly of the square, and a new site was secured for the city hall.

Many factors intervened before this latter project was brought about however, the new building not being opened until 1923 when the present four-storey structure was completed. In the interim, the business of the city was transacted from two stores in the Whiting block.

The church of Hagia Sophia, in Constantinople, and St. Marks', in Venice, are judged the finest examples of Byzantine architecture.

MAYOR FIRST ELECTED BY PEOPLE'S VOTE IN 1899

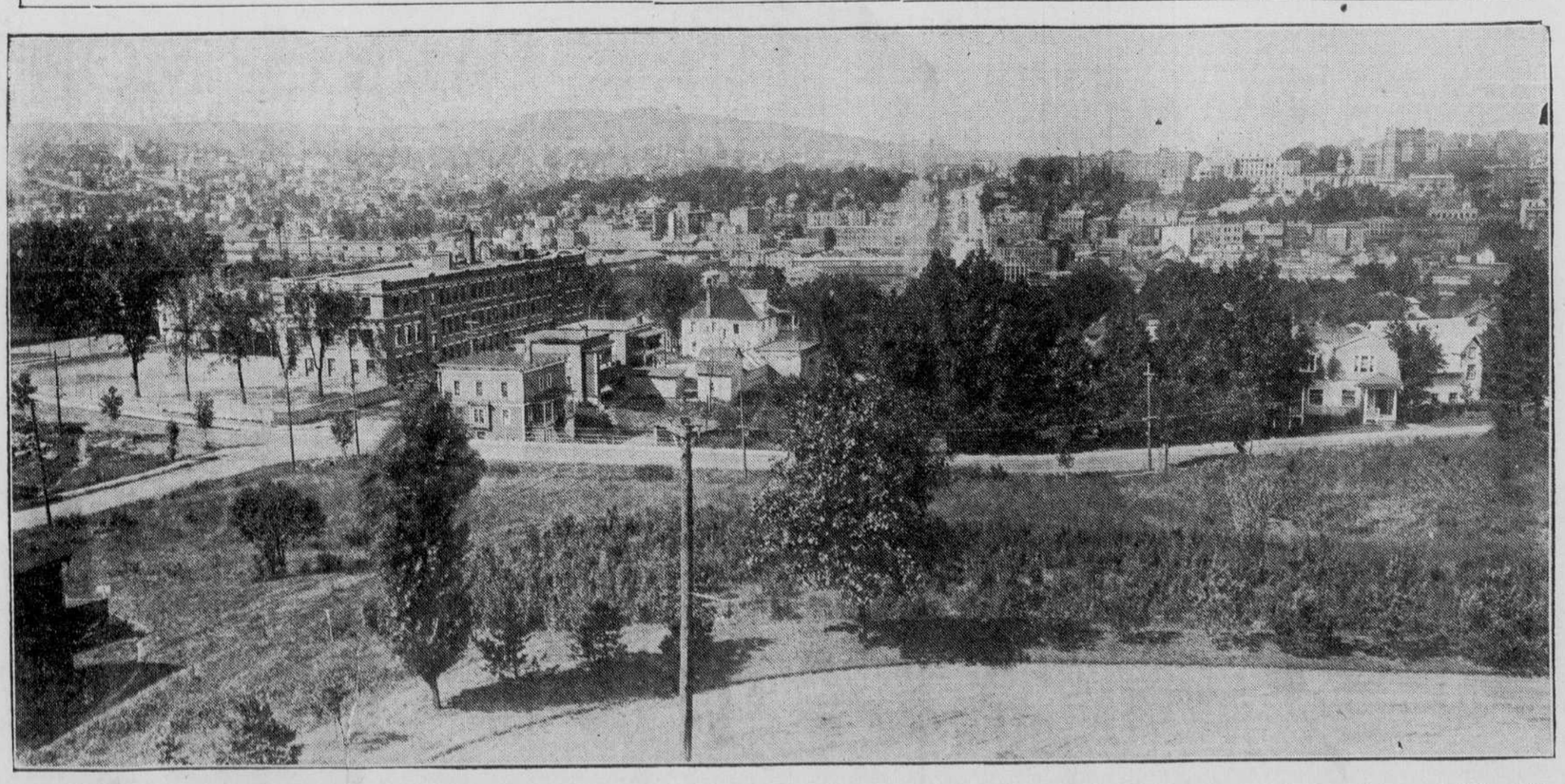
It was not until January 10, 1899, that Sherbrooke ratepayers obtained the privilege of selecting their mayor. Prior to that date the Chief Magistrate was appointed by the Council, the members of which, of course, had been elected by the people. In 1899 this system was changed, and from then on the voice of the people decided who should occupy the mayoralty chair.

Fifty-three worthy Sherbrooke citizens have occupied the position of Chief Magistrate since 1852. The first mayor was G. F. Bowen, and since his time until the present day English and French-speaking citizens have had their turn at heading the civic administration.

Mayors since 1857 have been:

1852-53	G. F. Bowen.
1854-55	J. G. Robertson.
1856-57	A. P. Ball
1857-67	J. G. Robertson.
1868	R. W. Heneker.
1869-72	J. G. Robertson.
1873-74	R. D. Morkill.
1875	J. Griffith.
1876-77	E. Clark.
1878	W. B. Ives.
1879	E. Clark.
1880	H. C. Cabana.
1881	J. Griffith.
1882	J. W. Wiggett.
1883-84	A. G. Lomas.
1885	H. C. Cabana.
1886	William White.
1887	William Murray.
1888	L. E. Panneton.
1889	G. G. Bryant.
1890	J. A. Chicoyne.
1891	Major I. Wood.
1892	J. A. Chicoyne.
1893	D. McManamy.
1894	Clark Gordon.
1895	L. C. Bélanger.
1896	G. G. Bryant.
1897	H. R. Fraser.
1898	S. Fortier.
1899	H. R. Fraser.
1900	L. C. Bélanger.
1901	E. B. Worthington
1902	Dr. J. O. Camirand.
1903	Wm. Farwell.
1904	Dr. J. O. Camirand.
1905	John Leonard.
1906	C. F. Olivier.
1907	Wm. Farwell.
1908-09	Dr. L. C. Bachand.
1910-11	C. W. Cate.
1912-13	F. H. Hébert.
1914-15	Jas. MacKinnon.
1916-17	Ernest Sylvestre.
1918-19	Charles D. White.
1920-21	D. O. E. Denault.
1922-23	William Morris.
1924-5-6	William Brault.
1926-7-8	J. K. Edwards.
1928-9-30	J. S. Tétreault.
1930-1-2	A. C. Skinner.
1932-33	Dr. Ludger Forest.
1934-35	Dr. F. H. Bradley.
1936	Col. E. Rioux.

THE QUEEN OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS AS IT LOOKS TODAY



From the little village of 1837 nestling in the valley of the St. Francis River, Sherbrooke has grown to a city of 32,000 persons and has steadily pushed its boundaries up the hills which surrounded it onto the highlands around. The above picture, taken from the East Sherbrooke heights in front of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, shows the modern business centre of the city, together with the impressive buildings and the residential centres overlooking it.

Sherbrooke Hospital, St. Vincent De Paul And Sacred Heart Hospital Are Three Important Local Institutions

History of Sherbrooke Hospital, Which Was the Outcome of the Desire of the Late Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Heneker that Such an Institution Should Exist in this City, Goes Back to 1888, with Formal Opening of the Enlarged Building Taking Place in 1896—St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Was Offspring of Sacred Heart Hospice, Operated by Sisters of Charity—Hospice Today Cares for Many Old People and Orphans.

"To what more noble aim can a man lay claim, than to kill grief (or pain) and the evils which it engenders." These words of La Rochefoucauld are brought to mind by a visit to Sherbrooke's philanthropic institutions.

The Sacred Heart Hospice lays claim to being the first institution for the care of the sick in Sherbrooke and vicinity, and from it sprang the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, operated by the Sisters of Charity, or the "Grey Nuns," as they are frequently called.

Sherbrooke has three outstanding philanthropic institutions—the Sacred Heart Hospice, which provides a home for the sick, infirm, old folk and orphans; the St. Vincent de Paul, known under that name since 1909, and the Sherbrooke Hospital, which had its inception in 1888.

The Hospice, originally located on Galt street, was founded in 1875 and moved to its present site on the Belvidere road in 1887, the new building being completed in 1922.

The Sherbrooke Hospital was the outcome of a desire of the late Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Heneker that such an institution should exist here. To forward this object meetings were held and a provisional Board of Governors was appointed, whose first meeting was held on December 14th, 1888. This hospital was formally opened on July 8th, 1896.

Sherbrooke Hospital's Advantageous Site.

One great asset of the Sherbrooke Hospital is its site. Conveniently close to the heart of the city, it is still in restful seclusion, located on the heights above the St. Francis River. From this commanding position, the hospital overlooks the whole city — hills, trees, gardens, rivers, bridges and homes in the residential area. As more and more attention is being paid today to the mental attitude of the patient, this is an important consideration and must have been foreseen a long time ago by those who were responsible for its location.

This institution was first known as the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, and since its formal opening in 1896 has operated continuously and successfully. Contrary to the present edifice, the original building faced the St. Francis River. In 1913 it was decided to proceed with the erection of two wings and alterations to the building at a cost of approximately $85,000. In 1914 the institution became known simply as the "Sherbrooke Hospital," the "Protestant" being dropped from the name. The new nurses' home was constructed in 1918.

The name of the late R. W. Heneker is recorded as being that of the first man to blaze the trail that led to the foundation of this important Sherbrooke institution. Mrs. Heneker greatly influenced her husband in his desire that Sherbrooke should have a hospital of its own.

The usual proceedings to forward this object took place and at the first session of the Provisional Board of Governors held December 14, 1888, the following men — William Farwell, T. J. Tuck, William White, James Davidson, Israel Wood, John McIntosh, A. Paton and Dr. F. J. Austin — promised liberal financial support to the hospital scheme and a donation of $250 was received from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese.

The first medical board, formed in 1896 when the institution was opened, consisted of Dr. F. J. Austin, Dr. W. D. Smith, Dr. A. Norreys Worthington and Dr. W. A. Farwell, all of whom have passed on.

R. W. Heneker was appointed president of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital on December 17th, 1888. He was succeeded five years later by Major I. Wood. Other presidents, in order of succession, have been William Farwell, B. C. Howard, James Mackinnon, D. C. L., E. L. Stewart Patterson, W. E. Paton, B. A., Andrew Sangster and John P. Wells, K.C., D.C.L., at present holding office.

In 1901, the urgent need of a nurses' home was stressed in the governor's report and this building was subsequently erected, Major I. Wood being instrumental in obtaining the required funds. The following year—1902—owing to the increased needs of the hospital, it was decided to build an annex. Two years later, Major Wood, then president, agreed to undertake the responsiblity of providing funds for the construction of sun parlors.

Donations to the Hospital.

The hospital's growth from then on has been steady. In addition to the early financial assistance received in 1920 a gift of $40,000 was donated by H. A. Norton, and $19,625 was received for a diet kitchen and equipment, $29,890 for the power house, including boilers, and $6,656 for the refrigeration plant. In 1922, X-ray equipment was donated by Mrs. Walter Brown Parker in memory of her father, James S. Mitchell.

In 1930 the sum of $5,000 was received from Mrs. J. S. Mitchell for surgical instruments and operating room equipment; $2,000 from Mrs. R. A. Ewing and Miss Mildred Ewing in memory of the late R. A. Ewing, and the gift of sterilizing equipment from Mrs. Augustus Wood and Mrs. W. E. Baker.

Among other generous bequests and donations was $5,000 from the late W. S. Davidson in memory of his mother, Charlotte Logan Davidson. According to Mr. Davidson's will, the hospital is the principal legatee and an annual revenue is received from the estate.

In the report submitted by Acting President Armitage at the last annual meeting, the hospital acknowledged the gift of a new gas-ether machine from Mrs. Austin Scott, of Lennoxville.

Mr. Armitage also said:

"The need of more accommodation in some departments is still apparent, and extension to present buildings is desirable, if and when funds are available. We also wish to record a donation of $1,000 from Mrs. J. S. Mitchell in memory of her son, the late Malcolm W. Mitchell, a governor, life member and generous supporter of the hospital."

Last year the gross income from the earnings of the various departments was $46,954.16, an increase of $2,588.46 over the previous year, while expenditures amounted to $56,245.10, an increase of only $249.72. This resulted in an operating deficit for the year of $9,290.94, against a deficit of $11,629.57 the year before.

Against this deficit, the hospital received $8,305.43 from governor's contributions, interest on bequests, dividends on investments and subscriptions from the public—leaving a net deficit of $4,699.36.

Since the hospital was opened, close to two hundred nurses have graduated and six of these served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in the Great War. They were Miss L. C. Stevens; Mrs. Gilman, nee Margaret K. Beard; Mrs. Patrick Goldie, nee Maude Mostyn Mills; Mrs. Roy Chappelle, nee E. W. Ord; Miss Gladys V. Van and Miss E. M. Stewart.

The following students received their pins and diplomas at this year's graduation exercises: Miss Dorothy Downing, of Lennoxville; Miss Eileen Page, of Barton, Vt.; Miss Ethel Dickson, of Port Arthur, Ont.; Miss Catherine Guthrie, of Williamstown, Vt.; Miss Gertrude Lint, of Fredericton, N.B.; Miss Donna Hillhouse, of Bondville; Miss Ruth Tate, of Lennoxville; Miss Evelyn Laduke, of Massawippi, and the Misses Gena Rose and Elizabeth Watson, of Sherbrooke.

The St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.

As previously mentioned in this article, the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital was the offspring of the Sacred Heart Hospice, which was founded in 1875 by Mgr. Antoine Racine, first Bishop of Sherbrooke. The Sisters of Charity were responsible for the administration of the hospice, and it was in the Galt street building that the hospital received its first patients and won its first successes, there that it adopted the methods that assured its survival and laid the groundwork for its future renown.

Many of the doctors who formed the first medical board have now disappeared from the scene, but their work remains and is an inspiration for the present staff, consisting of Drs. F. A. Gadbois, Fred Bertrand, R. Gaudet, R. S. Boisvert, E. Plante, R. L. DuBerger, A. Berube, A. A. Mignault, J. A. Dion, Lionel Groleau, G. L. Favreau, J. A. Darche, L. Darche, A. R. Walters, R. Marin, Guy Bertrand, and J. A. St. Pierre.

Dr. DuBerger is now president of the medical board and chief of the medical department. Dr. Fred Bertrand is chief of surgery, Dr. F. A. Gadbois anaesthetist and pediatrician and Dr. Ernest Plante, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist.

The remembrance of a great doctor and benefactor of the institution, Dr. Pare, is graven on the hearts of those who so largely benefitted by his skill and generosity.

His successor, Dr. J. O. Camirand, distinguished himself by successful surgical operations, which were considered marvellous at that time — about 1895—when surgery was only in its infancy.

Special mention should be made of a man of art nearer the present time—namely, Dr. J. O. Ledoux. He was one of the brightest lights on the medical board of the hospital, the brightest light, in fact, that the highest standing among the graduates

History of Hospice Has "Human Touch"

The history of the Sacred Heart Hospice — the "Home on the Hill" —is perhaps the most interesting of all, as the "human touch" is more in evidence. Thousands of dollars are this summer being spent on repairs and decorations.

The spacious premises contain the office and reception rooms, schoolrooms, bedrooms, and private suites for visitors, sewing rooms, dining-rooms and kitchens. Everything in the hospice is spotlessly clean, and the rows of little beds for the children, with red and white checked spreads—fifty-five in one room—is a sight that one will remember for years. One suite was recently furnished by Hon. and Mrs. Jacob Nicol in memory of Mrs. Nicol's brother, Rev. Father Louis Couture.

The bakery is a very attractive place, where brown and white bread is baked. The shelves of large loaves, fresh from the ovens, give off a delicious aroma.

There is a large chapel, the best view of which can be had from the gallery at the back. In the gallery are pews for the old people and also small chairs with desks for those who prefer these. Mass is said every morning in the chapel.

Forty-nine reverend sisters reside at the Hospice, and six of these are teachers.

A doctor is always on call and the building is equipped with a drug-store. A dentist spends about two months every year looking after the children's teeth.

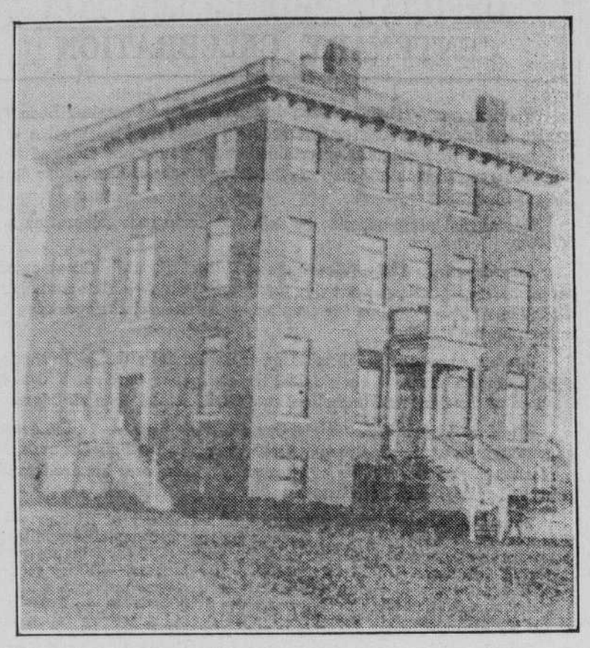
The first and second floors are occupied by the old men boarders, of whom there are at present one hundred and five. The women, numbering 93, are on the third floor. The priests reside on the fourth floor, and there are four of these besides visiting priests.

The Hospice cares for about 250 children, mostly orphans, who are now enjoying their summer vacation and taking advantage of the hospice's playgrounds.

Old people are received in this institution at the ages of sixty or sixty-five — and their ages range from eighty, eighty-five, eighty-eight, ninety, ninety-four. One old lady, who died recently, was one hundred years less two months.

Some of these inmates are qualified for and receive the Government pension, but the majority do not.

SHERBROOKE HOSPITAL IN 1896



All over the world, from the Torrid zones to the Arctics, ocean water below the one-mile level stands at a temperature a little above that of the freezing point of fresh water.

A humming bird makes 200 wing-beats a second.

Louis XIV reigned over France for 71 years.

NEWLY RE-ORGANIZED FIRM LOOKS FORWARD

Sherbrooke Machineries, Ltd., in Existence Since 1908, Has Changed Hands, and Expects New Success.

Canada's great wealth of water power is utilized by many mills for the manufacture of pulp and paper. These in turn require machinery. Sherbrooke Machineries, Limited, specialize in the manufacture of pulp and paper mill machinery.

This Company was organized under the name of the Sherbrooke Machinery Company, Limited, and the original plant was built in 1908. As business developed several extensions were added.

The company was reorganized in 1930 and the name changed to Sherbrooke Machineries, Limited. The business was sold in the latter part of June, 1937, to Claude L. Spafford, who now, along with friends, owns and operates the company under the same name of Sherbrooke Machineries, Limited.

The president and directors of the company at present are: Claude L. Spafford, president and manager; Frederick S. Rugg, secretary and director; Ernest E. Spafford.

This company has a long list of products, and special machinery of your own design, will be made by suit your purpose.

Four outstanding reasons for the installation of their pneumatic machines are: high capacity, low comparative cost, low maintenance cost and long life.

Attention is also being focussed on their "Impco" vacuum filters as a means of reducing loss. These are the result of accumulated experience and a sequence of developments conducted in close conjunction with practical mill men and practical mill operation.

The products of Sherbrooke Machineries, Limited, are supplied to practically every mill in Canada, and also exported to Europe and the United States.

STANSTEAD MECHANIC INVENTOR OF SCALES

E. and T. Fairbanks Co. Continues Successful Manufacture of Weighing Balance Invented in 1834 by Otis Warren.

The weighing balance, the history of which is reviewed here, might appropriately be celebrating its own Centennial, for it was invented in 1834. In that year, Otis Warren, of Stanstead, a mechanic, was given Letters Patent "granting an exclusive privilege of fourteen years, for within weighing balance Fiat, recorded in the Registrar's Office of Records at Quebec, the 30th of June, 1834."

This was in the reign of William IV, three years before Queen Victoria came to the throne.

The Letters Patent stated that "The said weighing balance is composed of a series of equivalent compound levers perfectly suspended in a horizontal position by metallic staples and rings or hooks attached to a frame for that purpose. On the said levers rests the platform to receive the articles to be weighed, etc."

This permission, or Letters Patent, was signed by D. Daly, Secretary of the Province.

Otis Warren, the inventor, commenced to manufacture these weighing balances in Montreal, but several years ago the E. & T. Fairbanks Company, Limited, of Sherbrooke bought out the Otis Warren Company and brought the business to Sherbrooke where it is being continued as a subsidiary of the E. & T. Fairbanks Company, Limited. Thus has the brain child of Otis Warren, like a homing pigeon, returned to the land of its birth.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL — Canada's pioneer bank — joins with the citizens of Sherbrooke in celebrating the centenary of this city, and looks forward with confidence to still greater achievements by this important industrial, agricultural and social centre of the famous Eastern Townships of Quebec.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

a million deposit accounts denote confidence

BRANCHES in SHERBROOKE — MAIN OFFICE, 59 WELLINGTON ST. — W. O. NICOL, Manager. BELVIDERE & KING STS. — — — L. A. LABERGE, Manager.

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Arthabaska Branch .. J. H. PEPIN, Manager.
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Cowansville Branch, W. M. JACKSON, Mgr.
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Granby Branch .. H. L. ALCORN, Manager.
Huntingdon Branch, N. W. SPARROW, Mgr.
Knowlton Branch .... A. A. REID, Manager.
Magog Branch ..... A. W. LING, Manager.
Megantic Branch, J. A. FAVREAU, Manager.
Napierville Branch, J. A. T. A. ALLARD, Mgr.
Richmond Branch, H. N. BECKER, Manager.
St. Cesaire Branch, J. A. R. BARIL, Manager.
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St. Hyacinthe Branch, J. J. G. RICHARD, Mgr.
St. Jean Branch, J. A. BEAULIEU, Manager.
Sawyerville Branch, T. A. G. HODGINS, Mgr.
Victoriaville Branch, C. S. LESPERANCE, Mgr.
Waterloo Branch .. R. B. MOYSEY, Manager.



Head Office: Montreal.

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE

..... the outcome of 119 years' successful operation

Sir Alexander Galt, Oft-Acclaimed "The Father Of Confederation," Was Resident Of This City Many Years

Sir Alexander Exemplified in His Life's Work the Motto "Know Thyself," and Possessed the Qualities of Heart and Head All of Us Would Like to Have—Figures Largely in History as the Original Champion and One of the Fathers of Confederation—Plaque on City Hall Building Commemorates His Memory.

Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, who resided in this city for over thirty years and was Member of Parliament for Sherbrooke from 1849 until 1872, has often been acclaimed "The Father of Confederation."

Sir Alexander exemplified in his life's work the motto, "Know Thyself." He knew his powers and what he wanted to accomplish, and he had the qualities of heart and head all of us would like to possess. He wrote his memory forever across this mighty continent, and achieved a place in history for all time.

While living in Sherbrooke, Sir Alexander occupied the residence known as "Rockmount," which is today the home of Mrs. Andrea Robinson.

For many years this historic residence has been the property of the Paton family, of which Mrs. Robinson is a member.

Sir Alexander was host to the Prince of Wales, afterwards His Majesty King Edward VII, in Sherbrooke in 1860.

Sherbrooke claims this great man in an intimate manner and recalls his memory and work by a memorial tablet erected on the front of the City Hall.

This plaque bears the following inscription:

"In Memoriam
Alexander Tilloch Galt
G.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Statesman
A Father of Confederation
and Member for Sherbrooke 1849-72"

A Father of Confederation.

Sir Alexander figures largely in history as the original champion, and one of the Fathers of Confederation. For a service like this, a certain personality, training and temperament were required. We are told that he had an interest in general ideas, a readiness to take far views, and an impatience with personal controversies. Again, he understood and sympathized with the views of his French-Canadian compatriots in Lower Canada, while he himself was a representative of the English-speaking minority. It may not be necessary for one to speak the French language fluently, but one should be able to understand the views of another race and appreciate the beauty of a strange tongue.

His training in railway work had shown him how feasible it would be to connect the Canadas and the Lower Provinces by rail, and what an advantage this would be in bringing about the frequent intercourse and the mutual understanding for the making of a nation.

The cause of Confederation was helped by conditions at the time. There were strained relations in the Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada and "Representation by Population" was the demand. There was fear of war with the United States and this was to give force to the idea of "United we Stand."

The claims of Confederation advocated by Galt were, first of all, that it would remove to local legislatures the most contentions questions. Such federation was desirable in itself, because it would greatly widen the free trade area, give national strength and national prestige and, last but not least, provide an opportunity of grasping the great empire of the North West.

Galt joined the Cartier-Macdonald cabinet on the condition that the Government should adopt his federation policy. It did so.

Turning to the North West, then much in the public eye, Galt said that "the House ought to assume the responsibility of occupying that great empire — that region ten times as large as the settled heart of Canada, a thousand miles long by seven hundred broad and capable of sustaining thirty millions of souls. Such a thing had never yet occurred to any people as to have the offer of half a continent. "The door should be opened for the young men of Canada to go into that country, otherwise the Americans would certainly go there first... We could offer immigrants a great opportunity...."

And so the scheme of Confederation got under way. It is through men of this type that new and progressive laws are obtained.

Unusual Financial Capacity.

Business and politics divided the interest of Alexander T. Galt, and he was eminent in both. In the opening of the Eastern Townships to settlement, in the early railway development of Canada, and in the first great projects of joint stock company enterprise, he displayed unusual financial capacity and power of handling men.

Early in March, 1835, Alexander Galt sailed for Quebec to take up his work in the head office of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke. From the outset his fortunes were closely linked with those of the Eastern Townships, the vast undeveloped territory which lay between the St. Lawrence and the American border, and between the Richelieu and the Chaudiere. That was the field of the operations of the British American Land Company in which his business training began and his first success was achieved.

Sherbrooke, at the junction of the Magog and St. Francis Rivers, was made the headquarters of the company. Galt's first task was to avert the crushing burden of taxation imposed by the Sherbrooke Council.

For twelve years he directed the policy of the British American Land Company. With the close of the year 1855 he resigned his post, R. W. Heneker succeeding him. Directors said no more than bare truth when, in 1856, they declared that the retiring commissioner "had, by his able management, changed the position of the company from one of almost helpless insolvency to that of a valuable and remunerative undertaking."

Interest in Railway Building.

Regarding a project to build a railway through to the New England States, Sir Alexander Galt's biographer says: "In February, 1845, a meeting of the inhabitants of the St. Francis District was held in Sherbrooke, and the proposed railway heartily commended to the attention, not only of the British, Canadian and United States governments, but also with unconscious prophecy to the philanthropist and the patriot.... Galt recognized the supreme importance of the project, and when he was appointed chairman of a provisional committee, prepared a modest prospectus or 'Statistical information relative to the proposed railroad from Montreal to Boston via the Eastern Townships'."

Later, Galt and his Sherbrooke friends decided to turn their attention to Portland instead of to Boston, and the scale was turned in favor of this city.

Later in life he became interested in the west, where two sons had gone and he was among the first to realize the possibility of irrigation on a large scale.

His Views on the Liquor Traffic.

In a speech given at a public meeting held in Sherbrooke, Galt expressed himself as being in favor of temperance rather than prohibition, and that he had come to the conclusion that it was the duty of every good citizen to promote this pre-eminently useful temperance work. He told of the cost to the country of the consumption of intoxicating liquors and said that the indirect cost, in its influence upon society, was infinitely greater and infinitely more enormous than the direct charge. The enforcement of laws must be by the intelligent education of the people on these subjects.

In 1858, when Sir Edmund Head was Governor, Galt, then forty-one years of age and with barely five years of political life behind him, received the offer and the honor of the Premiership of Canada, yet without hesitation he declined the governor's commission. He preferred to remain with his friends and associations in the East. It was as a diplomat that his greatest public services were to be displayed and in 1880 Galt was made first High Commissioner for Canada.

From the story of "The Life and Times of Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt," by Skelton, may be gleaned an incentive to carry on what he so well begun—the settlement of one of the richest and most progressive sections of Quebec Province, the Eastern Townships.

The writer of Galt's biography stresses the importance of "family" and "tradition." He quotes Lockhart as saying: "Every Scotchman's biography should begin with an ell of genealogy," and adds that this is especially true in the case of Alexander Galt, who cannot be understood rightly out of his family connection. It was John Galt's connection with the Canada Company which led to Alexander Galt's coming to Canada in the service of the British American Land Company, writes the historian. "Galt the younger reflected Galt the elder, with just sufficient variation to turn the dreamer into the doer."

John Galt, traveller, writer and dreamer, undertook promoter's work, and after a varied career devised a plan for the purchase of Crown lands in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and in 1831 organized the British American Land Company. Many things happened in those early days, while millions of acres of forests and fertile lands awaited the coming of pioneers, but John Galt stood his ground, at that time in Upper Canada, then in March of 1835 there came to Canada from England the man who was to make history while he helped to build a new country. Alexander, youngest of the three sons John Galt gave to Canada, was only seventeen years of age when he began work as a clerk in the employ of the Company his father had organized.

We may picture this young man beginning work in a strange land; what thoughts filled his mind as he pored over books and counted up lines of figures, and what ambitions for the future brightened his eyes and thrilled his sensitive being! We of today can draw our own mind-picture of this quiet, unassuming boy with a strong "family background" and qualities inherited from British parents that helped him over many a hard place in his career as builder.

A GREAT SHERBROOKE CITIZEN



Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, one of Sherbrooke's leading citizens in the nineteenth century, being Member of Parliament for the county for many years and one of the prime movers in the Confederation of the Provinces.

The Call Of Canada

John Galt, who had been in Canada some time, sent for his family in 1828. This was the Great Adventure, and the prospect was hailed with delight by his sons, who, Skelton relates, talked and dreamed of bears, Indians and forest trails. They crossed the sea and first lived in Ontario, while the three boys attended school in Chambly, Lower Canada. Two years later they were recalled to England and it seemed that their experience in Canada was over. But only for a time. These sons of John Galt were destined for Canada, the eldest, John, who entered service in the Canada Company, became Registrar of Huron County, Ontario; Thomas also entered the same Company, at Little York, was called to the bar in 1845, while Alexander, the youngest, came right on to the village of Sherbrooke to begin what proved his life work. This Company was welcomed by the English-speaking settlers who held wild land and wanted to do something with it.

Sherbrooke, the fast-growing settlement at the confluence of two rivers, was headquarters for the Company's activities, while Victoria, in Bury Township, became the centre of activities in the main tract. Work began and Alexander Galt, the young clerk, was a quiet, watchful observer. He performed his duties and while doing so educated himself for what the future held. In 1840 he was given his first important piece of work—that of collecting from the settlers their overdue debts. Records show that he was successful in this exacting work, and his assurance in business matters soon won the confidence of his Company. They listened when he made practical suggestions, among them a better type of settler, and the work continued with the "man of the hour" steering a wobbly wheel but with face set towards the port of Success.

The story of the British American Land Company, Alexander Galt's work and ultimate success has been told, read and recorded over and over. Yet for the younger generation who face problems as weighty as he did, there is inspiration in the fact that Alexander Galt did not falter. He did not paint a flowery picture of the country and its work to prospective settlers, but he did appeal to their natural courage and desire to make good, and today the Eastern Townships have families whose records show years of devotion and loyalty that "defy the tooth of time." Whatever the Eastern Townships were, are, or will be, rests upon the same kind of spirit, of work and influence set forth by Alexander Galt, who came, saw and conquered.

Honours Earned and Bestowed

As clerk for the pioneer Company in the Eastern Townships: as foremost promoter of the Grand Trunk Railway, and later a director of various Railroad Boards; as Member for Sherbrooke County, as the man who was capable of drafting the plans for a United Canada; as the man who accepted the honor bestowed upon him by Queen Victoria—a title of nobility—as just another incidence in his busy career; as Minister of Finance; as High Commissioner, and in all a man of family associations that makes a gilt-edge story of endeavor and progress, Alexander Galt left us an heritage of good-will that will last through the centuries. This period of service to Canada was truly a loyal gift to the Dominion and its peoples.

Throughout the historic recordings there is evident a vein of optimism that is infectious, and in his family letters a quaint humor that is fascinating. Alexander Galt was enthusiastic, and quite likely was laughed at for this attribute—a habit with many, but he proved the truth of the time-honored statement: He "laughs best who laughs last." We can feel assured that the "Father" of Confederation at least wore a smile on July 1, 1867, also in the year 1852, when Sherbrooke became a town, and in the same year the first steam engine pulled out from the Grand Trunk Railway station in Sherbrooke, Sir Alexander and his contemporaries could well feel elated over that event, for it was the link-up of Montreal and Portland, and a victory over those who were prone to laugh at enthusiasm or optimism. It might be mentioned here that in the history of Galt's life Portland is referred to as "a sleepy little town in Maine." That was prior to the link-up by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Later came the victory for Hon. John Henry Pope, the man who labored for the furtherance of the Canadian Pacific Line, Sir A. T. Galt was one of the directors of this line of railway, then called the St. Francis and International Railway Company, and was president of the Massawippi Valley Railroad, another important link in the growth of the country. His biographer tells us that he was not a rigid party man. "Rather he was of independent thinking, yet so keenly alive to the changing needs and movements of the times . . . When other men were held back by considerations of party fortunes, Galt never hesitated to take up a new issue, or to change his opinion upon an old one." These were the qualities that helped to make him one of the most representative men of his day. We are also told that Galt was not of the hand-shaking type. His courtly manners spoke plainly of good birth and breeding, and his was a personality that "paid no heed to rank or place."

In the perusal of letters from Sir A. T. Galt to his wife, written during his sojourn in England, one finds him turning from the many perplexities of business to those of society. He tells how he and his colleagues —from Canada—were advised by Sir Edward Lytton that they would be presented to the Queen. "We were all at sea to know what we should wear, fearing we should be obliged to exhibit ourselves in all the toggery of a Court dress, but it appears this is unnecessary; we will be received in plain dress"... And he adds, relatives to business matters: "Everybody is very courteous, but very slow, owing no doubt to the vast number of questions they have before them." The following day he writes: "I have just one moment to write you on our return from Windsor. We were most graciously received by Her Majesty, who permitted us to kiss her Royal Hand, which by the way is a small one, though not so pretty as your own. Our audience was quite private, no one being present except Prince Albert and Sir Edward Lytton, who introduced us. The Queen was dressed in a green silk gown, handsome but plain, nothing to distinguish her from any other lady. She is rather short, but has a good face and fine eyes. Prince Albert is a very handsome man, speaking with a slight accent..."

Later on, during another visit in England, he wrote to his wife of the many activities of combined business and social life. Speaking at a meeting of the Colonial Church Society, the noted Canadian visitor met a number of the Bishops and Clergy. He remarked that he hoped to interest them in "our progress," and, referring to other functions, says: "We are decidedly in the 'haut monde' at present, but I confess I would rather mix with my own class. It shows, however, that politics form the only short cut from the middle to the upper ranks. No amount of wealth would secure the attention we receive, and these attentions are given, not to us, but to our offices, and in compliment to our people. In going to their homes I serve the object of my visit. Still it is no doubt pleasant to be the recipient of so much attention." Telling of another notable social event the writer again shows keen observance, and gives proof that styles and manners have not changed so much after all. "The Duchess has been a very fine woman, but looks faded and sad. She was painted a good deal."

Another event has a more personal appeal. "We dined yesterday with the Prince and Princess of Wales. We were most graciously received; the party was really a Canadian one, the Prince having invited all of his Canadian suite whom he could get. The dinner was of course good; I have saved the bill of fare for you. Canadian quadrilles were included in the music during the whole of dinner. The Princess is really extremely pretty and has the nicest possible foreign accent."

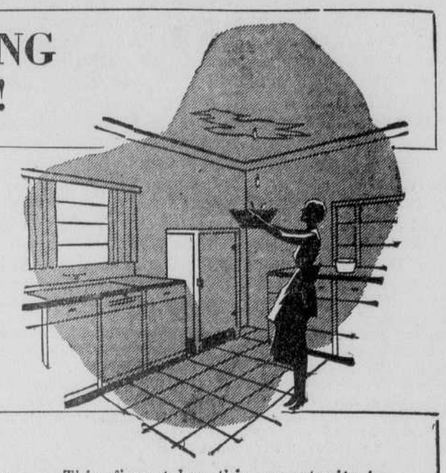
Concerning his conversation with the Prince the writer stated: "I had the opportunity to mention old Captain Felton and Mrs. Felton, of Sherbrooke, and told him how devoted were their memories of his kindness. He seemed much pleased and desired me to express to them his pleasure in hearing of their welfare. I have one of his cigars which he told me had been sent to him by the King of Portugal. I shall smoke it when I get home. He concludes this letter by writing: "It seems odd to be visiting on such comparatively easy terms with our future King and Queen, and I know it is a very high distinction." And all through his letters to his wife Sir Alexander refers to the courtesy and friendliness extended to him and his colleagues by the nobility of England. Diplomacy, of course, yet something for a Canadian visitor to remember, and without doubt there was something for the British people to remember during the business and social intercourse of these men who were pleading to the Motherland for support in their work of Dominion building.

Beautiful Rockmount

Not only did Sir A. T. Galt work for his country, but found time to build a beautiful home for himself and family. Today "Rockmount," standing on a prominence in the residential section of Sherbrooke is the most historic property in the city. A winding driveway takes the visitor to the unpretentious residence, which is surrounded by velvety lawns and everywhere flowers and shrubs, all of English tone. Here the Galt family resided for many years, and this home was the centre of social life during the time when Sherbrooke was slowly

Continued on Page 21.

GOOD PLUMBING
Can Prevent This!



Protect the investment you made in your home by installing the best quality plumbing fixtures. Cracked plastering, broken pipes and leakage can cause an expensive amount of damage which can easily be avoided. We can instal the most modern fixtures and our service is 100% dependable.

Coming from Danville 44 years ago, Ernest Conley worked in Sherbrooke as an apprentice and journeyman plumber, establishing his own business as a master plumber in 1909.

This firm takes this opportunity to felicitate its many customers and all the citizens of Sherbrooke upon the auspicious occasion of the 100th Anniversary Celebration of this City which we are proud to call Home.

ERNEST CONLEY, Reg'd.

9 Magog Street. — — — Phones: Day—378; Night—2892.

WORKING TOGETHER

The Sun Life of Canada, founded in Montreal in 1865, is today one of the world's foremost Life Insurance Companies.

The progress of the Sun Life with its operations and service now encircling the globe, is synonymous with that of the Province in which it was born.

The investments of the Sun Life within the Province of Quebec—in government, municipal and industrial enterprises, in farms, homes and institutions—amount to many millions.

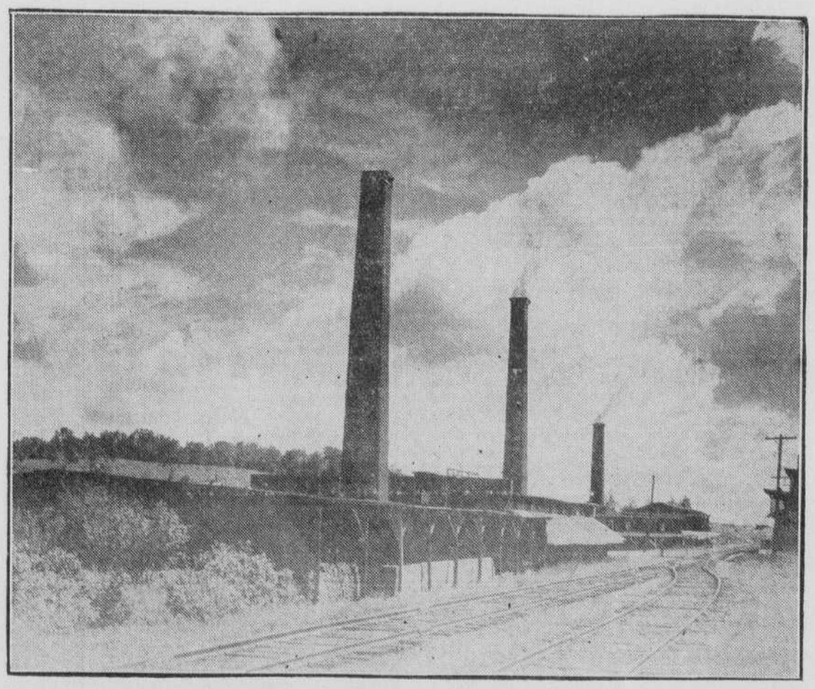
The Sun Life of Canada is justly proud of its seventy years association with the Province of Quebec and rejoices in the service and protection it has been privileged to extend to so many citizens in the community of Sherbrooke during such period.

WORLD WIDE SUN LIFE OF CANADA SECURITY SERVICE
THERE'S A SUN LIFE POLICY FOR EVERYONE

Ascot bricks have been manufactured for forty-six years and it is estimated that two-thirds of the bricks used in the upbuilding of Sherbrooke have been made in Ascot.

ASCOT TILE and BRICK CO.
LIMITED

F. X. DARCHE, President and General Manager.



PLANT AT ASCOT, QUE.

Manufacturers of Plastic and Rustic Brick, also "Nu Tex" brick in different colours made exclusively by us.

The Blue and Red Clay which makes such an excellent building material forms a large reserve on our Ascot properties.

We of Ascot extend to the people of Sherbrooke our sincere good wishes on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the birth of their fair city.

Interesting Sidelights Thrown On Activities Of Sherbrooke Citizens Through Pages Of Street Directory

List of Citizens Residing in Sherbrooke in 1864 Contained in Directory of Compton County—Many Interesting Particulars Given on Municipal Organization of Sherbrooke and District.

A prosaic but highly informative picture of Sherbrooke nearly three-quarters of a century ago is contained in a copy of Lovell's directory of Compton County for the year 1864, Sherbrooke at that time forming part of the municipal county of Compton. The directory continuously refers to Sherbrooke as being in Canada East, which today forms the Province of Quebec, the Dominion of Canada not being established until some three years later.

An appendix to the volume proper, now in the possession of John Sullivan, of Sherbrooke, gives considerable information as to Canada of that day, the combined population being 2,500,830, of which 1,106,148 were located in Canada East and 1,394,682 in Canada West. The population of the various electoral districts is also given as of 1861, Montreal, then as now, being the metropolis with 90,478. Quebec was second with 31,109 and Toronto third with 44,743. The electoral division of Sherbrooke boasted 5,899 souls. Sherbrooke in those days was represented in the Legislative Assembly by Hon. Alexander T. Galt.

Charles Brooks, Esq., Mayor of the Township of Ascot, was warden of Compton County, with S. A. Hurd, of Sherbrooke, as secretary-treasurer. Other members of the County Council were J. G. Robertson, Mayor of the Town of Sherbrooke, the following Township mayors: Jacob Gobson, Compton; Hiram Moe, Orford; C. A. Bailey, Eaton; Joshua Nourse, Newport and others; William Ellis, Hereford; D. Haseltine, Clifton; James Ryther, Westbury; Lewis McIver, Bury; Henry French, Lingwick; Henry Layfield, South Winslow; Joseph Marceau, North Winslow, and John McDonald, Whitton and Hampden.

Joseph G. Robertson presided over the Municipal Government of the Town of Sherbrooke in 1864, with the following councillors: R. D. Morkill, E. Clark, John Griffith, Horace Wilson, John Woodward and Marc Beaubien. Apparently four committees were sufficient to care for the needs of the town, being comprised as follows: Finance and Town Hall, the Mayor and Councillor Morkill; Roads: Councillors: Clark, Wilson and Beaubien; Fire: Councillors Wilson, Griffith and Woodward, and Police: the Mayor, Councillors Morkill and Clark. The compiler went on to state "The regular meetings of the Town Council are held in the Town Hall on the first Monday of every month. Hour of meeting, 7 p.m. in summer and 6 1-2 p.m. in winter."

Municipal Staff Modest Compared With Today.

The municipal staff was also rather modest when compared with the civic payroll of today, the following being listed as town officers: Andrew McKay Smith, secretary-treasurer; Albert G. Woodward, town inspector and market clerk; James A. Gordon, William A. Dutton and Walter W. Beckett, valuators; William Read, constable, and James Fuller, pound-keeper.

The machinery of justice was also tabulated, the Honourable Edward Short being listed as resident judge. John Short and Livingston E. Morris were the major domos of the Court House, jointly occupying the positions of Prothonotary of Superior Court, Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Circuit Court for the District of St. Francis. George F. Bowen was sheriff.

The religious needs of the small community were cared for by four churches. The oldest was St. Peter's Anglican Church, listed as being the corner of Commercial street, now Dufferin Avenue, and Montreal street. Rev. Charles P. Reid was pastor and William Brent sexton. Hours of public worship 11 a.m. and 6 1-2 p.m. Sabbath school was 3 p.m.

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church on Market street had as its pastor Rev. A. E. Dufresne, with Rev. P. U. Brunel as assistant. Hours of public worship were 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., with Sabbath school at 2 p.m.

Rev. Archibald Duff was pastor of Congregationalist Church situated on Commercial street, the hours of public worship being 10 1-2 a.m. and 6 1-2 p.m. Sabbath school was at 2 1-4 p.m.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church was located at the corner of Gordon and King streets, now occupied by St. Patrick's Church. Rev. Edward Barras was pastor and service was held at 2 1-2 p.m. and 6 1-2 p.m., with Sabbath school at 1 p.m.

Eight Schools Served Educational Needs.

Four district schools and four senior schools served the educational needs. District school number 1 located on Queen street with Miss Elizabeth Cockburn as teacher had an average yearly attendance of twenty-four pupils; District school number 2, on Council street, with Miss Philomene Chartrain as teacher had an average attendance of thirty-six; District school number 3, on Market street, near Belvidere, was taught by Miss Anne Hart and had an average attendance of thirty-five, and District school number 4 at the same location with Henry S. Caswell as teacher had an average attendance of sixty-five.

The principal senior school was the Sherbrooke Academy on Market street with J. W. Marsh, M.A., principal of the male department, and Miss M. Robertson, as preceptress of the Girls' Department.

On Moore street stood the Colonial Church and School Society's School. Miss Jane Green was first teacher and Miss Emeline Bottom the second teacher. The average attendance was fifty-six.

The Industrial College of Sherbrooke was located on Market street. The average attendance was thirty-six. Rev. A. E. Dufresne was director and H. O'Regan teacher.

The Congregational Nunnery of Sherbrooke was operated at Grove street near Market street with Sister St. Columban as directress.

The School Commission for the Town of Sherbrooke at this time comprised Hon. J. S. Sanborn as chairman; D. M. Dillon, L. I. Boivin, W. W. Beckett and John Campbell, with S. A. Stevens as secretary-treasurer.

The citizens of Sherbrooke at this time were also patriotically inclined, five units here and in Lennoxville making up Military District No. 10, with Charles King as brigade major. The 1st Troop, Sherbrooke Cavalry, had the following officers S. A. Stevens, captain; John Hallowell, lieutenant, and William McCurdy, cornet. The officers of the Sherbrooke Foot Artillery were: G. F. Bowen, l. c., captain, L. E. Morris, c., 1st lieutenant, and G. H. Barbase, 2nd lieutenant. There were two rifle companies, one with William Ibbotson, m., as captain, and William C. Hopkinson as lieutenant, and the second with John Woodward as captain, Clark Gordon, lieutenant, and Robert Smith as ensign. C. Rawson was captain of the 1st Lennoxville Volunteer Rifles, R. C. Capal, lieutenant, and Dudley De Chair as ensign.

Fire Brigade Strictly a Volunteer One.

The fire department was a strictly volunteer affair in 1864, Sylvestre B. Jenckes being chief engineer and Henry R. Beckett, assistant engineer. Volunteer company No. 1 met for drill on the first Tuesday of every month at 7 p.m. at the engine house. The officers of this company were W. E. Ibbotson, captain, M. Ryan, first lieutenant, and A. Desaulniers, 2nd lieutenant. Union company No. 2 met on the first Monday of every month at the market hall, upper town. The officers were: James Cuzner, captain, William E. Hopkinson, 1st lieutenant, and Thomas Gray, 2nd lieutenant.

Other public institutions deemed worthy of mention by the compiler were the Sherbrooke Cricket Club, with R. W. Heneker as president, R. D. Morkill, vice-president, and G. B. Loomis, secretary; the Sherbrooke Jail, with Matthew Read as jailer, John H. Whitcher as turnkey and Thomas Summers as assistant turnkey; the Sherbrooke Branch of the Bible Society with Hon. J. S. Sanborn as president, J. A. Gordon and George Bottom, vice-presidents, William Addie, secretary, and J. S. Walton, treasurer; the Sherbrooke Branch of the Montreal Book and Tract Society with Hon. J. S. Sanborn, president, James Gordon, vice-president, Samuel Tuck, treasurer, and S. J. Foss, secretary and depositor. The St. Jean Baptiste Society had been recently organized with the following executive: Hercule Camirand, Prosper Oliver, Marc Beaubien, H. C. Cabana, Charles Belanger, Eusebe Biers, Urbain Blondin and L. L. Boivin.

In describing Sherbrooke the compiler says:

"Sherbrooke is the principal town of the Eastern Townships. It is situated on the River St. Francis and on both banks of the Magog river, in the township of Ascot and Orford. The courts of law for district of St. Francis are held here, as is also the registry office for the county. It is famous for its water power, which for extent and availableness, is, perhaps, not equalled by any other place in Canada. Sherbrooke is contiguous to the Grand Trunk Railway, by which it is distant from Quebec 121 miles, from Montreal 96, and from Portland, 196. Its population is about 3000."

The following are the names included in the directory, the principal abbreviations being: Asst. assistant; av. avenue; bds., boards; cor. corner; h. house; n. near; opp. opposite.

A

Addie Wm., agent City Bank of Montreal, bds Wellington.
Allen George, carpenter, h Goodhue n Factory.
Allen James, laborer, h Montreal n Queen.
Allen William, carpenter, h Gordon n King.
Alard Baptiste, h Grove n Market.
Armstrong Jas. B., butcher, Sherbrooke Market, h Bridge.
Armstrong James, laborer, h Montreal n Queen.
Armstrong John, shoemaker, h Bridge n Bowen av.
Armstrong Sarah Ann, school, Bridge n Bowen av.
Armstrong William, harness maker, h Bridge n First av.
Angus, Logan & Co., (William Angus & Thomas Logan,) paper manufacturers, River Magog.
Ansell Sarah, wid David, h Bowen av n Bridge.
Ansell William, machinist, h Brooks cor King.
Austin Frederick J., M.D., Court n Commercial.

B.

Bailey Andrew, bridge builder, h Belvidere n Factory.
Baisse John, teamster, h Bowen av n Council.
Balduc John, laborer, h Market n Goodhue.
Barber Horace, wheelwright, River Magog n Liverpool, h Belvidere n Market.
Barber Sarah Ann Miss, h Bridge cor Bowen av.
Barcley Thomas, laborer, h Water.
Barass Edward rev, pastor Wesleyan Methodist Church, h Gordon n King.
Bartlett Edmund, station master G. T.R., bds Wellington n King.
Beaubien Mark, farmer, h Bowen av
Beaumont Narcisse, tailor, h Peel n Market.
Beauregard Charles, shoemaker, bds Wellington.
Beckett Charles G., clerk, bds Commercial.
Beckett Henry R., contractor, Commercial cor Melbourne, h do.
Beckett Walter W., general merchant, Square, h Commercial r Melbourne.
Beliveau D. C., salesman, bds St. Francis Hotel.
Beliveau Joseph, laborer, h Market n Goodhue.
Benoit Joseph, sawyer, h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
Benoit Narcisse, hair dresser, Square h do.
Bereau Francis, laborer, h Bowen av n Council.
Beron Charles, shoemaker, h Market n Factory.
Biers Felix, baker, Market n Goodhue, h do.
Blondin E., carpenter, h Market n Peel.
Bobichad F., laborer, h Peel n Market.
Bodoin Andrew, hostler, h Bridge.
Boisvert Joseph, teamster, h Bridge cor Bowen av.
Boisvert Joseph, laborer, h Grove n King.
Boivin Joseph, laborer, h King n Belvidere.
BOIVIN LEONARD, I., dealer in hardware and groceries, Wellington n Town Hall.
Bostwick Augustus, clerk G.T.R., h Wellington n King.
Bostwick Mathew, baliff, h Wellington n King.
BOSWORTH JOHN L., photographic artist, Factory, opp Railroad Hotel, n Market.
Bottom George, clerk, British American Land Company, h Wolfe, n Liverpool.
Boucher Joseph, fitter, h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
Boulanger David, laborer, h Peel n Market.
Boulton William, laborer, h Wellington n King.
Bourdigon Michael, laborer, h Grove n Market.
Bowden Henry, laborer, h Bridge.
Bowen George F., sheriff, District of St. Francis, h Melbourne n Queen.
Bransfill John, laborer, h Bridge.
Brent Henry, blacksmith, h Market, n Belvidere.
Brischur P., driver G.T.R., h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
Brooks E. T. (Sanborn & Brooks,) h Melbourne n Queen.
Brooks Walter R., paper maker, h n Court House.
Brown James, carpenter, h Goodhue n Market.
Brown James H., carver and cabinet maker, h Goodhue.
Brown J., lumber merchant, King n River St. Francis, h Gordon n King.
Brown Robert, machinist, h Goodhue.
Brunel P. U., asst. pastor of St. Michael's Church, h Market.
Buckingham Thomas, carriagemaker, h Commercial cor Court.
Bunker, H. W. & Co., (H. W. Bunker & S. Wolfson,) tobacco manufacturers, Square.
Bunker H. W., (of H. W. Bunker & Co., h Square.
Burles George, advocate, Commercial n Court, h do.
Burns Charles, blacksmith, h Wellington n King.
Burnside Robert, laborer, h Water.
Burrowes Ambrose, cabinet maker, h Peel n Market.
Busier Antoine, laborer, h Bridge cor Bowen av.

C.

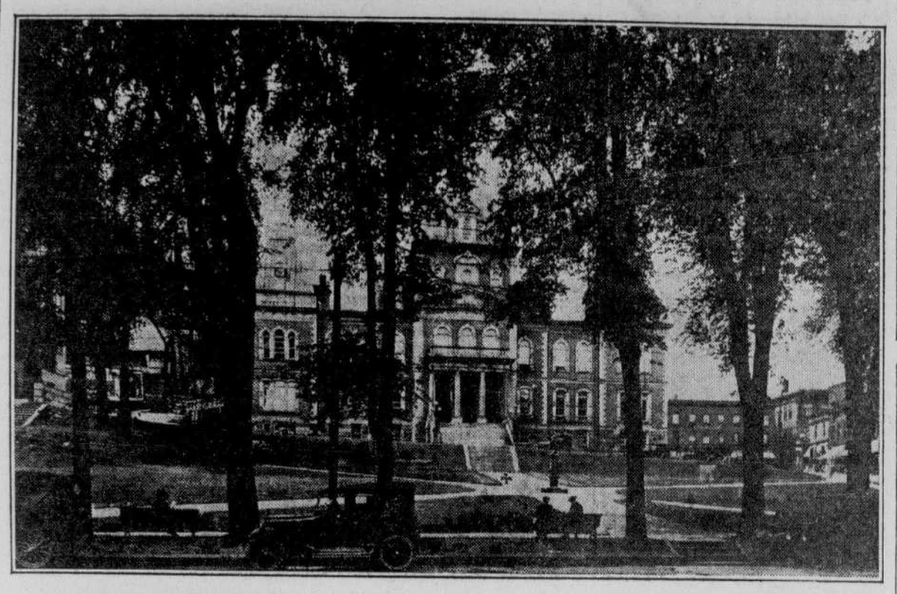
Cabana Hubert C., advocate, Commercial n Water, bds at the Railroad Hotel.
Carbonneau Napoleon, h Bridge n Bowen av.
Cairns Mary Ann, wid Robert, h off Belvidere n Market.
Cameron Alfred, bookeeper at Railroad Hotel.
Cameron Henry, proprietor of the St. Francis Hotel, Wellington n King.
Cameron Oliver, proprietor of the Railroad Hotel, Factory n Market.
Campbell John, grocer, Wellington, h do.
Cann George, helper, h Wellington.
Cardell Elizabeth, wid James, h Water.
Caron E., h Peel n Market.
Carr Milton, grocer and agent B. & A. Express Co., Chapel.
Casson Thomas, carpenter, h Council.
Caswell Henry S., teacher District School No. 4, h off Belvidere n Market.
Chabot Thomas, engineman, h Belvidere cor Factory.
Chamberlain Wright, proprietor of the Sherbrooke House, King cor Depot.
Champigny Cyprien D., dry goods, Wellington n King, bds St. Francis Hotel.
Champoux Maria, wid Charles, boarding h Wellington.
Charite Olivier, carter, h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
Charpentier ——— laborer, h Market n Goodhue.
Chaurette Amrose, hostler, h Wellington n King.
Chenette David, laborer, h Market n Belvidere.
CHENEY & FOOTE, (Elias Cheney & George C. Foote,) proprietors of the Magog House, Commercial cor Water.
Cheney Elias, (of Cheney & Foote,) Magog House.
CHILDS WILLIAM F., dentist, City Bank Building, Commercial, h do.
Clark E., high constable, District of St. Francis, h Melbourne n Queen.
Clark Jackson, (of Howe & Clark,) h Wellington n King.
Coates James D., confectioner, Square, h do.
Cochling John, gardener, h Water.
Cockburn Jane Mis, boarding, h Court n Commercial.
Cockburn John, watchmaker and jeweller, Wellington, h do.
Codere Francis, blacksmith, Wellington cor King, h Wellington n King.
Collins George, laborer, h Wellington n King.
Connors Jane, wid Michael, h off Meadow n Wellington.
COPPING THOMAS, cariage maker, Factory n Belvidere, r Goodhue n Market.
Cote Jean Baptiste, boot and shoe maker, Wellington n King, bds Railroad Hotel.
COTTRILL JOHN R., watchmaker and jeweller, Commercial n Water, bds Magog House.
Couture Ambroise, laborer, h off Bridge n River St. Francis.
Couture E., laborer, h Bowen av n Council.
Crochetiere Francis, laborer, h Bowen av n Council.
Crosby Milton, saloon keeper, Bell's Block, Square, h Court.
Cunningham John, pedlar, h Liverpool n Wolfe.
Curran John, Stonecutter, h Chapel.
Curran Mary, wid Patrick, h Bowen av n Bridge.
CUZNER GEORGE, brick manufacturer, contractor, &c., King n Belvidere, h do.
Cyr Emily, wid Prospere, h King n Belvidere.

D.

Dailey Aeneas, (Griffith & Dailey,) h Water n Commercial.
Deguire P., carter, h Bridge cor Bowen av.
Delaney Richard, helper, h Bowen av n Bridge.
Delude Francois Xavier, butcher, Sherbrooke market, h Bowen av n Council.
Delude Joseph, laborer, h First av.
Dempsey David, helper, h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
Derocher Joseph, blacksmith, h First av.
Deseve, M. B., general merchant, Wellington n King, h do.
Desaulneirs Antoine, saddler, h Bowen av cor Council.
Dickinson Elizabeth, wid Charles M., h Wellington n King.
Dillon David M., merchant tailor, Square, h Montreal n Commercial.
Dillon Patrick, cutter, h Montreal.
Dillon William, tailor, h Court n Commercial.
Dixon William, laborer, h Council n Bowen av.
Dougharty Thomas, laborer, h Belvidere n King.
Doyle John, butcher, Sherbrooke market, res Township of Ascot.
Doyle Lawrence, laborer, h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
Drennen Elizabeth, wid **Henry, h** Factory cor Goodhue.
Drew Richard, shoemaker, h Wellington.
Drew Thomas, miller, h ———
Dudet Moses, joiner, h ———
Duff Archibald, rev. pastor Congregational Church, h Wellington n King.
Duff Margaret A., teacher of music and drawing, h Wellington n King.

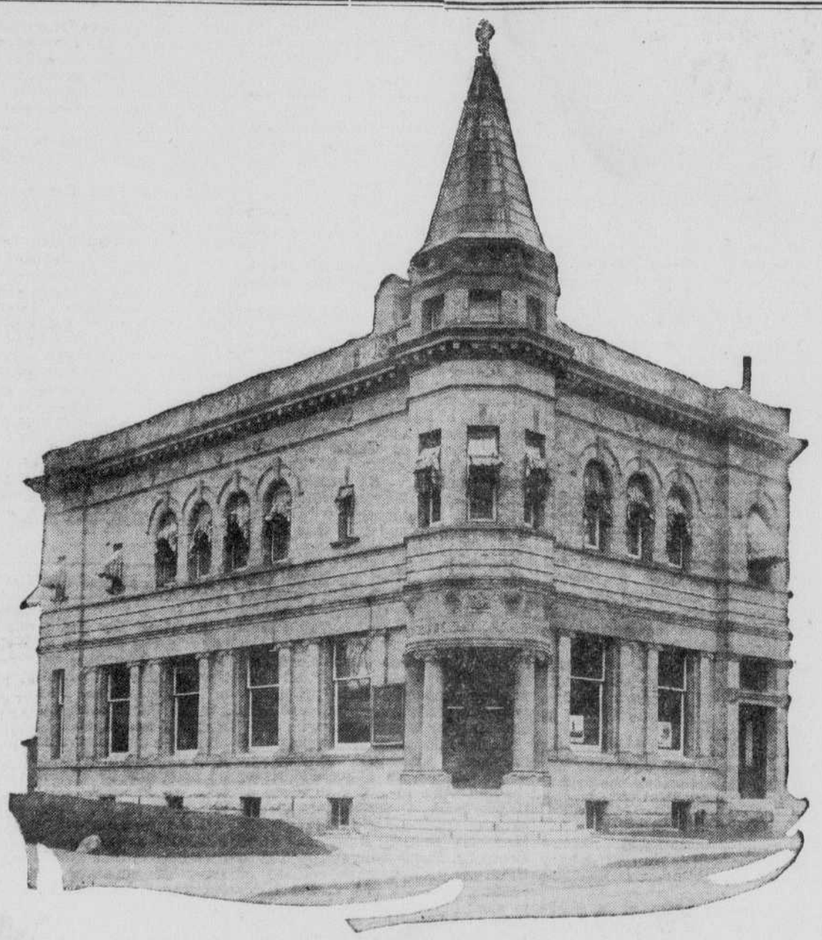
Continued on Page 22.

THIS CITY'S MODERN COURT HOUSE



Constrasting sharply with the hustle and bustle of the public market which preceded it on the site is the quiet dignity of the Court House erected slightly over thirty years ago. Facing as it does Strathcona Square, the building has one of the most imposing settings in Sherbrooke.

FOUNDED 1835



Looking Back Over A Century

At the time when the Company came into being, one hundred and two years ago, the Eastern Townships of Quebec was an isolated district. Distances were great and travelling was tardy. Trade was mostly by barter and exchange, and it was the custom for farm produce and cordwood to be brought into the villages and exchanged for goods. There was no protection against the ever present hazards of fire but nothing daunted the early pioneers.

In the Township of Hatley a small group of colonists had formed a village then known as Charleston but today called Hatley. On April 28th, 1835, a meeting was held in the Academy at Charleston and the "Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the Counties of Stanstead and Sherbrooke" was formed under the Presidency of John Jones, with Robert Vincent as Secretary. The Directors were Timothy Rose and Chauncey Bullock of Stanstead, John Bellows of Barnston, John Jones and Taylor Little of Hatley, Hollis Smith and L. C. Ball of Ascot, Shubal Pierce of Shipton and Benjamin Pomroy of Compton.

In 1836 the offices of the Company were moved to Lennoxville and in 1844 to Sherbrooke. The Company prospered and outgrew its purely local character and today we find it writing insurance as far west as the Pacific Coast. Last year the premium income and the assets of the Company were the highest in its history.

The present officers are as follows: Hon. Jacob Nicol, President; Chas. B. Howard, M.P., Vice-President; J. G. Armitage, Secretary-Treasurer; H. J. Kennedy, Accountant; W. L. McGannon, Superintendent of Agencies; J. H. Bryce, C.P.A., Auditor. Directors: Amedee Caron, A. E. Curtis, Chas. B. Howard, M.P., W. G. Hunt, N. Roberts Mitchell, F. W. McCrea, Hon. Jacob Nicol, F. J. Southwood, T. A. St. Germain.

1837 The "Stanstead & Sherbrooke" which has reached its 102nd year extends congratulations to the City of Sherbrooke on the occasion of its Centenary. 1937

ASSETS $1,163,869.98
SURPLUS ..... $ 899,248.24

The Stanstead & Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company

STOCK MUTUAL

OUR AGENTS WILL BE PLEASED TO SERVE YOU.

Postmaster Seaton Had Charge Of First Letter Office Over Century Ago

First Post Office on Melbourne Street Was Moved to a Building in Rear of Magog House About 1830, with Sheriff Charles Whitcher as Postmaster—Sherbrooke Was Made a "City" Post Office in 1890, and Letter Carrier Delivery Service Was Given to City on September 24, 1907.

The work performed by the Sherbrooke Post Office staff has reached a high degree of efficiency. Looking backward, we find that Sherbrooke's first postmaster was Mr. Seaton, who kept the post office in 1819 at his residence on Melbourne street. About 1830 it was moved to a building in the rear of the Magog House, with Sheriff Charles Whitcher as postmaster. In 1835 a building was erected on the site of the present Whiting Block and there Mr. Whitcher moved his office. About 1840, Francis Beaudreau became postmaster and in 1843 was succeeded by William Brooks. At the time the present building was erected, in 1881, S. J. Foss was postmaster. He was followed in office by M. Thompson, M. Robertson, Col. W. A. Morehouse, Col. J. J. Penhale and C. E. Soles, the present incumbent of office.

Sherbrooke was made a "City" post office in 1890, i.e., the postmaster and his assistants were salaried officials of the Government. Before that date the postmaster was paid on commission and out of these receipts cared for the salaries of his assistants.

Through the courtesy of Assistant Postmaster E. J. Desruisseaux, much valuable information about the local office was obtained. There were only six employees when the present post office was erected in 1881, compared with the fifty of today. These consist of: One postmaster, one assistant postmaster, two senior clerks, one senior letter carrier, seventeen postal clerks, twenty-two letter carriers and six mail porters.

Two of these carriers were appointed recently, on account of the required Saturday afternoon and holiday deliveries. Letter carrier delivery service was given to Sherbrooke on September 24, 1907. At the present time, the employees have three weeks' annual leave and one week additional every eleven weeks to compensate for Saturday afternoons and other holidays lost under recent changes in the service.

SHERBROOKE RECEIVED ITS NAME IN 1817

The Queen City of the Eastern Townships received its name — Sherbrooke — in 1817. Prior to that time it was known as Hyatt's Mills, in honor of Gilbert Hyatt, recognized founder. Still earlier, it was known as "Big Forks," a truly descriptive name. While the Indians were in possession it was simply called "Skaswantegou" — the place where people assemble, where "people smoke."

So it is exactly a hundred and twenty years since Sherbrooke received its name in honor of Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, governor of Canada, who had visited the townships the year before.

During the past hundred years Sherbrooke has grown into a thriving city of 31,000 population.

Dates Record Canadian Post Office Progress.

The following dates show Post Office progress in Canada since 1867:

1868—Post Office Savings Bank inaugurated.

1871—Postcards introduced.

1874—Free letter carrier delivery service established.

1898—Special delivery system inaugurated. Postal note system established.

1899—Two-cent Postage introduced.

1903 — Rural mail delivery commenced.

1914—Parcel post established.

1921 — Insurance of parcel post commenced.

1922—C. O. D. service introduced.

1925 — Canadian letter rate extended to all parts of North America.

1926—War tax removed from letters (July 1).

From an address delivered by Joseph Lallier, Inspector of the Postal Service, District of Quebec, before the Congress of Postmasters of the Province of Quebec, held here last September, we quote a few interesting facts and amusing anecdotes.

One of the first means of transmission of communications between individuals, which has lasted up to our times in the negro countries of Africa, was to place men on elevations, at equal distances from each other, who transmitted by the simple human voice, from one to the other, official messages.

In England's war with the Zulus, the rapidity of the transmission of orders of the enemy chiefs to their armies could not be explained in the English camp. They simply used this primitive but efficacious means of communication.

The historian Herodotus relates that Harpagus, wishing to send to Cyrus an important message, enclosed it in the body of a hare and sent the hare to Cyrus.

Another means of correspondence, especially during the European wars, was the carrier-pigeon.

In 1464, Louis XI, king of France, inaugurated a regular postal service in his kingdom. This great monarch valued intellect more than violence and had more confidence in public institutions than in battlefields, thus was the service put in operation in this ancient mother country.

The Postman.

Let us come back to Canada. An extract from an article which appeared in "Le Bon Combat" of Brussels and signed Leo pictures our postman today very charmingly, but to be fully appreciated should have a French or Belgian setting. It reads:

"As soon as he appeared, flanked by his heavy mail-bag, from which enormous rolls stuck out, the thresholds were filled with reserved and anxious forms. There is the postman!

"He loves his walk in spite of its monotony. He knows the smallest details of it. The sympathy which welcomes him from his first steps makes him, besides, find the route shorter and less tiresome, for he receives so many 'good-days' as he distributes the letters. It is a large family that he visits each day. He is well acquainted with them and knows how to have a pleasant word for each one. It may be the blushing fiancee to whom he gives a long envelope, blue or rose, the trembling grandmother who watches behind a curtain, the old notary with whom he talks for a while, or the farmer who entertains him about his seeding.

"The postman knows nothing of the misfortunes that may lie concealed under the mysterious folds of paper, but he feels himself enveloped with a reserved sympathy. He rejoices at reconciliations, trembles for the absent, is indignant against cowards and weeps over the forsaken. What pain does he not feel each morning to approach a poor cottage with empty hands, where a good old woman questions him with an anguished look! It is in him that she has placed her last hope, that of receiving, from beyond the seas, news of her sons.

"'Tomorrow, maybe, my poor old lady'.

"And the good man continues his walk. As he goes, curtains are drawn aside at the windows. It is a vain hope. What joy, when one happy missive comes to a house. He shares this joy, but is ready immediately to sympathize with the mourning that he brings to another house."

Inspector Lallier also tells an amusing anecdote on the subject of the demand for a post office.

An old couple of Arthabaska County took it into their heads that they would like a post office for their canton. They were happy enough to obtain this favor and all that remained to be done was to give a name to the post office. When the deputy announced the good news he asked the old couple if they had thought of a name to give to their office. Yes, yes, replied the old man. My wife and I have talked that over. I believe they are going to call it "Post Office" the same as the others.

No other department of the government holds more interest for every man, woman and child in Canada than the Post Office Department. The reason — because it carries our letters, transmits our money, encourages thrift by means of the Post Office Savings Bank, and takes care of our old age in co-operation with the Government Annuities Branch of the Labour Department. The Post Office does pioneer work by making a groove for itself as soon as settlers break land for a new home in the wilderness, and accomplishes many things not credited on its balance sheet.

Sir Alexander Galt, Acclaimed "Father of Confederation," Resident Here Many Years

Continued from Page 19.

but surely transformed from a village to town ,then to city. Stately trees throw their shadows on the green sward, or the snow-covered ground; birds build their nests in the same trees, year after year, and time goes on, while "Rockmount" remains serene and undisturbed by its flight. Sherbrooke can justly be proud of this historic home as it is of the man who built it and dwelt therein.

Alexander Galt was a native of England. He was born in Chelsea, London, in 1817, but gave nearly sixty years of his life to Canada, his adopted country. They were years of momentous change. He passed from his earthly home to a better one which he had bravely earned on September 19, 1893. He left behind him a family that has upheld the fine traditions of earlier generations, and friends in all walks of life. The writer of his life story says: "To his friends he left a warm and lasting memory. It was significant that in his middle and later years young men were among his closest friends. To the wider public he left a tradition of good work well done. He gave nearly sixty years to his adopted country, and the name of Galt will not soon pass from the memory of the country he served."

During the Centennial celebration the City of Sherbrooke can in no way pay more loyal homage to the Builder of a United Canada than to recall his endeavors towards the progress of our Eastern Townships, and to pledge itself anew to carry on.

Sir Alexander's Living Descendants.

A list, compiled in order of seniority, of the living descendants of Sir Alexander T. Galt, has been supplied the Daily Record by Emile Vaillancourt, manager of the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau. Mr. Vaillancourt is a member of the Historical Society, a well-known French-Canadian author and a man who has travelled widely.

Sir Alexander's living descendants, as recorded by Mr. Vaillancourt, are as follows:

Mrs. John Galt (daughter-in-law), 1320 Rockland avenue, Victoria, B.C. Grandchildren, Mrs. H. Weldon, Mexico City, Mexico.

Hon. Robt. Grant (son-in-law), 211 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass. Grandchildren, Robt. Grant, Jr., Jerico, Long Island, N. Y., A. T. Grant, 960 High St., Dedham, Mass., and Gordon Grant, "Rockmount," Glen Road, Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Miss Kate Galt (daughter), 1023 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C.

Miss Lena Galt (daughter), 1005 St. Charles St., Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. A. R. Springett (daughter), Apt. 83, Linton Apts., Sherbrooke St. W. Montreal. Grandchildren: Mrs. T. B. Heney, 1532 Pine W., Montreal, and Mrs. E. H. W. Wilkington, 1377 St. David, W., Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. C. A. Magrath (daughter), 841 St. Charles St., Victoria, B.C. Grandchildren: Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, 30 Beach Drive, Victoria, B.C., and Miss Laura Magrath, 841 St. Charles St., Victoria, B.C.

A. T. Galt (son), 173 Madison Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. A. D. Durnford (daughter), 1455 Drummond St., Montreal. Grandchildren: P. E. Durnford, 1597 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, A. T. Galt Durnford, 1544 Mackay St., Montreal, and E. A. Durnford, 3559 Northcliffe Ave., Montreal.

Miss Muriel Galt (daughter), 1005 St. Charles St., Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. W. Harvey Smith (daughter), 223 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Man. Grandchildren: H. H. Smith, 526 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man., and Mrs. Harold Turner, 41 Ploermel Ave., Quebec, Que.

1837—1937
SHERBROOKE INVITES

James Potter-Keough.

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Don't you see our beacon gleaming
In the evening sky?
Don't you see our smoke plumes waving
From the chimneys high?
Every breeze that passes over
Carries far and wide
Messages to friend and stranger,
Sealed, personified,—
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! Welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Jolly music from our rivers,
As they swiftly glide;
Swirling spray and mists arising
From the flowing tide;
Clouds from lakes and mountains lifting
To the vaulted dome:
These our messages are drifting
Into every home,—
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! Welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Loves and memories are calling
O'er the mists of time;
Ties, romances, joys and triumphs
Range in pantomime;
Tragedies of pioneering,
All unite to send
Messages of invitation
That our hearts extend:
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! Welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Lively romance of her commerce,
Now an open book;
History of her growth and progress,
Winding as a brook;
Goodly streets and stately dwellings;
Architecture grand
Featuring her public buildings,
Beckon and command:
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! Welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Welcome rings from every belfry,
And from spindles, too;
Steel, and wood, and agriculture
Join to welcome you;
Arts and crafts, and all professions,
And religions true,
Still repeat without recessions
Ever and anew:
"Come and share our festive pleasures,
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! Welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
Mayor, council, bar and judges,
Press, and civil train,
Clubs, and schools, and military,
Would prolong the strain,
How the citizens are sharing
To felicitate
Every former Sherbrooke dweller
At our open gate:
"Welcome, friend! and welcome, stranger!
For this is our hundredth summer!
Welcome! Welcome!"

Sherbrooke bids you welcome!
All her gates are flung wide open,
And our hearts are, too!
Hospitality is waiting
At the hearth for you;
Home lights, smoke plumes, sunshine, breezes,
Broadcast far and wide
Messages to friend and lover,
Sealed, personified:
"Welcome, friend! and welcome, stranger!
For this is our festal summer!
Welcome! Welcome!"

Sherbrooke One Of Earliest Places To Have Telephone Service

Continued from Page 13.

loading coil in 1911 more than doubled the reach of voice-to-voice communication but the never-satisfied telephone "family" continued to strive for further improvement.

Bell's prophecy that "A man in one part of the country may some day communicate by word of mouth with another in a distant part" was realized in 1915 with the development of the vacuum-tube repeater.

A repeater is a device that regenerates voice impulses which have become weakened by travel over a long distance. It instantaneously strengthens the diminishing currents, sending out the impulses with renewed vigour to complete the next lap in their journey. Spaced throughout the Dominion at strategic points, repeaters make possible a nation-wide telephone system.

In 1914 attempts were made to develop radio-telephone communication, and the experiments, which were carried on between New York and the Eiffel Tower in Paris, indicated the possibility of such communication. These experiments, however, were interrupted by the World War.

Transoceanic telephone tests were resumed after the war and on January 7th, 1927, a service between New York and London became available commercially. Almost immediately, steps were taken to extend the scope of this service. New telephones all over the world were constantly brought within reach of telephone users on this continent.

Today, by wire and wireless, more than ninety-three per cent. of the enty countries are within voice reach world's 36,000,000 telephones in sev- of Sherbrooke.

EDWARDS

REALTY & INVESTMENT CO.

INCORPORATED

Largest Real Estate Dealers in Eastern Townships.
Three offices, three telephones, three agents.
Largest Real Estate advertisers in Quebec Province.
150 advertisements in newspapers each month.
Largest owners of City Real Estate and apartments in Sherbrooke.
The only Real Estate Offices in building with an elevator.
The Edwards Family over sixty years in business in Sherbrooke.
Properties bought and sold.
Apartments, Stores, Single Houses, Factories, Warehouses, to rent.
Estates managed and statements mailed with cheque every three months.
200 Building Lots for sale, $100 to $5,000.
Our Phone Number is 135.
Street Number, Six Wellington North. Corner King and Wellington.
Offices 209-210-211 Bank Commerce Building.
Regular Office Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Drop in and see us. You are Welcome.



Junior in Years — but Growing Fast!

At Sherbrooke's 100th Birthday Party we might be compared to an infant — but a lusty one, if you please!

The experience and designing in the working of wood takes our story far deeper than the recital of our five years in business — for it was five years ago this little plant was started for the making of wooden patterns — and today our customers include all of the leading industries in the City.

We also make vats to order — wood and acid resisting linings — as well as fixtures and woodwork. Since our commencement we have increased the size of our building and trebled the number of our workers.

Consult us as experts in woodworking problems.

Phone 93

Sherbrooke Pattern and Woodworking Co.

CHAS. S. HATCH, Manager.
93 Frontenac Street.

100 100 100 100 100 100 100

SUCCESS

Yrs Yrs Yrs Yrs Yrs Yrs Yrs

HALL & McMANAMY CO.



In Those Dear Old Days — Shoes were worn but seldom seen!

There is romance in shoes! In history we read that during the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) "Shoe buckles were substituted for roses and rosettes." High heel shoes made their appearance when Queen Ann (1702-1714) occupied the throne of England. Hoop skirts for ladies and red heeled shoes for men became the vogue. But it was only nobility who could pamper their feet with beautiful satins, velvets and brocades. Even a hundred years ago shoes were so hidden beneath voluminous skirts that their apparence was not of great consequence.



BUT TODAY — Every woman and every man takes good fitting and good looking shoes as a matter of course. They insist on high quality and smart design as well as perfect comfort. It is the discriminating buyer of **footwear** that we like best to serve, for we carry the finest shoes available at moderate prices. And our X-ray system of fitting makes it so easy. More and more particular buyers of footwear are learning to appreciate our service. Our reputation was built on ladies' fine shoes, but, recently, we added a department for men which is proving as popular as our women's and children's departments.

Congratulations We join with every citizen of Sherbrooke in joyfully celebrating the 100th Anniversary of our City.

H. J. DELISLE

FOOTWEAR FOR WOMEN AND MEN.
48 Wellington Street North.

Interesting Sidelights Thrown On Activities Of Sherbrooke Citizens Through Pages Of Street Directory

Continued from Page 20.

Duffield James, tinsmith, h Market n Belvidere.
Duffield John, tinsmith, h Market n Belvidere.
Dufoe John, laborer, h Queen n Liverpool.
Dufresne A. E., pastor of St. Michael's Church, h Market opp the Church.
Dupont Louis, carpenter, h Grove n King.
Dussault Napolen, clerk, bds Wellington n King.
DUTTON WILLIAM A., marble works and agent for Jacob Estey's celebrated Melodeons and Pianos Commercial cor Court, h do.
Dyer Charles, clerk, h City Bank Building, Commercial.

E.

Eames Walter, clerk, h Wellington.
Easter William, laborer, h Square.
Eastman Mrs. E., dressmaker, h Market n Factory.
Eaton Antoinette, wid Benjamin C., h Bowen av cor Bridge.
Edwards Thomas, gardener, h Brooks n King.
Elder John, ——— h Market n Grove.
Ellis Thomas, laborer, h Bridge n Bowen av.

F.

Farewell William, jr., cashier, Eastern Townships Bank, h Bank Building, Commercial.
Felton E. P., notary public, Griffith's Block, Commercial, h Commercial.
Felton John, captain R. N., h Commercial n Court.
Felton Norman, ——— h Wellington.
Fillion H., clerk, h Meadow n Wellington.
Finn Matthew, farmer, h Bridge.
Fitz-Gibbons William, ——— h Wellington.
FLETCHER, C. H., baker and confectioner, Wellington cor King, h do.
Flanders A., wid James F., h Wellington n King.
Flannery Thomas, laborer, h Wellington.
Flynn Thomas, blacksmith, h ———
Foote George C., (of Cheney & Foote,) Magog House.
Fortien Victoria, wid Francis, h off King n Belvidere.
Foss Edwin S., post office clerk, bds Commercial cor Court.
FOSS SAMUEL J., postmaster, bookseller, stationer and druggist, Commercial n Court, h Commercial cor Court.
Fouche Henry, machinist, h Grove.
Fouche Louis, plasterer, h Market n Belvidere.
Fouche T., laborer, h Market n Peel.
Fournier Joseph, chair maker, h Liverpool n Queen.
Fournier M., teamster, h Montreal n Queen.
Fournier Narcisse, painter, h Peel n King.
Fournier Peter, laborer, h Montreal.
Fraser John D., general merchant, &c., Belvidere cor Market, h do.
FREEMAN RICHARD, boot, shoe and leather store, Wellington n Town Hall, h do.
French Charles, millwright, h King n Peel.
France A., bailiff, h Wellington n King.
Fuller George, driver, h Wellington n King.
Fuller James, pound keeper, h King cor Grove.
Fuller William, laborer, h Water n Commercial.

G.

Gadbois Alfred, blacksmith, bds Wellington n King.
Galt Hon. Alexander T., M.P.P., h head of Moore.
Garan Thomas, teamster, h Market cor Peel.
Gauthier Octave, blacksmith and horse shoer, Factory n Railroad Hotel, bds Railroad Hotel.
Gauthier E., shoemaker, h Market cor Peel.
Gelinas George, carpenter, h King n Peel.
George H. C. Mrs., dressmaker, Town Hall Building, h do.
Gilbault A., wid——— h Market n Peel.
Gillis Mary, wid Norman, h Montreal n Queen.
Gunning Richard, plasterer, h Grove n King.
Glasgow William, paper maker, h Queen n Moore.
Glenn Michael, laborer, h Bridge.
Golding Joseph, oyster saloon, Chapel, h do.
GORDON CLARK, general merchant, Wellington opp Town Hall, h Commercial.
Gordon James A., ——— h Gordon n King.
Goulding Joseph, scythe maker, h Market n Factory.
Goulet Charles, car inspector, h King n River St. Francis.
Grady Patrick, weaver, h Belvidere n Factory.
Gravison John, laborer, h Queen n Liverpool.
Gray John, laborer, h Belvidere n Factory.
Griffith & Dailey (James Griffith & Aeneas Dailey) horse shoers, Water n Commercial.
Griffith James (of Griffith and Dailey), h Montreal.
Griffith John, auctioneer and grocer, Commercial n Water, h Montreal.
Griffith Jos., Court House keeper, h Court House.
GRIFFITH THOMAS, general store, Wellington cor King, h do.
Griffith Wm., advocate, Commercial n Water, h Montreal n Commercial.
Grindrod Adam L., foreman at R. Lomas' woollen manufactury, bds Market n Belvidere.
Grylls Hargrave D., ——— h off Meadow n Wellington.
Gutras Ferdinand, saddler, h Bowen.

H.

Hall Ann, widow Peter, h off Meadow n Wellington.
Hall Frederick H., machinist, h Factory cor Goodhue.
Hall John, butcher, Factory n Goodhue, h do.
Hallowell John, h Queen cor Melbourne.
Hamel Michael, cabinet maker, h Queen n Wolfe.
Hannah William, laborer, h rear of Congregational Church.
Happy Peter, carpenter, h Peel n Market.
Hangrave William J., ——— bds Belvidere cor Market.
HARKNESS JOHN, livery, Depot n King, h Goodhue n Market.
Hart George, conductor G.T.R., h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
Hatch William, shomaker, bds St. Francis Hotel.
Hatcher, farmer, h Bowen av.
Henderson James, baker, Bridge n River St. Francis.
Henderson Peter G., grocer, King n Belvidere, h do.
Henderson Thomas, laborer, h Montreal n Queen.
Heneker, R. W., commissioner B. A. Land Co., h Factory.
Hennessy John, helper, h First av n Bridge.
Henry John, teamster, h Bowen av n Bridge.
Henry Thomas, lumberman, h Liverpool n Queen.
Heron Francis, tailor, h Bridge.
Heron William F., tailor, h Court n Commercial.
Hill Thomas, ——— h Market n Goodhue.
Hitchcock C. H., prof, of geology, bds Magog House.
Hogue Edward, hostler, Railroad Hotel.
Holland John, clerk, h Factory n Goodhue.
Hopkinson Henry, baker, Belvidere cor King, h do.
Hopkinson John R., (of William Hopkinson & Son), h Belvidere cor King.
Hopkinson Wm. & Son (William and John R. Hopkinson,) commission agents, Wellington and Belvidere cor King.
Hopkinson William, (of William Hopkinson & Son,) h Wellington.
Hopkimson William C., baker, h Belvidere cor King.
Houlahan Patrick, watchman G.T.R., h Wellington n G.T.R. station.
Howe & Clark, (Eli Howe and Jackson Clark), grocers and fruit dealers, Wellington n King.
Howe Eli, (of Howe & Clark,) bds Wellington cor King.
Hudon Joseph, carpenter, h Market n Grove.
Hughes Ann, wid Henry, h off Bridge n River St. Francis.
Hunt Fanny, widow Josiah, h Montreal n Commercial.
Hyland Mich., asst. clark, G.T.R., h King n Wellington.

I.

IBBOTSON WILLIAM E. (major), chemist & drugg, Square cor Magog Bridge.
Ingram William W., carpenter and joiner, River Magog n Liverpool, h Queen n Wolfe.
Irwin Charles, clerk, bds Market n Factory.

J.

Jaisson Joseph, harness maker, bds Wellington.
JAMESON JAMES, dealer in dry goods, groceries, &c. Square, h do.
Jarand Francis, carpenter, h Wellington, n King.
Jenckes Sylvester B., machinist, Factory n Goodhue, h Factory cor Goodhue.
Jenne Hollis A., millwright, bds St. Francis Hotel.
Johnston George, carpenter, h Queen n Montreal.
Johnston James, M.D., Melbourne n Moore, h do.
Johnson James, laborer, h Factory n Belvidere.
Jotham Calvin, laborer, h Liverpool n Queen.

K.

Kennedy John, laborer, h Wellington.
Kent George W., painter, h Factory n Goodhue.
Kent O. F., bookkeeper, Sherbrooke House.
King Charles, major, h Commercial opp Moore.
Kinkead Wm., laborer, h off Bridge n River St. Francis.
Kimball & Phelps (Isaac B. Kimball & Oscar C. Phelps), dealers in American fancy goods, Commercial n Water.
Knapp Lewis, butcher, Sherbrooke market, h Bowen av n Bridge.

L.

Lachance John, laborer, h Court n Commercial.
Lafleur Joseph, cabinet maker, h Peel n Market.
LAFONTAINE PETER, carriage-maker, blacksmith and hotel keeper, Bridge n River St. Francis.
Lafontaine P., sen., h off Bridge n River St. Francis.
Laforce George, laborer, h Market n Belvidere.
Laframboise Louis, carpenter, h Meadow n Wellington.
Lalane Edmund ———, h Grove n King.
La Lentie Joseph, laborer, h Market n Goodhue.
Langlois Joseph, laborer, h King n Belvidere.
LANIGAN GEORGE, editor and proprietor of the Sherbrooke Leader, Square, h Melbourne.
Lanigan Richard, printer, h Melbourne.
Lapierre Joseph, stoves and tinware, Bells Block, Square, h Market n Factory.
Laroche Ludger, switchman G.T.R., h Depot.
Lawford, L. B., bookkeeper, B. A. Land Company, h East Sherbrooke.
Leclere Peter, laborer, h Market n Grove.
Lecomb Paul, teamster, h Market n Belvidere.
Le Doux Louis, shoemaker, h Wellington n King.
Lefebvre L., laborer, h Council.
Legendre U., h Market.
Lemay Joseph, carriage maker, bds Goodhue n Factory.
Lemay Leon, shoemaker, h Goodhue n Maket.
Leslie James, butcher, Sherbrooke market, res Township of Brompton.
Leveck G., carpenter, h Grove n King.
Logan Thomas (of Angus, Logan & Co.,) bds Commercial n Post Office.
Lomas Adam, woollen manufacturer, Market n Belvidere.
Long Richard, blacksmith and carriage maker, Factory n Angus, Logan & Co.'s paper mill, h Factory, n Peel.
Long William, sash, door and blind factory, Factory h Wellington n King.
Long William, blacksmith, h Market n Factory.
Loomis Daniel, h Peel n Market.
Loomis Galen B., (of J. Woodward & Co.,) h King cor Wellington.
Loomis Francis, general dealer, King cor Wellington, h do.
Lord Frank, saw filer, h Queen n Liverpool.
LOW & WILSON (John Low & Horace Wilson), sash, door and blind factory, Factory n Belvidere.
Low John, (of Low & Wilson), h Factory cor Belvidere.
Lowell James, butcher, Sherbrooke market, res Township of Hatley.
Lynch George, laborer, bds Wellington cor King.
Lynn William, butcher, Sherbrooke market, h Bridge n River St. Francis.

M.

Magny Peter, laborer, h Melbourne n Commercial.
Malonzo Joseph, laborer, h Bowen av n Council.
Mann S, carpenter and joiner, h Queen n Wolfe.
Marsh Joseph W., principal Sherbrooke Academy, h Court n Commercial.
Martin Daniel, teamster, h King cor Peel.
Massie John, shoemaker, h Bowen av n Council.
Maynard F. A., professor of music, bds Wellington.
May George, salesman, bds Magog House.
May James, carpenter, h Peel n King.
McBrien John ———, h Wellington n King.
McCann Owen, laborer, h r of Factory.
McCarty Mack, tailor. bds Water.
McCarty John, papermaker, bds Goodhue.
McCarty Michael, tailor, bds Railroad Hotel.
McCaw J., engineer, h off Commercial opp Magog House.
McConnell Thomas ———, h King n Queen.
McDonald Alexander, laborer, h Belvidere n Factory.
McDonald J., engineer, h Wellington n G.T.R. Station.
McGee Thomas, laborer, h Belvidere.
McGowan John, chairmaker, h Water.
McKechnie Malcolm, general merchant, Wellington, h do.
McKinnon Tristram A., bookkeeper, bds Wellington cor King.
McKiskill Norman, laborer, h Montreal n Commercial.
McLaughlin Hugh ———, h King n Wellington.
McLaughlin Mary, wid Alexander, h Belvidere n King.
Mears Henry C., accountant, bds St. Francis Hotel.
Mercier Joseph, shoemaker, h Melbourne n Moore.
Merriam Charles, tinsmith, h Montreal n Queen.
Myers Richard, laborer, h King n Belvidere.
Milette Narcisse, shoemaker, h Chapel.
Mobbs Samuel, telegraph operator G.T.R. Station, h Square.
Monmemes Charles, turner, h Montreal.
Monat Joseph, laborer, h King n Peel.
Montmeny George, turner, h King n River Magog.
Moore John, tailor, bds Montreal.
Moorehouse George A., laborer, h First av n Bridge.
Moran Augustus, teamster, h Meadow n Wellington.
Moran John, teamster, h Liverpool n Queen.
Morehouse George A., baker, h Bridge.
Morehouse William A., printer, bds Court n Commercial.
Morgan John, cabinet maker, h Market.
Morin G., salesman, bds Railroad Hotel.
Morkill Richard D., general merchant, Square, h Chapel.
Morris Charles, shoemaker, h Meadow n Wellington.
Morris Livingston E., protonotary, h———
Mowle John, captain, h Montreal n Commercial.
Moy Jame, carpenter, ———
Mullen John, laborer, h First av n Bridge.
Mullville Michael, tailor, bds Montreal.
Mulvaney ———, farmer, h Bowen av.
Murphy James, helper, h Wellington.
Murphy Thomas, merchant tailor, Bell's Block, Square h Water n Commercial.
Murray James, engine driver, h Wellington.

N.

Neveu Moses, carpenter, h King n Queen.
Nutter Joel, overseer British American Land Co's saw mill, h Queen n Wolfe.

O.

Odell, Albert, watchmaker, h Wellington opp Town Hall.
ODELL THOMAS B., watchmaker, jeweller and auctioneer, Wellington opp the Town Hall, h do.
Odlin E., lumberman, h First av.
O'Leary Denis, laborer, h off Meadow n Wellington.
O'Neill Adam, ——— h Wellington.
O'Regan Ann, wid Patrick, h Bridge n First av.
O'Rielly Patrick, laborer, h King n Brooks.
Osgood Lucius D., salesman, h Meadow n Wellington.

P.

Page Charles, laborer, h King n Peel.
Page Hiram, laborer, h London n River St. Francis.
PARE FREDERICK Dr., Wellington nearly opp Town Hall.
Parent Joseph, cabinet maker, h ———
Parker Michael, paper maker, h ———
PEARL HOWARD, watchmaker & jeweller, Commercial next door to Post Office, bds Commercial n Court.
Pearson Henry, laborer, h Water n Commercial.
Pearson Peter, carpenter, h Wellington n King.
Pearson William, carpenter, h Bridge n Bowen av.
Pecaur John, carpenter, h Market n Peel.
Pelletier Bernard, trader, h Market n Peel.
Pennoyer C., agent B. A. Land Co., h Queen n Wolfe.
Pennoyer J., surveyer, B.A. Land Company, h Belvidere.
Perrault Charles, blacksmith, h ———
Phelps Oscar C., (of Kimball & Phelps), bds Magog House.
Pichette Peter, laborer, h Liverpool cor Wolfe.
Pool Thomas, laborer, h Market n Factory.
Prince J., laborer, h Market n Grove.
Preston Daniel, gardener, h Meadow n Wellington.
PRESBY GEORGE H., photographic artist, Commercial, n Magog House, h Wellington.

R.

Ramsay Alexander, brakeman G.T.R., h Meadow n Wellington.
Read Matthew, jailer, h Jail.
Read William, livery, Market n Peel.
Reed George, carpenter, h Court n Commercial.
Reid Charles P. Rev., pastor St. Peter's Church, n Melbourne Road.
RENNIE JAMES, boot & shoe store, Bell's Block Square, h Bridge n First av.
Rennie Moses, moulder, h Market cor Peel.
Rennie N., teamster, h Belvidere, n Market.
Renno Eli, butcher, Sherbrooke market, h Grove.
Rheaume John H., laborer, h Belvidere n King.
Rioux Geo. E., law student, bds St. Francis Hotel.
Ritchie William, registrar, Sherbrooke Division, Town Hall, h Commercial n Melbourne.
Robertson George R., advocate, Commercial n Water, h do.
Robertson Joseph G., (mayor), miller, Wellington n Town Hall, h Wellington.
Robichaud Peter, ———, h Chapel.
Robinson John, joiner, h Liverpool n Wolfe.
Robinson William, hair dresser, Square, h do.
Rock Alexis, laborer, h Market n Belvidere.
RODERICK DANIEL, proprietor American Hotel, King n G.T.R. Depot.
Rose Alexander, carpenter, h Montreal n Commercial.
Russell Joseph, blacksmith, h Depot.
RYAN MICHAEL, boot and shoe store, Bell's Block Square, h King n Belvidere.
Bynal Eli, butcher, Sherbrooke market, h Market opp. Grove.

S.

Sadlier Fred, brakesman G.T.R., bds Sherbrooke House.
Sadlier William, conductor G.T.R., bds Sherbrooke House.
Sanborn & Brooks (Hon. J. S. Sanborn & E. T. Brooks,) advocates, Court n Commercial.
Sanborn Hon. J. S., (of Sanborn & Brooks,) h Court n Commercial.
Sawyer William, laborer, h London n River St. Francis.
Saxlund E. C., cabinet maker, h Belvidere n the Cemetery.
Shumake Henry, baker, bds Wellington cor Kng.
Scott Samuel, mason, h Belvidere n King.
Shannon Thomas, sen., laborer, h Queen n Liverpool.
Shannon Thomas, jun., laborer, h Queen n Liverpool.
Shea John, confectioner, h Bowen av n Bridge.
Shea Samuel, cabinet maker, bds Queen n Liverpool.
Sheppard Thomas, paper maker, h Factory.
Sheriden Thomas, laborer, h off Belvidere n King.
Short Hon. Edward, judge Superior Court, district of St. Francis, h Belvidere.
Short J., jr., deputy prothonotary, h Goodhue n Factory.
Sibley Gardner T., scythe maker, h King n Belvdere.
Sibley Paul, manufacturer of edge tools, Factory n Belvidere, h Factory n Peel.
Simmons Henry, laborer, h London n River St. Francis.
Simmons James, laborer, h Wellington n King.
Simmons Richard, fireman G.T.R., h Wellington n King.
Skinner Henry, painter, h Meadow n Wellington.
Smith Andrew McKay, sec. & treas. Town of Sherbrooke, bds Wellington cor King.
Smith Edwin W., clerk, bds Wellington cor King.
Smith George W., shoemaker, h Market.
Smith John, laborer, h Council cor Bowen av.
Smith Louis, machinist, h Goodhue cor Market.
Smith Samuel, telegraph operator G.T.R., h ———
Smith Stephen E. ——— h Water n Commercial.
Smith Richard, machinist, Factory n Belvidere. h Goodhue cor Market.
Snow Joseph, chair maker, Wolfe n Liverpool, h Queen.
Stafford Irwin, blacksmith, h King n Belvidere.
Steady Jeremiah, carpenter, h Bowen av. n Council.
Steadman Robert, paper maker, h

Continued on Page 23.

Congratulations to Sherbrooke!



1837 - One Hundred Years - 1937

The centre of a rich agricultural district, Sherbrooke, with a population of 30,000, and more than 60 different industries, takes its rightful place as one of Quebec's typical and progressive cities. The Royal Bank has been identified with the progress of Sherbrooke for many years, and welcomes this opportunity to extend felicitations and good wishes.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Hon. Bouchette Described This District In Report To H.M. King William IV

Joseph Bouchette, Who Served as Surveyor-General for More than Thirty Years, Become So Enamored with His Task that He Made Himself Poor Carrying Out His Work—Postal Service Years Ago and Now—Bouchette Describes this District and Makes Comparisons—The Sherbrooke of Today Still the Center of Trade.

FIRST PRESS AGENT FOR EASTERN TOWNSHIPS



Seldom, if ever, has a district had the services of so enthusiastic a booster as was Joseph Bouchette, Lt.-Col. C.M., vice-president of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec and corresponding member of the Society of Arts, London. As surveyor general of the British possessions in North America, Col. Bouchette was charged with mapping and reporting on the district that is now the Eastern Townships. So enthusiastic was he over the possibilities of the country that in the introduction of one report to King William IV, he begged His Majesty's pardon for the warmth of his report and excused it with the words that the country deserved it.

It is largely on Col. Bouchette's reports that modern histories dealing with the early days of this district are based.

A most efficient historian of Canada, and whose writings make entertaining reading, was Joseph Bouchette, surveyor-general of Lower Canada, Lt.-Col. C.M., vice-president of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec and corresponding member of the Society of Arts, London. He served as surveyor-general for more than thirty years, and made special surveys in 1817 under Sir John Coape Sherbrooke in the boundary dispute between New Brunswick and U. S. A.; during the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie in 1820 and 1827; under Sir Francis Nathan Barton in 1824; under Sir James Kempt in 1829, and later under Lord Aylmer by the express command of King William IV of England, who had visited Canada in his youth and was personally interested in the development of the colony. Mr. Bouchette became so enamored with the topographical and statistical labors that he spared no pains and expense; and he obtained the assistance of his three sons, one his deputy, a capable draughtsman; another a sketch artist, another a lawyer. In fact he made himself poor doing the job, but the Government reimbursed him with a handsome grant of land. The more he became acquainted with the country, the more enthusiastic he became, and he told the King that "the British provinces in America are, without doubt, the most flourishing and interesting section of the British Colonial Empire.'

His surveys were not at all confined to the measurements and divisions of land, etc., but included a comprehensive view of the country in general, its population,, development, scenery and possibilities. The descriptions he gave of the colony were indeed so glowing (and not exaggerated) that King William when he read them must have wanted to give up his throne and come to Canada and live.

In the year 1800 he reports that the Canadian trade employed 1,800 British ships with a capacity of over 470,000 tons, and giving occupation to 29,000 sailors. This was nine times more than the British trade with the U. S. A.

What He Found In The Eastern Townships.

Today we are interested in what he found in the Eastern Townships. He describes them as the area west of the Chaudiere River, south of the St. Lawrence, east of the Richelieu River and north of the United States of America. There were seventeen counties—Megantic, Sherbrooke, Lotbiniere, Nicolet, Yamaska, Drummond, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, Stanstead, Missisquoi, Rouville, Acadie, Chambly, Beauharnois, La Prairie and Vercheres. That part of the country then contained one town — Sherbrooke—numerous villages and 181,000 souls, not including the Indians roaming around the forests. Ninety-eight whole townships and parts of townships had been at different times laid out and subdivided by actual survey, and about ten more remained to be surveyed. Very few of the townships thus surveyed were utterly destitute of settlers.

The townships most settled were Ascot, Eaton, Compton, Hatley, Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Potton, Sutton, Dunham, Stanbridge, Farnham, Brome, Bolton, Orford, Stukeley and Shefford; and on the frontier on the Craig's Road, Ireland, Leeds, Inverness, on the St. Francis River, Shipton, Melbourne, Wickham, Grantham and Upton.

Did Not Like The Roads.

While Joseph Bouchette enjoyed travelling and was delighted with the country, he didn't like the roads. Craig's road was open from Shipton Township on the St. Francis River to St. Giles in Lotbiniere County; but it was almost impassable in places, particularly between Shipton and Leeds. Swamps, windfalls and rocks were the impediments. The road on the east side of the St. Francis was generally passable in summer, but in winter the west side road was preferable. The road through Potton and Sutton, he says, "was very rugged and broken, and otherwise bad." Those around Ascot were better because the settlers were more numerous and gave some time to road repair.

Laboring under such disadvantages, he thought, the enterprise, industry and perseverence of the inhabitants was almost miraculous in producing luxuriant corn fields, thriving farms and flourishing villages. The settlers were helped by what first attracted them to these forests — mildness of climate, advantage of soil and locality.

Bouchette's Description of Sherbrooke.

He came to Sherbrooke, and we will let him describe it in his own words:

"The town of Sherbrooke contains about fifty dwelling houses; it occupies a high position on both banks of the Magog River, at the forks of the St. Francis, and its settlements are connected by a bridge. The old court house and jail are on the Ascot side. As the seat of jurisdiction of the district of St. Francis it is a place of general resort; besides being, as it were, the emporium of the township trade, or rather (as the head of the present navigation of the St. Francis) the place of transit through which the chief part of the township produce is conveyed to the market towns or elsewhere. The chief articles of trade are grain, pot and pearl ashes, and likewise horses, horned cattle, sheep and other live stock."

While here, Mr. Bouchette visited Hon. W. B. Felton's "Belvidere," and he was delighted with the views from the high points in that vicinity: on the western sky line the Orford and Bolton Mountains, Owl's Head, and the Pinnacle near St. Armand; on the east, nestling in the wood, the spires and settlements of Eaton; on the north the woodless front of Bald Mountain: on the south and south-east the beautiful and picturesque settlements of Compton, and beyond, the majestic highlands of the Connecticut bound the view.

Stanstead Next In Importance to Sherbrooke.

Stanstead village, he said, was next in importance to Sherbrooke, but neater in appearance. He contrasts the township architecture with that of the French settlements, liking the "American" style best, and also commends the American mode of agriculture pursued by the Loyalists, preferring it to that of the seigniories. He also remarks about the domestic cleanliness, a virtue prevailing in the homes about Sherbrooke.

An evidence of industry was the ome manufacture of cloths and linens, of tissue and texture not much inferior to the imported British cloths and Irish linens.

5,471 People In This County In 1827.

His table of statistics shows that in the county of Sherbrooke in 1827 there were 5,471 people, 5 English churches, 2 parsonages; 1 Catholic church, 1 presbytery; 3 villages, 110 houses; 1 court house, 1 jail, 9 schools, 16 corn mills, 30 sawmills, 4 carding mills, 4 fulling mills, 2 distilleries, and 2 tanneris.

At St. Armand he found about fifty houses, one quarter of them two-storey, built of brick. His artistic fancy appreciated how the village enhanced the beauty of the Pinnacle, and the Pinnacle made the village more attractive. He found the roads better there, and they curved in and out of scenic places. He doesn't call them highways, his word is "communications." Of course they were not then in a class with our highways today.

He mentions the mountains, a continuation of the Green Mountains of Vermont, particularly Belceil, Yamaska, Boucherville, Chambly, Rougemont and Johnston. The country he found profusely watered and the greater part of it fit for cultivation, the rivers Becancour, Nicolet, St. Francis, Yamaska, Richelieu, Chateauguay and Salmon, with their tributaries traversing it towards the St. Lawrence; and he mentions also Lakes Memphremagog, Scaswaninipus, Tomifobia, St. Francis, Nicolet, Pitt, William and Trout. (Some are not known by those names now).

Sir John Coape Sherbrooke Paid Visit Here In 1816.

Sir John Coape Sherbrooke was appointed Governor-General of the Canadas on July 12th, 1816. In 1817 he visited the Hon. W. B. Felton at "Belvidere," and it was at that time and in his honor that "Great Forks" changed its name to Sherbrooke.

The climate of the Eastern Townships has extremes of heat and cold which are favorable to vegetation, and it is the rule to see the fervor of a vernal sun unfold the foliage of the forest in a fortnight.

The prevailing winds are the north-east, north-west and south-west, the latter being the most prevalent. The wind velocity is mostly moderate, although it sometimes reaches a presto which topples over big trees and works damage in various ways.

In Megantic County a child watching a farm worker in the field noticed a long green streak across the vast forest stretching away to the west.

"What is that long green stripe across the forest, Joe?" he asked.

"Oh, the 'harricane' did that," replied Joe.

"What's that small green square over there near it on the hill?"

"Oh, that's where some man cleared an acre to obtain a grant. He built a little hut there, but abandoned it and the acre has grown to weeds and underbrush."

"Was his name Harry Cane?" the boy asked.

"I don't know," Joe replied, "a 'harricane' is a wind, you know, a very violent wind that tears and twists everything to pieces."

The little boy's curiosity led him to go into the forest and see what "Harry Cane" did, and he found great trees, pines, birches and maples torn up by the roots or broken off at the trunk, and smaller ones, too, strewn in all angles, the wood now decayed and returning to the earth from whence it grew.

He went also to the little green spot and saw the ruins of the hut, and in later years, after witnessing 'harricanes' in the western states, he wonders if the inhabitant of the lone hut in the forest was taken to heaven in the whirlwind.

But cyclones are very rare in the Eastern Townships and possibly the oldest inhabitant doesn't remember any — certainly not in Sherbrooke.

According to temperature records the climate has not changed; for in January, 1828, the lowest thermometer register was — 24 in the morning and — 4 in the afternoon of the 22nd, and the highest any day was 37o. There were four days with no wind, and at other times moderate winds, only three times rising to a gale. There were two snow storms. That is about what we expect in any winter now. In July of the same year the temperature was very even, ranging from 49 to 65 in the morning and 52 to 81 at 3 p.m.

The difficulty of travel by the rivers and the bad roads had its effect on the postage rates in those long past years. A letter from Three Rivers to Sherbrooke, 95 miles, cost 7 pence; from Halifax to Sherbrooke, 885 miles, 2s and 1 penny; from Sherbrooke to Stanstead, Compton or Hatley, 4½ pence. The mail routes were along the St. Lawrence, up the St. Francis, and up the Richelieu. Mail for Sherbrooke left Three Rivers every Tuesday night at ten o'clock. It was the policy then as now to avoid all delays, and so the postman started out in the perilous night.

Great Changes Have Taken Place.

The contrast between then and now in the postal situation is a fair indication of the vast changes that have taken place. Sherbrooke, now a postal station of international importance, has within the city limits eighteen carrier routes, three sub-offices, and four rural routes which practically cover the county. The city carriers have on their lists 4,434 French homes and 1,850 English homes; 532 French business stands or offices and 279 English; post office boxes, 78 French and 137 English. The rural carriers serve 300 homes and the sub-offices about 100 people or homes.

Instead of fifty houses in Sherbrooke in 1824, we now have over 5,000.

Instead of the primitive mills we have square miles of factories — woollen, cotton and silk industries, iron and steel working factories, rubber, woodwork, paper printing, and clothing.

If Joseph Bouchette should visit us now he would miss the stones, bogs and windfalls, and more likely than not he would be pinched for motoring in excess of the speed limit. For that matter he need not look at a road except from a parlor car window or the cabin of a passenger plane.

He would feel quite at home with the lads and lassies who represent his times in their epocal costumes, and he could see his three talented sons—one was a rebel—aglow with the spirit of the centenary, walking with the prettiest girls he ever saw.

Sherbrooke has always been noted as a market place for the surrounding country. Many counties are represented weekly at the Lansdowne Market, and people flock there to buy, some coming from across the border, and some making long journeys.

An institution of much importance and of long standing is the Eastern Townships Agricultural Society, organized fifty-one years ago, a successor to the old town of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society. The larger possibilities of the later organization have been advantageously utilized to the benefit and growth of the city, and for the development of the surrounding country.

Prior to the British conquest of Canada there was no newspaper. The first one was the Quebec Gazette published by Messrs. Brown & Gilbert in 1764. Shortly after that the Montreal Gazette appeared. The Farmers Advocate, in Sher-

Continued from Page 24.

Interesting Sidelights Thrown On Activities Of Sherbrooke Citizens

Continued from Page 22.

Montreal n Queen.
Stevens S. A., crier Superior Court, District of St. Francis, h Queen n Liverpool.
St. GERMAIN PETER D., saddle and harness maker, Wellington, h do.
St. Pierre Frank, laborer, h Market n Peel.
Squire Daniel P., paper manufacturer, Water n Commercial, h Commercial cor Court.
Squires Thomas, plasterer, h Market n Peel.
Summers Thomas, turnkey, h Montreal n Court House.
Symmes J. A., junior clerk, B. A. Land Company, bds Court n Commercial.

T.

Taplin C., carpenter, h King n Belvidere.
Taylor Heber, ———, h Melbourne n London.
TERRILL FREDERICK W., advocate and attorney at law, Commercial cor Moore, h do.
Thatcher Willard, ginger beer maker, Queen n Liverpool.
Thomas Alfred, jun., carriage and sleigh maker, River Magog n Liverpool, h Queen n Liverpool.
Thomas Daniel, notary, h Meadow n Wellington.
Towhey Patrick, blacksmith, h rear of Wellington n G.T.R. machine shop.
Trask ———, iron founder, Factory n Goodhue.
Tuck Samuel, stoves and tinware, Commercial n Water, h Belvidere n Factory.
Tuck Thomas J., assist. postmaster, h Factory.
Tuck William M. tinsmith, h Belvidere n Factory.
Turgan Michael, carpenter, h King n Belvidere.
Twose Samuel, cabinet maker, Square, h do.

U.

Unsworth Joseph, driver G.T.R., h King n Brooks.

V.

Valey John, shomaker, h Peel n King.

W.

Wakefield E. R., overseer at the B.A. Land Company's saw mill, h Queen n Liverpool.
Walker Edmund S., (of Walker & Brother,) h King cor Belvidere.
Walker Edwin, ——— h King cor Belvidere.
Walker & Brother (John & Edward F. Walker,) general merchants, Market cor Factory.
Walker John, (of Walker & Brother) h Market.
Walker William, J.P., h Market cor Factory.
Wallace Sarah, widow Archibald, h King n Belvidere.
Walton Andrew R. printer, h Court n Commercial.
WALTON JOSEPH S., editor and proprietor of the Sherbrooke Gazette, Town Hall Building, h Court n Commercial.
Way Christopher, drug clerk, bds Square.
Weir Joseph A., clerk, bds Commercial opp the Post Office.
Weir Susan, milliner and dressmaker, Factory n Peel, h do.
Whitelcy Robert, foreman at D. P. Squire's paper mill, h Foctory cor Belvidere.
Whitcher Charles W., deputy sheriff District of St. Francis, h Melbourne cor Moore.
Whitcher John H., turnkey, h Queen n Moore.
Whittaker Elmira, wid Robert, h King n Wellington.
Whittiker Esther, wid Joseph, h Goodhue n Factory.
Willard William R., retired, h Commercial n Montreal.
Williams Merrill, clerk, h Gordon n King.
Williams William, captain, h Wellington n King.
Williamson John, carpenter, h off King n Belvidere.
Willis Charles, cabinet maker, River Magog n Liverpool, h Liverpool n Wolfe.
Willis William, accountant, h Grove n King.
Willson James L., mining engineer, Magog House.
Willson Robert, chairmaker, bds ——
Wilson Daniel, carpenter, h Goodhue n Factory.
Wilson Horace (of Low and Wilson,) h Peel n Market.
Wilson Jesse, sawyer, bds ——
WINTER ALEXANDER, saddle, harness and trunk maker, Wellington n King, h do.
Witty John, laborer, h King n Belvidere.
Wolfson Siegmund (of H. W. Bunker & Co.,) bds Railroad Hotel.
Woodrow John, butcher, Sherbrooke market, res. Township of Westbury.
Woods Edward, laborer, h Wolfe n Liverpool.
Woodward Albert G., coroner for the District of St. Francis, &c., Wellington, opp the Town Hall, h Wellington.
WOODWARD J. & CO. (John Woodward and Galen B. Loomis,) furniture manufacturers, River Magog n E. A. Land Company's saw mill.
Woodward John, (of J. Woodward & &Co.,) h First av. cor Bridge.
Worthington Edward, M.D., Montreal n Commercial, h do.
Wright James, lumberman, h Liverpool n Queen.
Wright James, ——— h Melbourne cor Moore.

Y.

Young Frank, ——— h Wellington.
Young John, paper maker, h Factory n Peel.

To assist in ridding the country of cockleburrs, Australia is importing a tiny black beetle from Texas, while anteaters from South America are imported to rid Texas lands of ants.

Astoria, Ore., was established by John Jacob Astor in 1811.

Oolong tea gets its name from ou-long, or black dragon, and refers to the black leaves mixed with those of greenish yellow.

It is estimated that the world population of food animals consists of 600,000,000 catttle, 750,000,000 sheep, and 300,000,000 pigs.

J. Gagne & Co. Ltd.

OFFER

As Centenary Special

A beautiful 23 piece tea set for only

99c

156 King St. W. Phone 356

J. GAGNE & CO. LTD. ALSO WISH TO OFFER THE CITY ITS HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON ITS 100th BIRTHDAY.

1907 1937



"HAPPY BIRTHDAY"

We are proud to have contributed to the growth and progress of Sherbrooke during our thirty years in business — and are happy to extend our congratulations to the City on the occasion of its 100th Birthday.

A. A. GUNNING

GROCERS

102 MONTREAL ST.

1886 1937

WIGGETT'S

Fifty-first anniversary of high grade shoe retailing finds them agents for the present day high-grade shoe manufacturers.

WOMEN'S	MEN'S
M. W. LOCKE	M. W. LOCKE
SELBY STYLEEZ	ASTORIA
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER	ARCH PRESERVER
SMARDON TARSAL EASE	POSTURE TREAD
J. & T. BELL	CHURCH'S BRITISH SHOES

CHILDREN'S

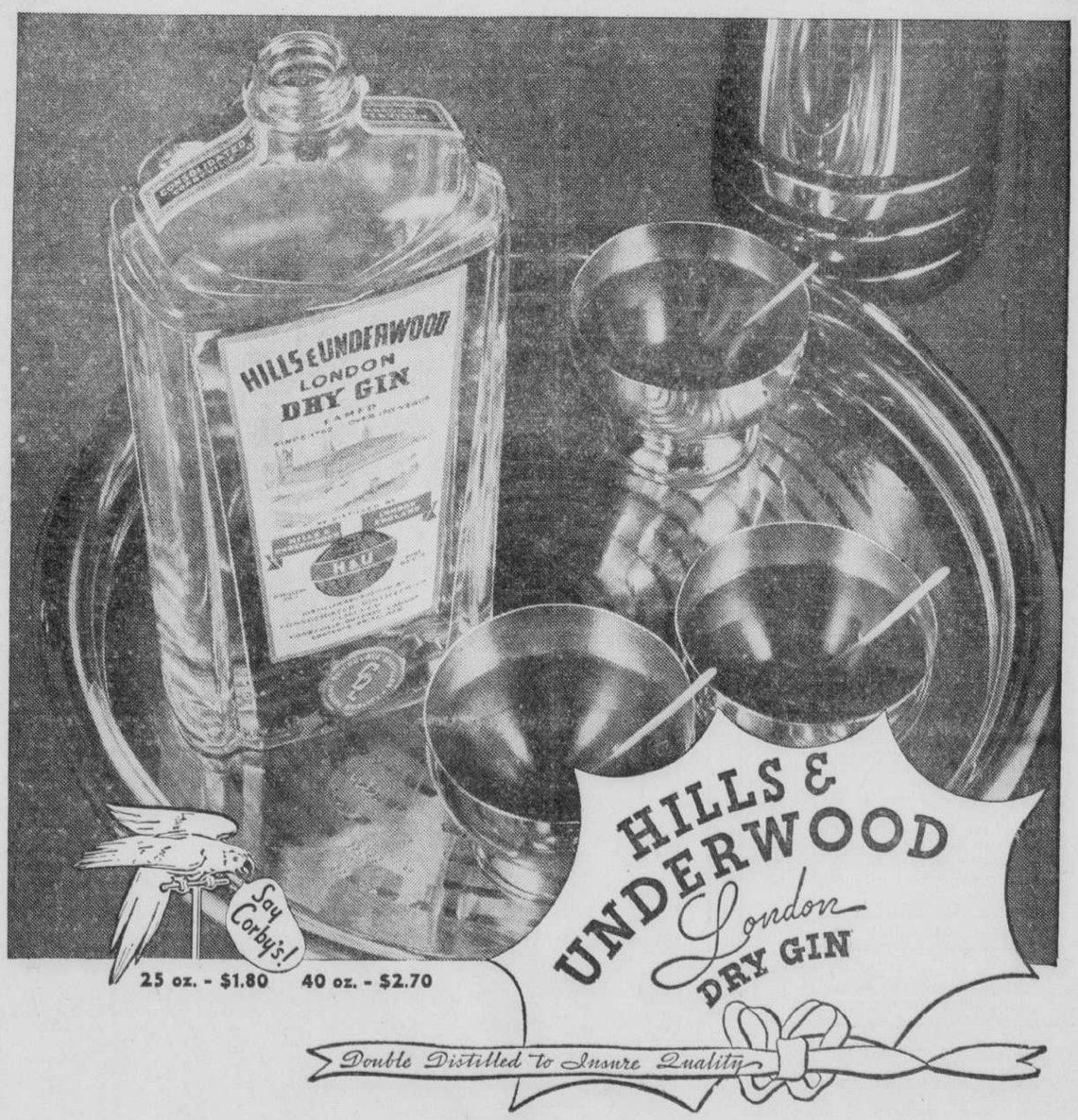
HURLBUT CHILD LIFE (Brouwer's Research).

EACH FITTING VERIFIED BY X-RAY

J. A. Wiggett & Co.

94 Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke, Que.

THE TOAST OF THE SHERBROOKE CENTENNIAL



Other Famous CORBY BRANDS

ROBERT HOPE'S London Dry GIN		CORBY London Dry GIN	
25 oz.	$1.80	25 oz.	$1.80
40 oz.	$2.70	40 oz.	$2.70

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED IN BOND BY CONSOLIDATED DISTILLERIES LTD., CORBYVILLE.

British-American Land Company Was Important Factor In Early History And Development Of This District

Company Launched Its Operations in 1833 by Purchase of About 251,000 Acres of Crown Reserve and Other Crown Lands in Stanstead, Shefford and Sherbrooke from British Government—At that Time Townships Stood on Parity with Upper Canada in Matter of English Settlements.

The British American Land Company played an important role in the settlement and development of the district of Sherbrooke. According to the title page of a book printed in London, England, in December, 1833, the Company planned to commence operations "for the sale and settlement of lands in the ensuing spring." The Company purchased about 251,000 acres of Crown Reserve and other Crown lands in Stanstead, Shefford and Sherbrooke from the British Government. The land was in lots of two hundred acres, detached, and scattered about in settled parts of the country, but could be purchased in farms of four hundred or more acres if desired.

By agreement between the Government and the Company, over fifty thousand pounds of the purchase money was to be expended on public works and improvements in that part of the province in which lay the land that was sold.

In extracts from a despatch from Lord Aylmer, Governor-in-Chief, of Lower Canada, to Lord Goderich, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated October 12, 1831, are found the following interesting notes: "I have visited the Eastern Townships as far as the frontier of the State of Vermont in the United States..... I think I am within the mark in saying that 500,000 persons might be added to the existing population, with a certainty of raising sufficient produce for their own subsistence, and for the purposes of commerce necessary for their other wants. The country, which goes under the name of The Townships, appears to me the most eligible for settlement of any I have yet visited.... The climate is represented as healthy in a very remarkable degree; the soil fertile and abounding in forest trees of the finest growth, and of the most useful description, with great facilities of water communications by means of rivers and lakes."

Reference is made in the lengthy report to the "superior salubrity of Lower Canada, which compensates for the greater rigor of the winter"; also to the fact that markets were available, and that the Townships stood on a parity with Upper Canada in the matter of English settlements. "The English law alone obtains there," the writer stated.

The report stated that at that time the most settled townships were Ascot, Eaton, Compton, Hatley, Stanstead, Barnston, etc., while on Craig's Road the Townships of Ireland, Leeds and Inverness were the most populated; on the St. Francis river, Shipton, Melbourne, Wickham, etc., were quoted.

The style of building, it was explained, was quite different to that in the French settlements of the province, being more like that followed in Vermont; domestic cleanliness was mentioned as a factor in the lives of the settlers, and the handicraft of the pioneer men and women highly praised. It was stated: "Some of the cloths and linens are of a tissue and texture not much inferior to the common description of imported British cloths and Irish linens."

In a letter to the directors of the British American Land Company, from a committee nominated at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Sherbrooke, held at Lennoxville in October, 1832, reference is made of three resolutions adopted at the meeting, "conveying the cordial co-operation and support of the inhabitants of the County in affecting the great and interesting object contemplated by the Company."

The Company's attention is invited to "the extensive and promising field for Settlement, and profitable investment of capital in the unoccupied lands on the banks, and in the vicinity of the River St. Francis, a country of unrivalled beauty, and unequalled in this province for fertility of soil, salubrity and purity of air and water."

The communication was signed by Shubal Pierce, J. C. Gilman, E. Bacon, John Lebourveau and Thomas Gordon.

Then, later on in the book, is found a letter from David Chisholm, Clerk for the District of Three Rivers, dated September, 1832, in which he makes reference to the roads as "excellent, far better than hereabouts," and to the fact that "a stage runs through their whole line twice a week to Boston. This, indeed, is one new thing under the sun."

Information Compiled

Several pages are devoted to "Information received from Samuel Brooks, Esq., of Lennoxville, in the Eastern Townships, late Member for the County of Sherbrooke, to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, dated June, 1883.

Herein it is stated that emigrants coming to the Townships should land at Quebec. "From thence by steamboat to Three Rivers; by land up the St. Francis, if in that direction, to Sherbrooke.... Stages run three times a week from Three Rivers to Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, ninety miles."

The information is arranged in question and answer form, and covers matters pertaining to settlement, farming, the latter beginning from April 1 to 15; snow for sleighing by November 20; grains production, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, peas, beans and potatoes, easily raised, with potatoes, two hundred bushel to the acre; good farm horses were quoted worth from seven pound ten shillings, to fifteen pounds, oxen same price per pair, cows from two pounds ten shillings to six pounds. Ploughs were worth two pounds ten shillings, wagons from seven to fifteen pounds.

Price for butter was from 6d. to 9d., cheese from 4d. to 6d.; maple sugar was manufactured to the extent of from two hundred to two thousand pounds annually; fish and wild animals for food were abundant, and in regard to schooling it was stated that there were about seventy elementary and two high schools, the latter at Sherbrooke and Shipton. Regarding the law of taxation there was one "applicable to the Townships, which requires the occupier of lands, lying upon any public road, to do twelve days labor annually upon the road for each lot of two hundred acres, and in proportion for a greater or lesser quantity."

Reference is made in a report submitted to the Company at a meeting held in London, to Lord Brougham's statement: "The capital from the Mother Country to the Colonies is not withdrawn from the Empire—it continues to support the productive industry of the community, and besides improving an integral part of the state, it directly employs and maintains part of the home plantation transplanted thither."

Attention was brought to the fact that Great Britain's policy regarding protection of her Colonies enabled her to baffle "the united efforts of Europe to erase her name from the list of nations, and to raise herself superior to them all."

Statistics Relative to Early Settlement

A few facts and figures gleaned from the report in the book, as extracted from the "general statistical returns of Lower Canada, laid before the Legislature," present conditions relative to land settlement in 1831. The figures relate to the Counties of Shefford, Stanstead and Sherbrooke, which comprised some twenty-six townships listed in the report.

Population of Shefford County, seven townships: 5,087; acres of land occupied, 95,764; acres improved, 23,392. Annual production per bushel included: Wheat, 10,637; oats, 7,751; rye, 11,192; Indian corn, 22,984; potatoes, 111,400; sheep, 7,373; cattle, 5,132; horses, 715; hogs, 2,347. The largest number of cattle, sheep and potatoes were in Brome, also acreage occupied and improved.

Population of Stanstead County, six townships: 10,306; acres of land occupied, 192,979; acres improved, 57,433. Annual production included: Wheat, 32,865 bushels; oats, 53,778; rye, 15,585; Indian corn, 50,166; potatoes, 412,096. Sheep, 20,584; cattle, 13,917; horses, 2,407; hogs, 9,323. The largest number of cattle, sheep, hogs and potatoes were in Stanstead, where also nearly half the Indian corn was raised, the figures being given as 20,949; acreage in Stanstead compared to Barnston was 65,918 to 37,228.

Population of Sherbrooke County, thirteen townships: 7,104; acres of land occupied, 113,816; acres improved, 41,113. Annual production included: Wheat, 23,146 bushels; oats, 26,223; rye, 10,644; Indian corn, 17,244; potatoes, 227,749. Sheep, 10,982; cattle, 8,100; horses, 1,478; hogs, 5,031. The largest number of cattle, sheep, hogs and potatoes were in Compton, which also had the largest acreage occupied, while Eaton had the largest improved acreage, Ascot coming next. Several of the early townships were sparely settled at that time.

Stanstead had seventy-eight schools, Sherbrooke thirty-nine and Shefford twenty-seven; there were twenty-two grist mills and forty-two saw mills in Stanstead, also nineteen distilleries; fourteen grist mills and thirty-one saw mills in Sherbrooke, with seven distilleries; twelve grist mills and twenty saw mills in Shefford, with only four distilleries. It can be seen by the report that the amount of potatoes raised regulated the number of distilleries.

Large quantities of barley, peas and buckwheat were grown, the largest amount of buckwheat being raised in Farnham, while barley was grown most extensively in Barnston.

All the above facts relate to the preliminaries of the British American Land Company, which played an important part in the settlement of Sherbrooke and the Townships. The office was opened in Sherbrooke in 1834 with the Hon. Peter McGill and Hon. Geo. Moffatt as joint commissioners.

Following the above mentioned commissioners were A. C. Webster, John Fraser, A. T. Galt, R. W. Heneker and James Davidson. The modern development of the company began about the middle of Mr. Heneker's term as Commissioner. With Mr. Heneker were Mr. Lindsay B. Lawford, Jas. Davidson and A. D. Bostwick.

The company always sold land at moderate prices, and in the early days provided a large amount of labor in logging, milling and building operations, besides bringing to the Townships many settlers who made good in the land of their adoption. Also, a large amount of land was sold to native French people. For many years the B.A.L. Co's mill on the upper side of the Paton Mill bridge operated and logs were driven down the river from Magog and other points along the Magog river. The company built the first dam at Little Lake; also the first bridge at Cookshire, where it had large tracts of land in Eaton.

It is said that at one time the company owned so much property that the proposed tax of one penny an acre would have spelled ruin; fortunately the tax was not levied.

— SHEBRROOKE —

J. R. Andrews.

Queenly City, proudly lying
Mid a beauty-clustered land;
Runic rivers blending, sighing
Impulse to Industry's hand,
Waking into action forces
To enhance our feeble strength,
Spreading vigor down their courses
To some sleepy lake at length.

Undivided dual races
Strive together as one breed,
Questing naught of higher graces
Than our City's common need.
Many noble souls have striven
To sustain Progression's part;
Many now are toiling, giving
Of their best, with cheerful heart;

Teaching virtue-yielding actions,
Screened through Honour's cleansing sieve;
Deftly soothing diff'ring factions
Unto higher heights to live.
Sherbrooke calls you, sons and sires,
To maintain Ambition's creed,
Ever brightening Duty's fires
With the highest thought and deed.

Sherbrooke calls you, elder Sages,
To dispense the garnered lore
You have gathered from the pages
Of the worthy lives of yore;
Business men of keen decision,
Teachers of our eager youth;
Mentors of our Christian vision
Strive to gain the highest Truth.

Refrain:
Sherbrooke calling you to duty
Ere your time has slipped away;
"Ever make my name and beauty
Gleam and guide more clear each day."

PAGE-SANGSTER CO. STILL FORGES AHEAD

Local Printing Establishment Has Been Serving Eastern Townships Printing Needs for Thirty-Five Years.

The Page-Sangster Printing Co., Limited, Sherbrooke, has been serving the printing needs of the Eastern Townships for thirty-five years. E. J. Page started the business and J. R. Sangster joined him a few years later. The Company grew and prospered. From a humble beginning, located in an old building which stood on the present site of the Record office and later occuing the entire first floor of the new building erected by the late L. S. Channell for the Record, the company in 1913 was able to build a home for itself, and on Albert street they have a fine three-storey fireproof building.

As time goes on new forms of art are born, one of which is the making of printing plates to reproduce photographs or drawings. This is one service they offer you, as they now have lithography offset printing, skilled craftsmen and the latest equipment producing the highest quality printing plates. Methods of reproduction have evolved to a high degree of excellence since the primitive cave man chiselled his story with great care on the walls of his humble home.

Fred J. Sangster, son of J. R. Sangster, having completed a four year course of study in printing at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, Penn., joined the firm in 1930. He was the first Canadian to hold the degree of Bachelor of Printing.

In 1915, when the Julius Kayser Company established themselves in Sherbrooke, the Page-Sangster Company, Limited, opened a box factory to meet their requirements, and since that time have supplied paper boxes to all the large industries in Sherbrooke that use them. This box factory is on Minto street in the South Ward.

Supplies are brought from Montreal and Toronto, and the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company at East Angus supply pulpboard for the boxes.

This company also sells stationery and office supplies, some of which they manufacture.

The Page-Sangster Printing Co., Limited employs from forty-five to fifty.

ASCOT TILE & BRICK CO. MARCHES EVER ON

The Majority of Sherbrooke's Important Buildings Were Made of Ascot Brick—Five Darche Brothers Control Company.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the brick buildings in Sherbrooke are made of Ascot brick.

It was in 1891 that the firm of D. G. Loomis & Sons first developed the clay deposits situated within the village of Ascot and commenced the making of bricks. Being only seven miles distant from Sherbrooke it was in this city that the greatest market was found.

In 1912 the enterprise was acquired by the Sherbrooke Tile & Brick Co., Ltd., who continued for six years to work the property.

At that time there was in Ascot a firm, prominent in the commercial life of the district, by the name of E. L. Darche & Co., and it was this firm that purchased the brick plant in 1918, at which time the name was changed to the Ascot Tile & Brick Co., Ltd.

E. L. Darche came originally from Danville, and, after living for some time in Sherbrooke, settled in Ascot in 1890. He took great pride in his five sons who now comprise the full directorate of the Ascot Tile & Brick Co., Ltd.

Today F. X. Darche is the president and manager, whilst the directors are J. B. Darche, C. E. Darche, Henri Darche and Jules Darche, the first two being actively connected with the business.

In addition to the making of plastic and rustic brick, the Company now markets a new faced brick, known as "Nu Tex," of which they are the exclusive manufacturers. They control a big reserve of blue and red clay, the mixture of which makes the very best of building material.

Ascot bricks were used for the Sherbrooke Hospital, the New Sherbrooke House, St. Charles Seminary, St. Vincent de Paul Hospital and many others of this city's prominent buildings.

Hon. Bouchette Described This District In Report

Continued from Page 23.

brooke, was probably the next, and ever since then the press of Sherbrooke has been an upbuilding factor.

The builders of this progressive city all have been lured on by an unyielding faith in its future, and the "substance of things hoped for" is still in the vision. The future undoubtedly will far transcend the past. Dreams of the past never more than matched the reality. Sherbrooke was providentially set in the position to serve the Townships, and the Townships depend for their progress on the service Sherbrooke renders in its financial, industrial and provisional capacity.

If Sir John Coape Sherbrooke could attend our centenary he would undoubtedly take new pride in his name, and feel that his outlook for the city's future was not a mirage. And Joseph Bouchtte would find that his chain measurements were all too short, and that his corner stones should have been set out beyond.

It costs the Canadian Government about 1 cent a letter to deliver mail by air into remote sections of the country where dog teams, canoes, and river steamers formerly carried it.

More than 3,901,800 persons are employed, either directly or indirectly, in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry in the United States, under normal conditions

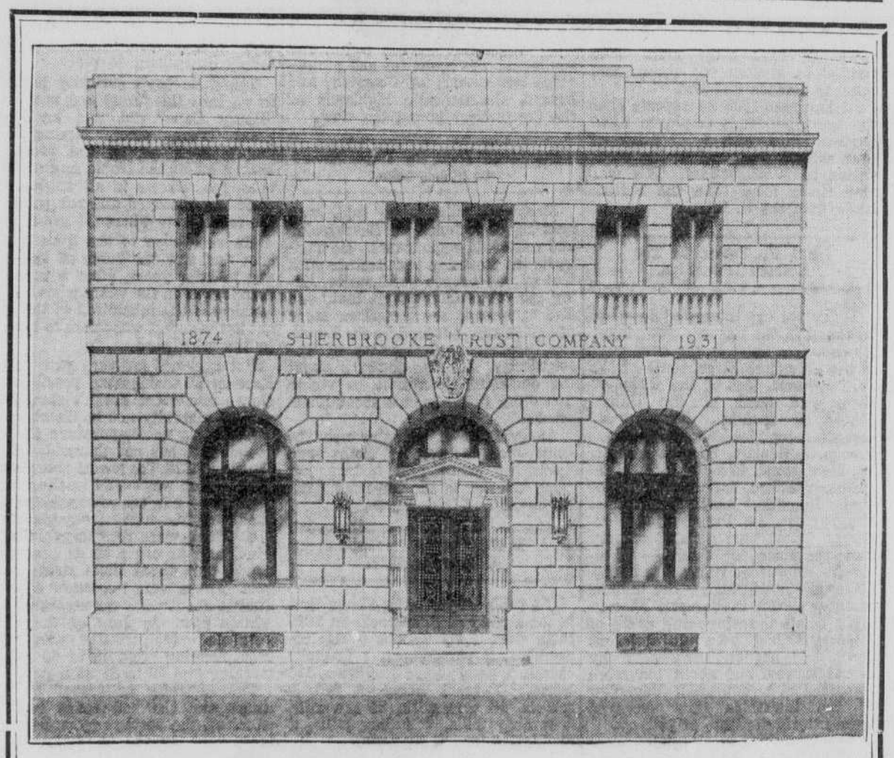
Sherbrooke Gains in Vigour as the Years Roll by!

A Splendid Past Should Point Us To A Still More Prosperous Future

It is 35 years since this Company was formed to serve the printing needs of the Eastern Townships. During these years Sherbrooke City has made vast strides and we have kept the pace, step by step. Our modest little shop has grown into a fine fireproof three-storey building.

Complete Printing Service
Stationery Department
Paper Box Factory

PAGE-SANGSTER
PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED
TELEPHONES: 467 - 468 — SHERBROOKE, QUE.



Why Farseeing Men Make Their Wills

YOU may be working hard to build up an Estate. You may be a careful manager of your money. You may be rightly proud of owning a home and giving your family a comfortable living, but —

This is not all you have to think about —

You need to make a Will.

For in no other way can you lay down far-reaching plans which will continue the support and protection of those you love best.

MUCH depends upon the character, experience and responsibility of the Executor and Trustee you appoint.

If you name us, both you and your family can be confident that your instructions will be followed in every detail — intelligently and faithfully.

Should the terms of your Will provide for the setting up of Trust funds for specific purposes, bear in mind that our Charter is permanent — we will outlive an individual Executor and be capable of carrying out any Trust you may establish irrespective of the length of time involved. *Continuity of existence is essential!*

You can appoint this Company by the brief addition of a codicil to your Will — if you already have one — or in the usual way without formality of any sort.

Consultations invited.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY

Month Of September Marks Century Of Newspaper Service For People Of Sherbrooke And Neighborhood

First Sherbrooke Newspaper Was Published by Joseph S. Walton, Who Later Became Associate of Lord Atholstan in Establishment of Montreal Star—Record Soon Made a Name for Itself Under Guidance of Leonard S. Channell—Improvements Have Been Numerous in Recent Years.

One of the remarkable features of the settlement of North America was the rapidity with which newspapers were established, giving the people of these small communities means for exchanging information and providing a sort of social centre. Hardly would a village reach a population of a few hundred than some enterprising individual would import a printing press, often with great difficulty over mediocre roads, and set himself up as a purveyor of information.

It was one hundred years ago this summer that Sherbrooke was given its first newspaper when Joseph S. Walton set up the Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal and the St. Francis Gazette, the rather grandoise title being simplified with the passing of time to the Sherbrooke Gazette under which title it was continued until its absorption with the Record. Thus, in September of the present year the Sherbrooke Record will actually be observing its hundredth birthday.

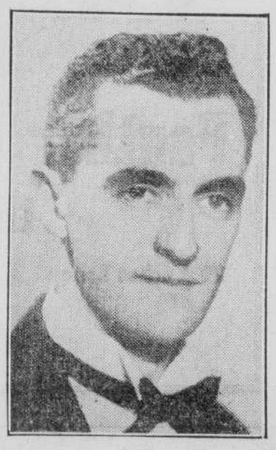
From the heading of an early issue of this publication, it may be assumed that Mr. Walton felt no doubt whatsoever that his paper would be a success, for he was very explicit that subscription payments must be made for a year in advance. The subscription price was ten shillings or two dollars. Should a subscriber fall into arrears, it would cost him eleven shillings three pence to be restored to good standing if he sought this within six months, while falling one year in arrears would cost him twelve shillings and six pence. Furthermore, there was no question of falling in arrears and then discontinuing the paper, for the public was warned that no paper could be discontinued until arrearages had been paid, except at the discretion of the publisher—in other words, unless the subscriber was a poor credit risk.



Major John Bassett, president of the Sherbrooke Record and president of the Montreal Gazette, present owner of the Sherbrooke Record, under whose direction the Record will serve the people of the Eastern Townships and provide them with a daily newspaper which will in every way meet the demands of the present day.

In addition he planned to cover a large territory for he had regularly established agents in all parts of the province, those listed being: P. Hubbard, postmaster, Stanstead Plain; Spalding and Foster, Rock Island; Joshua Copp and Co., Georgeville; Cook and Ellis, Charleston, Hatley; A. W. Kendrick, Compton; George K. Foster, Richmond Village, Shipton; Thomas Tate, Melbourne; H. Evans, postmaster, Kingsey; T. C. Allis, postmaster, Danville; R. More, Durham; J. Dennet, Brompton; H. Lyman, Granby; Willard and Hall, for Westbury and Dudswell; Charles A. Richardson, postmaster, Lennoxville; Copp and Adams, Barnston; Ira King, Barnston; Joshua Foss, postmaster, Eaton; S. Yarwood, Victoria and Bury; William Greig, bookseller, St. Paul street, Montreal.

To prospective advertisers, Mr. Walton announced that he would insert advertising conspicuously, namely, somewhere in his four-page paper, for four pence a line for first insertion and one penny a line for each additional insertion, with a liberal discount for annual advertising contracts. Advertisements without written directions would be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.



J. K. Flaherty, whose appointment as Editor and Business Manager and a member of the Board of Directors of the Sherbrooke Record Publishing Company was announced by the President on May 19, as successor to the late C. P. Buckland.



The late Erastus G. Pierce, who was closely identified with the Sherbrooke Record from the early days of the paper until the time of his death in 1930. Following the death of V. E. Morrill the Record remained under the direction of Mr. Pierce until its acquisition by the late Alfred Wood.

Foreign News Was A Month Or More Old

The front page of the paper in those days was taken up largely with foreign news—in fact local news was forgotten almost entirely. These items consisted largely of extracts from New York and London papers, some of them a month or more old. In an issue of 1839, two of the six columns on the front page are devoted to extracts from Capt. Maryat's diary on his visit to North America, another to a reprint from a Buffalo paper on a man who was nearly drowned at Niagara Falls and a fourth to a complaint appearing in the New York Evening Star from a Socialist against an expensive necklace worn by the daughter of a patent medicine manufacturer at a ball in the United States metropolis. Some anecdotes of a humorous nature appeared and the whole was polished off with a tragic account of the sufferings of the slaves, being a pot-pourri of Montreal and New York newspaper writings.

The editorials occupied the whole of page two. While the editor emphasized frequently that he was a loyal British subject, he was far from being in sympathy with the administration of that day and apparently had a soft feeling for the rebels in the recently quelled revolt. The editorial page was largely taken up with an exchange of rather uncomplimentary greetings with Montreal contemporaries, whom the editors regarded as being too much under the thumb of the Quebec Government and as being opposed to the British idea of no taxation without representation.

Page three was the classified advertising page and with the exception of current commodity quotations occupying six inches in the upper right hand corner was devoted entirely to small type adds.

Candles were selling at nine to eleven pence per pound, flour at 36 shillings 3 pence a barrel, hams at 7½ pence per pound, butter at eight pence to one shilling a pound, and sugar at 7½ to eight pence per pound.

Among the advertisers was one John Hardy, of Melbourne, who announced that he was sponsoring a programme of horse racing, comprising three races for purses of $20, $12 and $8, although additional prizes would be given if sufficient money could be raised.

Several columns were devoted to lauding the merits of this or that patent medicine and of Three Rivers and Scotch box stoves. Other advertisers of page three were William Pollock, who had just opened a men's tailoring shop opposite Mr. Paige's hotel; Hunter Bradford, who announced that he was prepared to do cabinet making, upholstering and undertaking at reasonable rates; Dr. Johnston and Dr. Thomas C. Alcorn and Spalding and Foster, of Rock Island, who were prepared to buy flax seed and sell cook stoves. A column and a half was devoted to boosting a Florida lottery—at space rates—in which the first prize was $700,000.

The last page was filled with advertisements of drapers announcing the arrival of new cloths, on which prices were lacking, and of more patent medicines. W. A. Ela also announced that his stage coach, carrying the Royal Mail, was operating tri-weekly between Sherbrooke and Granby, leaving Sherbrooke on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at ten o'clock and arriving at Granby at six o'clock of the same day. The return was made Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Granby at five o'clock in the morning and arriving Sherbrooke at three o'clock in the afternoon.



The late C. P. Buckland, who for nearly a quarter of a century was a member of the Record staff and at the time of his death, in May of this year, held the position of Vice-President and Business Manager.

Second Paper Published

The Gazette continued to serve the district as a weekly until its absorption by the Record, but it did not have the field to itself. In 1860 George Lanigan established the Sherbrooke Leader as a semi-weekly published on Tuesday and Friday. This paper continued for a period of about five years when Lanigan removed to Three Rivers to give his services to the people of that district. This field proved too restricted for his rather ambitious nature and he next turns up as an associate of Lord Atholstan in the establishment of the Montreal Star.

A copy of the Leader published in 1861 would indicate that Lanigan enjoyed the favor of the Government of the day as column after column is filled with Government advertising, the Department of Crown Lands being especially generous with their notices of timber limits being offered for sale.

By this time, advertising had assumed an important place on the front page, steamship and hotel announcements being quite prominent.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company announced that their crack steamers, ranging from 1,800 to 2,500 tons, sailed from Quebec or Portland every Saturday and from Liverpool every Thursday. Steerage accommodation was $30 per person and cabin accommodation ranged from $66 to $90.

William A. Dutton, a marble dealer, was also agent for the perfect melodean manufactured by Esty and Green at Brattleboro, Vt., while a number of professional cards completed the three columns of advertising on the front page. The other three columns were devoted to the completion of a serial story on the Siege of Plymouth by Elliott Butt Nincome.

Page two featured a story on the Wardenship of the Cinque-Ports followed by a bitter attack on the Toronto Globe as a paid organ of the Washington Government and a rather belated review of the progress of the United States civil war. Local news was still rather conspicuous by its absence with two stories, that of a drowning at Sawyerville and of a fire at Bishop's College.

In the midst of the announcement of the Crown Lands Department on page three was a proclamation from General Tomb Thumb, the smallest man alive, that he planned a visit to Sherbrooke in the near future and would be prepared to meet such citizens as would pay twenty-five cents, with special prices for school children. Alex Robinson also boosted the attractions of his coming circus. The back page resembled a patent medicine circular.

With the departure of Lanigan in 1865, the Gazette was left in peace until 1878 when the Sherbrooke Examiner was established, continuing as a semi-weekly and later a tri-weekly until its absorption by the Record in 1905.

Record Launched In 1897

The first break of the Sherbrooke press from the rural to the urban ranks occurred on a bleak cold day of February 9th, 1897, when Leonard Channell launched the Sherbrooke Daily Record—then as now the only English-speaking daily in the Eastern Townships, which Mr. Channell called a "Province within a Province." To this creation of his own, the young publisher gave all the joyous years of his all-too-brief lifetime.

Only those who know how hard is the task of building up a business can visualize the hardships which Mr. Channell met and overcame, but so successful was he in this effort that within ten years of its establishment the Record had made a name for itself throughout the district.

Leonard Channell was eminently fitted for the work he had so courageously undertaken. He was a good organizer as he had made a good printer.

Born in Stanstead on April 8, 1868, Mr. Channell was the son of Charles E. and Emily Benton Channell, descendants of the earliest settlers of Stanstead and Georgeville who dated their coming to Canada back to the year 1800.

At the early age of fourteen, he packed his grip and journeyed to New York to take up the printing business. The rather dim lights of the big city of those days failed to hold him however, and he returned to finish his education at Stanstead College.

Equipped with commercial diploma from this institution of learning, he again ventured to New York to resume his printing activities, later being employed for a time in Boston.

But once again came the call of his native land and in March of 1889, in company with W. L. Shurtleff, he purchased the Coaticook Observer in his native County of Stanstead. Within the year, however, he disposed of his half interest in the Observer and moved to Cookshire where the Compton County Chronicle was started with Mr. Channell as editor and publisher on February 25, 1890. Within two years the Chronicle had grown to such an extent that a new building was erected and new machinery installed. So successful did this venture prove that it attracted the eye of a Sherbrooke lawyer, L. E. Charbonnel, who gave up practise and purchased the enterprise, lock, stock and barrel.

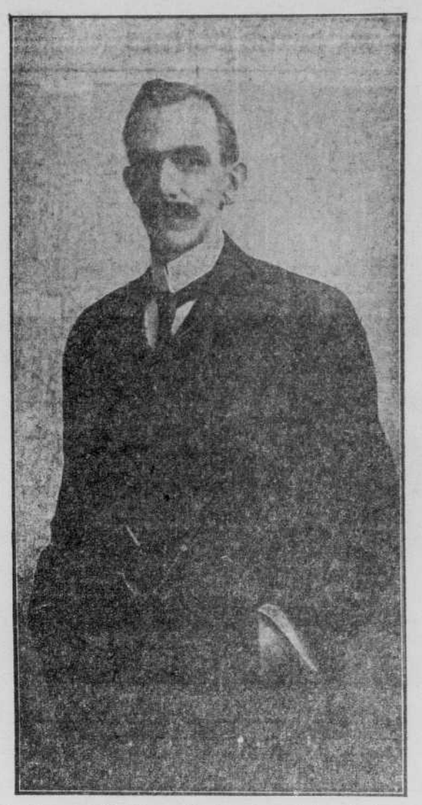
During his residence in Cookshire, Mr. Channell produced one of the standard historical works of the Eastern Townships, "The History of Compton County," often pronounced one of the best county histories ever published.

It was while writing this history that the author conceived the necessity of a faithful daily chronicle of the daily news and happenings of the Eastern Townships.

With the modest capital obtained from the disposal of his Cookshire enterprise, he moved to Sherbrooke where the announcement of his intention to publish a daily newspaper brought forth encouragement from the majority of the citizens. After many pre-publication difficulties, which would have discouraged anyone with less faith and determination, he finally produced his first issue in February, 1897, through the facilities of a French weekly, "Le Progrès de l'Est," placed at his disposal by the publisher, L. A. Bélanger. This arrangement sufficed for slightly over a year, when a hand-fed press, using hand type, was purchased and located in a small building where the present Record office stands.

The early editorial and business staff of the Record was abbreviated to say the least, comprising Mr. Channell, Victor E. Morrill, later to become president and general manager, as news reporter, and Fred T. Enright, as court reporter. The latter drifted from journalism into law and now graces the bench of the City of Montreal, the only surviving member of the original Record staff.

When it entered its own building, the Record boasted an average daily circulation of 2,379. This expanded steadily until in 1907 it stood at 7,971 and is now near the ten thousand mark.



The late Leonard S. Channell, founder of the Sherbrooke Record, whose foresight and perseverance resulted in the establishment of the only English daily newspaper in the Eastern Townships.

PRESENT OFFICIALS OF RECORD

The present officials of the Sherbrooke Daily Record are:
President: Major John Bassett.
Editor and Business Manager: J. K. Flaherty.
Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Edna A. Beerworth.
Managing Editor: Gordon Miller.



The late V. E. Morrill, who succeeded L. S. Channell as Managing Director of the Sherbrooke Record upon Mr. Channell's death in 1909. The Record was under the able guidance of Mr. Morrill until his death in 1928.

Built New Home

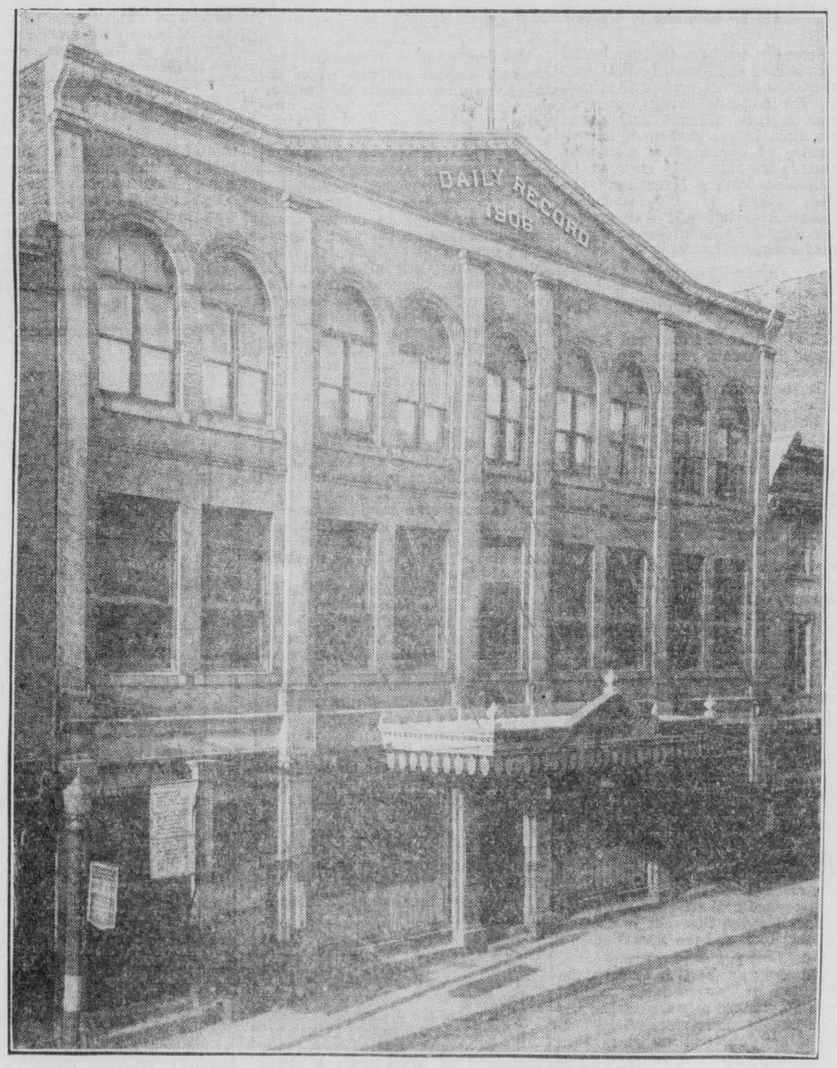
In 1905, it was decided that the time had come for the rapidly-growing paper to have a properly designed home of its own and arrangements were made for the construction of the present building.

This might be said to mark establishment of the Record as a metropolitan paper, for soon after the new building was occupied the flat bed press was discarded and replaced by a modern Duplex Rotary press and stereotyping equipment was installed.

In 1916 the Monoline machines were replaced by the more modern Linotype type-setting machines six of which are in operation today, while in 1927 the paper was enlarged to eight-column pages. In 1930 automatic telegraph news printers were installed in the editorial rooms in connection with the Canadian Press news service.

This period of growth was not without its vicissitudes, however, the first coming in 1909 with the death of Leonard S. Channell, the founder. For the next fifth of a century Victor Eugene Morrill, one of the original staff members, carried on as president and managing director, answering the last call in 1928.

For a short period the paper was in charge of Mrs. L. S. Channell and Erastus G. Pierce until its purchase by Alfred Wood in January, 1930. Mr. Wood personally carried on the management of the enterprise until his sudden death on Christmas Day, 1935. In the fall of 1936, the Record came into possession of its present publisher, John Bassett, of Montreal.



THE HOME OF THE SHERBROOKE DAILY RECORD



The late Alfred Wood, who was president and editor of the Sherbrooke Record from 1930 until the time of his death in 1935.

The Record Of Today

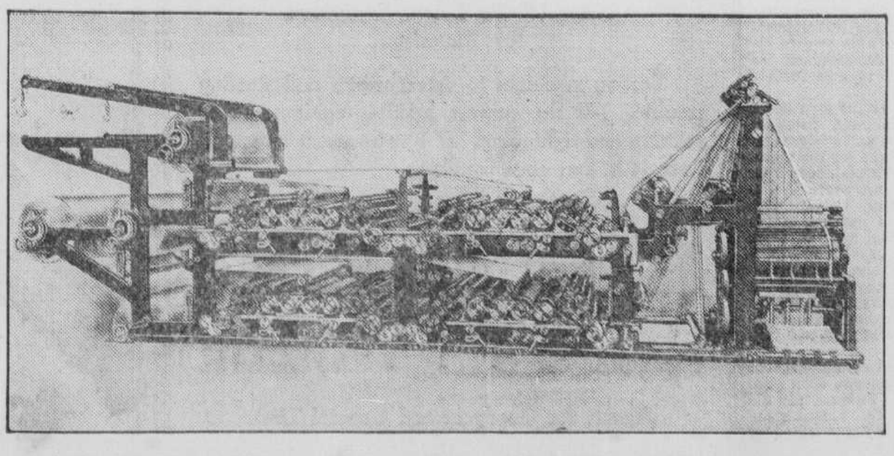
With forty years of steady progress behind it, the Sherbrooke Record today is playing a vital part in the life of the Eastern Townships.

Beginning in a humble way, the Record today bears tribute to the foresight of its founder and those men and women who have given of their time and talents to its growth.

The only English daily newspaper in the Eastern Townships, the Record is the home paper of the Townships' people. It is the only paper to enter many of the homes and claims among its subscribers many who have been regular subscribers since the first issue was published.

With all the facilities of a modern newspaper at its disposal, the Record brings all the latest world news, as well as local doings. It is a rich medium for advertising and annually carries many lines of foreign and local advertising.

The editorial policy of the Record is to foster true Canadianism, to defend the rights of the people of the Eastern Townships and to foster the "bonne entente" which exists between the French and English people of this rich section of Quebec Province. The Record is behind every movement which tends towards the general good and endeavors to supply its readers with the latest news and features which are daily embodied in a newspaper whose owners are striving to uphold the noble traditions of those brave pioneers and citizens of another day who laid so firmly and well the foundations upon which the Eastern Townships have grown.



A view of the modern Duplex Tubular Plate Press upon which the Sherbrooke Daily Record is printed.

WE EXTEND GREETINGS

The Record staff is happy to join with its readers and advertisers in extending congratulations to the City of Sherbrooke upon its centenary and pledge support to the furtherance of Sherbrooke's growth in the years that are to come.

Romance And Tragedy Of Lone Pine Rock, Scene Of A Duel Between Warriors

Electric Cross Today Marks Spot on Familiar Landmark Where Lone Pine Stood Until Recently Blown Down During Gale — In 1692 Champion Warriors of Abenaquis and Iroquois Engaged in Endurance Contest on Lone Pine Rock to Settle Dispute Between Tribes, According to Records of Indian Department, Ottawa.

Terrill's Rock, named after High Constable J. H. Terrill, whose farm house and barns—some of the buildings still remaining—were on the northeastern adjacent bank of the St. Francis River, is an intimate feature connected with Sherbrooke lore.

That Mr. Terrill keenly appreciated the grandeur and beauty of scenery hereabouts is evidenced by his choice of this location for a home at the bend of the St. Francis and opposite the island rock with its tall pine tree.

Sherbrooke abounds with thrilling views, but none are more heart-gladdening than the outlook from Terrill's Rock. The central object in the immediate picture was then and for years afterwards the rock and the pine—haunt of gay kingfisher, diving loon, and restless gull. Besides being an object of beauty, it was also resourceful for Mr. Terrill. He could paddle his canoe across to the rock, and with his rod and line capture a whopper trout, salmon or bass, and of course, being an officer of the law, he told of the ones he captured and not of those that escaped.

This familiar landmark has recently been deeded by the Government to the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Sherbrooke, and upon it they have erected an electric cross. The lone pine was blown down in a wind storm a few years ago and the cross marks the spot where it stood. The tree actually grew at the lower end of the rock.

The Terrill homestead, for many years the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Armitage and family, for the past twenty-five years has been the property of Messrs. E. B. and H. A. Sims. It still dominates the marvelous scene as the sunlight pours over it. When clouds stage dramas in the sky, when the moon rises behind the spire of St. Jean Baptiste Church, when the lighted cross sends its penetrating rays into the deep summer night, and as these beauties are mirrored in the broad smooth-flowing streams and glimmer in the little waves around the rock, life can never be monotonous there.

This erratic boulder—the Lone Pine Rock,—is particularly interesting when in commemorative festival we direct our thoughts to the beginnings of things in this progressive neighborhood.

Indians Held Endurance Race To Settle Dispute

"In the Indian Department at Ottawa may be found records of a story handed down by the St. Francis tribe concerning an endurance duel staged between the champions of the Abenaquis and Iroquois tribes to settle one of their many disputes. The story goes as follows:

In February of 1692, a company of Iroquois Indians from New York State started on the war path intending to attack the village of the St. Francis Indians, who were then their enemies. The Iroquois Indians were encouraged on in their attacks by the English and Dutch settlers, who had commenced to push out their settlements, located on the New England coast. The French Government protested against these encroachments and labored to have the Abenaquis and other Indian tribes make war on and exterminate the English and Dutch settlers. In this the French Jesuit priests were of great assistance to their government, at times showing as great zeal in trying to promote strife as in converting the Indians. For this reason there were incessant hostilities going on between the Iroquois and Abenaquis. This Iroquois war party made their way to Lake Memphremagog, through that lake and down the Magog River, camping on the present site of Sherbrooke. At the time it was known by the Indians as Skaswantegou, meaning "River where we smoke," and evidently was a place for all parties to camp just before or after "carrying" around the rapids on the Magog River at this place. About the same time a party of Abenaquis Indians from the St. Francis Village were making their way up the St. Francis River. They also encamped at the same place, only lower down the river. Shortly after making camp the Abenaquis saw smoke arising on the Magog, and on investigation found it to be the camp of the Iroquois. Both parties were of about the same number and strength, therefore being equally divided. As they were thirsting for scalps and a fight was inevitable, while the progress of both parties was stopped, a consultation was agreed upon. At this meeting of the leaders of the two war parties, it was agreed that the Iroquois and Abenaquis should each choose one of their best warriors, and superiority of either party should depend on the physical endurance of the warrior chosen. The terms of the contest were that the two men should run around a pine tree on a small island in the St. Francis River, just below the present City of Sherbrooke.

"In this singular contest referred to, the warrior who could endure the running for the longest period of time was to kill his opponent and have his scalp as reward, the result to be accepted by both sides as final. The two war parties lined up on each side of the river to watch the battle between the strongest and best men of each tribe. The winning of this contest involved not only the success of one party, but, also, practically, the control of that part of the St. Francis River. At a given signal the men started on what meant death to one of them. For a while the running was easy, and not very exciting for either side, but as they round and round kept going, it coud be seen that there was a gradual decrease of speed on the part of both. The rough surface of the ground soon became the cause of falls, each one receiving grunts of satisfaction from the opposite side, who were becoming intensely interested. The men were making a grand struggle but nature must ultimately win. It was evident that both were about evenly divided as to enduring qualities, and the result uncertain. The falls became more numerous, the breathing short and quick, while these two noble warriors, worthy representatives of their respective tribes, fought for life and fame. Finally the Iroquois falls, he does not rise, and the Abenaquis, with arm almost limp, cleaves his head with a tomahawk, the winner of the fray, but by no means with strength to spare. Thus the Abenaquis Indians win the St. Francis Valley as their own."

This way of settling a battle that had to be fought showed wisdom and unanimity that might be copied with profit by the civilized nations of the world.

Scene of Massacre

Later, but long before the side-wheeled excursion boat "Enterprise" paddled up and down the river; indeed it was in 1759, a massacre took place in the vicinity of the rock, it is recorded. The event was the final item of the punitive raid of "Rogers' Rangers," sent out from Lake Champlain by General Amherst. After "liquidating" in passionate revenge some two hundred St. Francis villagers, Robert Rogers' band was pursued up the St. Francis valley by a force of Abenaquis and French warriors, who had stolen his boats, and they overtook the Rangers at Kingsey. A battle ensued between them and an advance section of the pursuers. Rogers' men got the best of it, but knowing the large force would soon arrive, they pushed on up the river, intending to make a stand at "Little Forks," now Lennoxville. That was in the autumn when the red and yellow leaves were mostly on the ground, and it would be difficult for a company of over a hundred men to escape observation by the Indian scouts.

Story Written In 1890

The story was told in the olden days by school teachers to the children in their classes, particularly in Kingsey and Sherbrooke, and we will let them (the children) tell it in their own way.

First we have the version of Albert Llewellyn Parker, a student at the Boys' Academy in 1890 under principal Maj. Hewton. It must be reliable, for he won the county prize for it in the Montreal "Witness" contest for the best true story of Canadian and Newfoundland life and adventure, Rt. Hon. Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, a former Governor-General of Canada, being one of the judges. Mr. A. L. Parker now resides on Portland square.

"Rogers pushed on as rapidly as possible," he says, "and on October 10th, 1759, reached an elevated point near the Big Forks, Sherbrooke, the meeting of the waters of the Magog and St. Francis rivers. The residence of Col. Bowen, Melbourne street, is near this point.

"From this spot the flats below Sherbrooke can be seen for nearly two miles and a fairly good view of the river obtained.

"Commander Robert Rogers, tired of being pursued, saw that this was a favorable place for an ambush, and he hoped to be able to give his enemies such a chastisement as would put an end to any further annoyance.

"He sent a few of his men on to "Little Forks" to build fires, as though the whole party were intending to camp there for the night. Then he posted the remainder of his men along the south shore in the most advantageaus spots, with orders for each to cover a single Indian as they filed past in their canoes, but in no case to fire until he should give the signal.

"The Indian scouts running on the opposite shore had seen the fires at "Little Forks" and hurried back to bring word to the warriors, and they at once came on.

"Rogers allowed about half of them to pass up stream, then gave the signal to fire. So carefully did each man take aim that almost every savage on the river was killed or mortally wounded."

In concluding the story Academy student Parker says that the residue of the pursuing band then withdrew and the "Rogers Rangers" proceeded to Little Forks where the camp was being prepared. There the next day, after thanking the men for their bravery and faithful service, Rogert Rogers resigned his command and the party, separated into small groups so they might readily find game for food, continued south by way of the tributaries of the St. Francis, and over the divide to the Connecticut valley.

It is said that each man in the ambush was given a number, and as he counted the Indians in their canoes filing past the "Lone Pine Rock," he must aim at the one corresponding to his own number, and so they would be sure not to waste a shot.

Secondly we have the version of a student of the Young Ladies' Academy. She did not write it in school, nor for a prize competition, but after mature thought and poetic dreaming. In recognition of the excellence of her work, it was published in the July, 1936, issue of the "Canadian Poetry Magazine," the select organ of the Canadian Authors Association. It is an extract from Minnie Hallowell Bowen's published book, "Winnowaia":

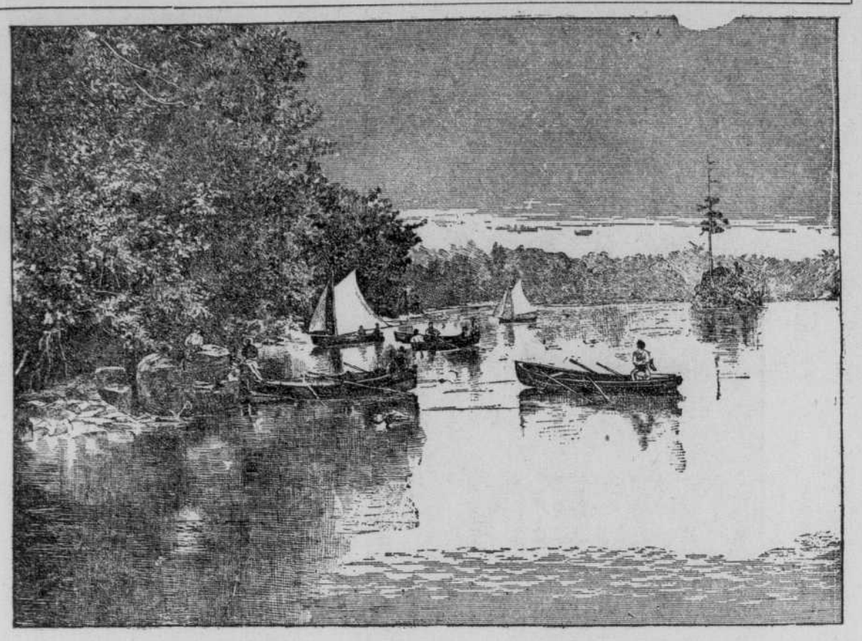
THE AMBUSH

Silence, asleep in the hills! The resilient hush
Thrilled to the drifting red leaves and the breath of the wood
Pungent with fern and dank weed.
In the stream the thin rush
Sliding dry whisperings up from the shade where it stood.
All the rich gold of the year poured in heaps on the ground,
Festooned from desolate branches defying green pines
With furious flaming of color, as vital as sound
Struck from deep heavens. The shore's curving lines
Where the St. Francis flowed down between forests, went out
Sinuous, dim in the distance,—a serpent tide, scaled
With pitiless orange from sunset and blood from the rout
Of the Indians caught in the ambush. Attack that had failed,
Lapsed, and the war-whoop was silent. The white man withdrew,
Only the embers of vengeance, adrift, dimly red,
Died, where canoes going downward, whose freight the stream knew,
Floated like broken winged birds in a tryst with the dead.
Wept the Lone Pine to the Rock, at the sight of the blood!
"Something is gone and must go in the days that shall be!"
Answered the Rock to the Pine from its place in the flood,
"Woe, for the life that is dear to the Rock and the Tree!"

As early as the 11th century, the duration of astronomical twilight was determined as ending when the sun was 18 degrees below the horizon, and observations since then have not made it necessary to change this figure.

Leonardo da Vinci, famou Italian painter, spent much of his spare time working on plans for a flying machine.

THE LONE PINE ROCK IN THE EIGHTIES



The Lone Pine Rock, outstanding in some of the tradional stories of the days before the settlement of Sherbrooke, is shown in the above picture at the height of its glory in about the year 1880. The river was several feet higher in those days than it is today and in the summer evenings many Sherbrooke residents made trips to this rock.

H. C. WILSON FIRM IS THE OLDEST IN SHERBROOKE

Has Served Entire Eastern Townships for Over Seventy-Four Years — Radio, Furniture and Frigidaire Department Added During Recent Years.

The firm of H. C. Wilson & Sons, Limited, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest store in Sherbrooke operated continuously under one name, owned and managed by members or descendants of the same family. The firm has served the city and the Eastern Townships generally for over seventy-four years.

It was away back in 1858 that the residents of Compton Centre, then a thriving market town, were charmed by the advent of Hiram C. Wilson, a young gentleman with a splendid voice, who was perhaps the first singing master in the Eastern Townships to devote his life to that which he most loved—music.

From this modest beginning in 1858 one of the oldest exclusive musical establishments in Canada was founded. Three generations of Wilsons have conducted the business, now one of the landmarks of Sherbrooke. For in 1863, five years after he was in Compton, Hiram Wilson decided to open a shop and carry a stock, and it was in 1875 that he concluded that Sherbrooke would be the hub of the Eastern Townships, and that this was the place to open a store for the furtherance of his ambitions.

Later, Mr. Wilson's sons, W. H. and F. B. Wilson joined their father and soon the business grew to greater proportions and they found their present quarters far too inadequate for the business they were doing and a new building was erected in 1908 at 37 Wellington St. North, know as the Wilson building.

In 1910 Meredith W. Wilson joined the organization as secretary-treasurer and upon the death of the president, W. H. Wilson, he succeeded as president. Upon the death of Meredith W. Wilson, F. Lennox Wilson succeeded and is now president and managing director of this very thriving and progressive business house in Sherbrooke.

There have been cycles of changes in the musical world since the founder's move to the busy thoroughfare where the Wilson firm occupies two stores, a basement and four large upper floors.

The first was the organ period.
Then came the pianos and organs.
Afterwards the player pianos.
Gramophones came next, the while musical instruments of every variety had long since been included in the stock.

A radio department was then added to their store and they now enjoy one of the largest radio businesses in Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships.

Later the firm entered into an agreement with the Frigidaire Corporation of Toronto and became distributors for Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships for the famous Frigidaire electric refrigerators for the home and for commercial use.

The following year Easy washing machines were added to their stock and they now enjoy a very large washing machine business in the district they serve.

Some five years ago the firm decided to enlarge their present stock and it was decided to open a furniture department, handling a complete line of furniture for the home, including rugs, linoleums and electrical lamps. This department has grown by leaps and bounds and it is now one of the largest departments in their store.

The firm has a branch store in Windsor Mills and serves every town and village in the Eastern Townships.

One of the features that they are offering to the public during the month of August and the Centennial celebrations will be a special display of fine furniture, offered at very attractive prices and special terms for the month.

HOTEL THAT HAS KEPT STEP WITH CITY'S GROWTH

Improvements Are Continually Being Made to New Sherbrooke House — Rebuilt After Fire in 1902.

The New Sherbrooke House does not rest in its own completeness but continues to improve its service. For example, having grown from a hotel of fifty rooms in 1902 to its present size of 165 rooms, it has, during that period entirely redecorated the house ten times, it being the custom of the management to redecorate one-third of the hotel each year. Within the past year, one entire wing, beginning on the ground floor with the kitchen, has been entirely rebuilt to the roof, refurnished and redecorated. In addition to that, forty rooms in the main wing of the hotel have been refurnished as recently as one month ago. In 1925 a new wing of twenty-two rooms was added. One of the most recent additions to the House is an all-concrete and brick, fireproof garage, which was built and opened one year ago. It has a capacity of forty-car storage. In the furnishing of the renewed section, as well as in the beautiful flowers sent from her home to the dining-room, can be seen an example of the interest and taste shown by Mrs. R. Badger, daughter of the owner and proprietor of the house.

The personal of the staff remains practically the same as it has been for many years. Within the last five years, four employees have died who spent their entire working life with William Wright.

Let us now turn to one who, during all this time, has been the moving spirit of this enterprise. William Wright is Canadian born. His parents were English. They came to Canada in a sailing vessel in 1865, and Mr. Wright was born soon after they arrived in this country at St. Joseph de Levis, Quebec. He studied in both French and English schools, completing his education under a private master in the City of Quebec. At the age of seventeen we find him a grocery clerk in Levis and he afterwards went into the timber business in Quebec district. In 1891 he went to Montreal and become a commercial traveller. The year 1899 found him in Sherbrooke, a partner with Charles Bodwell in proprietorship of the Sherbrooke House, one of the old and reliable hostelries of the Eastern Townships, which was destroyed by fire in 1902. Rebuilt, the hotel was officially re-opened in September, 1902 and then in 1907 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wright becoming the sole owner of this centrally situated hotel, which is a credit to the community as well as to its owner. Mr. Wright has participated largely in the civic and social life of his city and of the Eastern Townships as a whole, and served as chairman of the Protestant School Board for several years. Kind and generous to the poor, he has always shown interest in every worthwhile enterprise in Sherbrooke.

Owing to the state of his health, Mr. Wright has not been able to carry on for the past four years, and the responsibility of the hotel has passed to his son-in-law, Roland Badger.

Silkworms once were imported to the United States, and an attempt made to develop the silk industry. The little raw silk that came out of the unsucessful experiment was made into two American flags.

In June, the male petrels cease their months of wandering over the ocean, and begin to build burrows for their nests. Later, their mates arrive and soon one white egg is laid in each nest.

The term "French leave" originated from the French custom of withdrawing from crowded assemblies without taking leave of the host and hostess.

Panther Rubber Co.
Limited
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

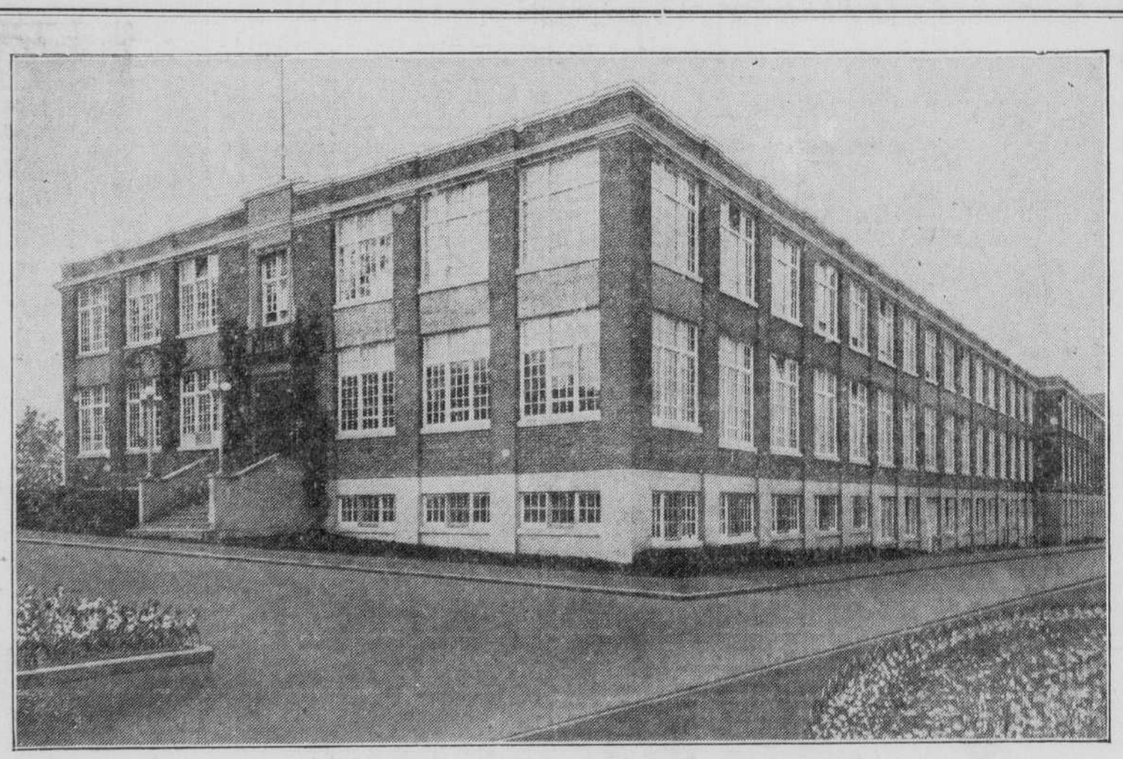
Through its manager, Charles A. Joslin, esquire, wishes to congratulate the city on its centenary, and also to wish it years of happiness and prosperity in the future.

Panther Rubber Co.
Limited
29 Jenckes Lane - - - Telephone 680

Thompson's Garage
Offer All the Latest Equipment for Motorists.

Testing machines to detect motor and steering trouble. All the newest braking equipment for relining and tightening. Test your motor now, and have it in first class condition.

Thompson's Garage
H. A. THOMPSON, Prop.
Phone 916 - - - - 50 London St.
Agents for Goodyear and General Tires.



HOME OF ORIENT SILK STOCKINGS.

One Hundred Years of Progress

To the people of Sherbrooke on the one hundredth anniversary of their city . . . . congratulations! The manufacturers of the world-famous "ORIENT" silk hosiery point with pride to their long association with this thriving, growing centre, so justly called the "Queen City of the Eastern Townships." With Sherbrooke, Canadian Silk Products has grown until now it is the largest exclusive manufacturer of fine silk stockings in the British Empire, with products shipped to all corners of the world.

Canadian Silk Products Limited
SHERBROOKE, QUE.
"The Largest Exclusive Silk Hosiery Producers in the British Empire."



MR. C. E. ROSS,
President and General Manager of Ross-Biron Electric, and founder of the firm.

SERVING "ELECTRIC"
SHERBROOKE
For THIRTEEN YEARS!



MR. P. G. BIRON,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Company who has been associated with the firm for the past ten years.



MR. A. J. ROSS,
Vice-President and Manager of Repair Shop, with long years of experience in electrical work.

Electricity is yours——Use it!

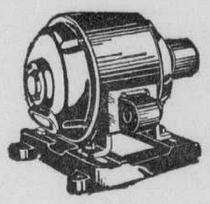
With it you have the world at your finger tips . . . London, Berlin, Moscow . . . . wherever you wish. It brings light into your home, it keeps your food fresh and appetizing, and a thousand other services it performs day after day. Electricity is a servant which is absolutely tireless in doing superhuman tasks or homely chores.

It is our aim in life to bring into every home in our District electricity with its many labour saving devices——washers, radios, refrigerators, appliances, etc.—— and only when that has been accomplished shall our work be done.

AUTHORIZED
GENERAL ELECTRIC
DEALERS

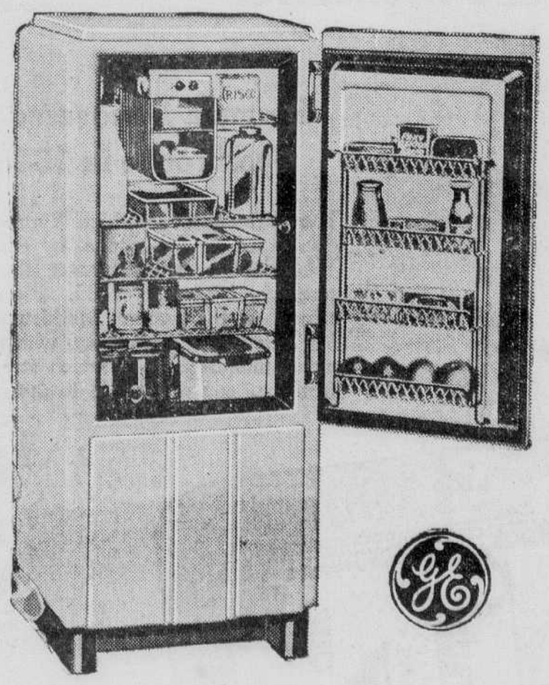
COMPLETE ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE

MOTORS
ALL MAKES AND SIZES.



REPAIRED AND REWOUND

Eliminate Waste



You'll get the **finest health protection for your family.... and you'll** be money ahead every month.... by owning a G-E Refrigerator.

You can depend on it to keep foods absolutely safe at a constant cold below 50 degrees. Costly spoilage will be eliminated.... "left-overs" can be used in many appetizing forms.... and you can buy food in larger quantities at lower prices. Your savings will probably be more than the small monthly payments, with today's easy terms.

COME IN AND SEE THIS NEW

GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

With the sealed-in-steel mechanism guaranteed for five years.



Exterior view of shop and show-rooms of Ross-Biron Electric Limited, 17 Frontenac Street, the oldest radio and electrical refrigeration store in Sherbrooke.

FARM LIGHTING SYSTEMS

The firm of Ross-Biron Electric, Limited, are distributors for Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships for DELCO — the lighting system and electric supply for rural appliances—most advantageous for farms or summer cottages.

Sold on Easy Terms. **Come in for a demonstration!**

SALES AND SERVICE FOR

"DELCO-LIGHT"

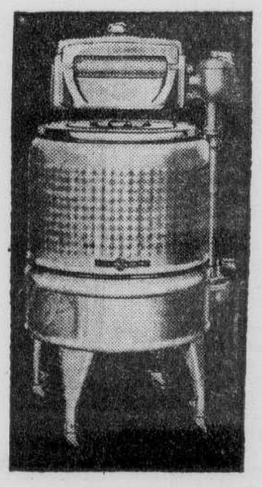
AUTO ELECTRIC SERVICE

All that pertains to the auto electrical system: ignition, battery, lighting, head-light focusing, spark-plug cleaning, etc. Highest quality parts and service. Our auto electric department is at the public's service nights and Sundays.

SALES AND SERVICE FOR

EXIDE BATTERIES

Save time, Labor



Save Time and Labor By Owning One of These

MODEL 8-W

GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS

You can pay for this G-E Washer with the money it saves you! The famous G-E Activator assures thorough, gentle, quick washing. Other features include a permanently oiled G-E Motor.... porcelain enamel tub of 9 lbs. capacity.... safety-type wringer.. ..and a long-life, trouble-free mechanism. Only a small down-payment will place one in your home.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

Only a few dollars down will place any of these fine General Electric household appliances in your home — small weekly or monthly payments can be arranged. Use your credit.... and come in today.

ROSS-BIRON ELECTRIC
LIMITED

17 Frontenac St., Phone 645 Sherbrooke

The Steamer "Enterprise," Sailing From Sherbrooke To Brompton Grove, Is Now Buried In The Romantic Past

Was Launched in the Year 1878 by R. N. Arkley, Local Millwright — Was Very Popular as an Excursion Boat and Was Chiefly Used as Such—After Running Two or Three Years Was Abandoned and Used as Diving Board by Local Youths—Is Still in Memory of Senior Citizens of this City.

There is no more fascinating pastime than that of piercing the mists of antiquity which surround the history of Sherbrooke and becoming familiar with the life and activities of its citizens in days gone by. Veritable mines of information can be uncovered if one spends only a short time studying literature and pictures relative to life in the olden days, or conversing with people who were born and are still living in our Queen city.

In the office of Dr. S. J. Bloomfield and in the rotunda of the Magog House are to be seen pictures of the steamer "Enterprise." The "Enterprise," a paddle-wheeler, was launched on May 18th, 1878, by R. N. Arkley, a local mill-wright, to ply between Sherbrooke and Brompton Grove, a spot situated approximately three-quarters of a mile this side of Bromptonville. It made three trips every day but Sunday, and could be chartered for special purposes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The price of a single return ticket was twenty-five cents, while a season family ticket could be obtained for five dollars.

The boat was managed and captained by Charles J. Young, and sailed from a dock situated near the old market bridge, making the round trip to the grove and back, a distance of six and a half miles, in four hours.

The "Enterprise" could not sail into Brompton itself because of the shallow, swift running water in Brompton Rapids and the booms of logs waiting to be sawn in the village mill.

Made Only One Trip to Lennoxville.

Considerable information regarding the operations of the little steamer was obtained from Clark Steady, who, although having passed his ninetieth birthday, is still hale and hearty and possesses a very keen mind. Mr. Steady served on the boat in the capacity of engineer and is therefore an excellent source of first hand information. He delights in relating the story of the one and only voyage of the "Enterprise" to Lennoxville. The trip was made in the middle of the summer when the sun was very hot and the water too low for easy navigation. A shallow, narrow channel made progress difficult and the staunch old craft was grounded several times. When once back in the home port the officials and crew declared that the "Enterprise" had made its last trip to Lennoxville—and it had!

The ship was not in use long, but while it lasted saw very active service, to say the least. It was most popular for picnics, moonlight excursions, conventions and dances, and came to be chiefly used for these purposes since the regular schedule did not prove as profitable as its owner had hoped it would. One hundred and fifty people could easily be accommodated, according to Mr. Steady, and on lovely evenings the valleys and hills surrounding the St. Francis resounded with the shouts of the carefree voyagers who were taking a pleasure jaunt on the picturesque river.

Ex-mayor Charles F. Olivier remembers clearly the trips he and his friends used to take on the "Enterprise" and Firmin Campbell, who just recently celebrated his fiftieth wedding anniversary and has lived in Sherbrooke all his life, can also tell interested listeners many engagging details concerning the steamer.

The fame of the bark spread all over the Townships, and James P. Keough was well acquainted with its prowess even before coming to take up residence in this city in '79.

Went Aground With Large Party Aboard.

E. S. Stevens has very clear memories of the many voyages he made on the "Enterprise," and found great amusement in recounting the story of a birthday cruise given by Colonel G. Luke, a partner in the old firm of Luke-Mitchell, hardware dealers. Col. Luke invited a large number of friends on a trip down the river, Mr. Stevens included, and everything went smoothly until, on the return journey, the voyagers were suddenly jarred from their seats. Rushing to the side of the craft they discovered that their noble paddle-wheeler was embedded in the mud near the old Fletcher Brewery on the Brompton Road. Instead of sailing back to Sherbrooke in ease and comfort, the guests were forced to return on foot and were a tired lot of celebrants, but they took the mishap in good humor and considered it a great joke.

After operating the "Enterprise" for two or three seasons, Mr. Arkley decided that it was not a paying proposition and beached it below Whitcher's Rock on a sandy beach near the spot where the Bissell-Irwin lumber yard was later situated. The engines and boiler were taken out, the better wood was carried away and the hulk of the once proud ship was left to rot on the shore of the river it had once so haughtily sailed.

Dr. Bloomfield, Wyatt Boyce, Johnny Somers, Fred Southwood, and many other young lads did not consider her useless, however, and on fine summer days could be seen hurrying across the C.N.R. tracks, clambering up on the deck and diving off her sides into the water.

As the years passed the old boat became more and more dilapidated, vulnerable as it was to the attacks of the changeable weather, the spring tides, the ice and, of course, the youngsters who used it for a diving board.

According to Dr. Bloomfield, the remains of the "Enterprise" were carried away by a spring flood, floated down the river and were never seen again.

Thus passed away the first steamboat ever operated in the Eastern Townships ,one of the first, indeed, in the whole Dominion. The romantic old "Enterprise," long since gone, lives on, preserved in picture and occupying not a small place in the memories of those who sailed on her.

Thus it was with many other old landmarks and institutions in Sherbrooke and the Townships: thus it is all over the world. The march of progress is inexorable, relentless, a destroyer. Year after year "the old order changeth, yielding place to new."

"Enterprise," gallant "Enterprise," Symbol of the old, Sherbrooke, the standard bearer of the new, salutes you!

Progress Of Past Hundred Years To Be Reviewed In Jubilee Celebration

Continued from Page 17.

city since its foundation more than a hundred years ago, its inception as an industrial centre, its incorporation as a town, its gradual development into the fourth largest city in the Province of Quebec.

Fifteen hundred characters will take part in this great historical spectacle. They have been carefully selected by Frank Hemingway, Pageant Master, prominent Canadian artist from Toronto, and pains have been taken to have each role and each scene faithfully portrayed.

The legend of the "Rock of the Lone Pine," — a legend that tells of the duel fought between representatives of two Indian tribes on the rock that stands in the St. Francis river opposite Sherbrooke, and which is today illuminated by a glowing, lighted cross—the passage of Francois Hertel, French explorer, the battle between Robert Rogers and his Rangers and the Abenakis Indians at "Big Forks"; the arrival in this district of Gilbert Hyatt and his associates; the passage of Pierre de Sales Laterierre, another famous French adventurer and explorer; the meeting of protest at Missisquoi Bay, when pioneers who had settled this region protested against the government edict that would have then surrender the land they had already begun to develop; the meeting of the stage coaches on the Craig Road; the first mass that was celebrated by Rev. Father Raimbault in the Felton home; reproduction of the first Anglican service; the reception tendered Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, in whose honor this city was named; the opening of the Lower Canada District Court; the opening of the first school in this district; the arrival of the British American Land Company and "the birth of industry"; Sir Alexander T. Galt, oft-called The Father of Confederation and a resident of Sherbrooke for over thirty years, discussing the railroad situation; a portrait of The Fathers of Confederation"; the reception tendered His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the Inthronization of Rt. Rev. Racine, first Bishop of Sherbrooke, and a scene depicting the part that Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships played in the World War—all these will be historical events brought vividly to life in the great pageant that is to be staged at various intervals during the next five weeks.

Few historical pageants of this kind have ever been staged in the Province of Quebec — or, for that matter, in the Dominion—and spectators will witness performances that will thrill them and impress them with the significance of this memorable occasion.

Presentation of Colors.

The World War ended close to twenty years ago. Then the sound of guns stilled on the Western front. Today, dark clouds hover over the European horizon and the world is in uncertainty. Sherbrooke has two regiments that may one day be called upon to defend King and Country. These two regiments — the Sherbrooke Regiment and Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke—will during the coming Centenary be presented with their battle honors.

The presentation of these colors will take place on Saturday, August 7th, when the famous "Black Watch" Regiment and Les Fusiliers Mont Royal, of Montreal, will be present at an imposing military display.

Big Time For Youngsters.

Leon Trepanier, the Centenary organizer, did not forget the kiddies when he planned Sherbrooke's colorful celebration. In fact, children are close to Mr. Trepanier's heart, and he has gone to special trouble to allot them a generous share in the coming month's festivities.

The "Fairytale Parade," which will conjure up from the pages of fiction, comic strips and legendary tales, the well known characters that have always interested the kiddies, will be held next Sunday. It will be an interesting and fascinating event. The grown-ups as well as the youngsters will thrill at the appearance of the quaint characters that have travelled through the pages of fairytale books and adventure stories.

"Little Red Riding Hood," who met the wolf who was garbed as her grandmother and almost ate her up; "Cinderella" and her midnight slippers; "Jack the Giant Killer"; "Old Mother Hubbard," whose cupboard was bare; "The Old Lady in the Shoe," who had so many children she didn't know what to do; "Jack and Jill"; "The Three Bears"; — and among the modern comic strip characters Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, the Katzenjammer Kids, Mutt and Jeff, and Tarzan — all these will be portrayed in the Fairytale Parade.

Tribute of Sister Cities.

Day after day, over a period of weeks, the enthusiasm of local citizens over the jubilee fete has grown steadily. This enthusiasm has spread beyond the pale of the city itself, and has enlivened municipalities throughout the Eastern Townships.

August 14th has been set aside on the Centenary programme as "The Tribute of the Sister-Cities." Several score municipalities have signified their intention of sending delegations of young ladies to Sherbrooke to take part in this event.

These young ladies will be attired in picturesque costumes of the period—representing and recalling the various styles that have held sway at different periods during the past hundred years.

The bustle and the crinoline will step out of the pages of history to be a dominant note in the parade that will be held on the evening of August 14th.

This colorful parade, composed of no less than 2,000 participants, will include twelve hundred Zouaves in their bright uniforms of the memorable Vatican War of 1870.

Many Sherbrooke people—particularly young ladies—have made for themselves, from designs obtained at Centenary headquarters, old-fashioned costumes which they will wear during the coming five weeks.

The Centenary programme will also include "Dinner in Music," a reconstitution in music and song of the gay life of our forefathers; "The Glorification of Sir Alexander T. Galt," known as The Father of Confederation"; "The Governor's Ball," a reconstitution of the ball given in 1831 to Lord Aylmer when he honored Sherbrooke with his visit; and Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, which will be held from August 30th until September 4th.

"Golf hose? Yes, sir," said the shop assistant in reply to the customer's request.

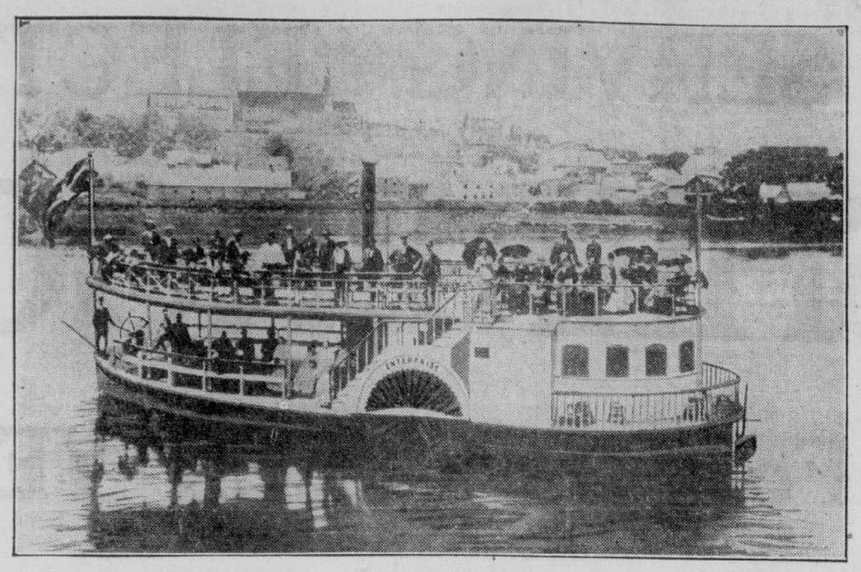
Presently he placed a number of laden boxes in front of him.

"Here you are, sir," he said briskly, "wonderful value. Worth double the money. Latest patterns, fast colors, hole-proof, won't shrink, and it's a good yarn."

The customer nodded, a little dazed.

"Yes," he said, "and very well told, too."

SHERBROOKE'S "MERCHANT MARINE"



Today the average person regards a steamship operating out of the Port of Sherbrooke as something akin to the admiral in the Swiss Navy, but in the year 1878 this was not the case. Above is shown the steamer "Enterprise" which operated on the St. Francis River as a pleasure steamer for two or three years.

CROWN LAUNDRY HAS HIGH CLASS RECORD

Work Is Carried Out According to Rules of Canadian Research Institute of Launderers and Cleaners.

In the constant attempt of civilized man to improve his condition "the old order changeth yielding place to new." This is nowhere better illustrated than in the modern laundry.

For nineteen years the Crown Laundry of Sherbrooke, Limited, has been operating under modern conditions, and has been as important a factor in the city's life as the original grist mill at the Big Forks was in its time.

The work is done according to the rules of the Canadian Research Institute of Launderers and Cleaners, of which R. E. Richardson, sole proprietor of our Crown Laundry, was appointed president in 1936, and which is affiliated with the National Research Council of Canada. The Canadian Research Institute, sponsored by the Dominion Government, was established in 1930, its purpose being to fix standards of performance for power laundries, to carry out periodical check-ups on the washing efficiency of a plant, and generally to co-operate with Canadian laundries in the matter of scientific control. Their laboratory also furnishes reports covering examination of damaged fabrics and makes analyses and tests on all types of laundry supplies and textiles.

Covering an area of 10,000 square feet floor space and operated by hydro-electric power for which Sherbrooke is famous, the Crown Laundry plant is second to none in the district. The thirty-four employees, who are trained in their various duties and well treated, are contented and become permanent. Four "silent salesmen"—spotlessly clean trucks — with their well-groomed drivers, visit the surrounding towns from Lake Park and Magog on the west to Cookshire on the east and Waterville on the south, on appointed days of the week.

Truly, laundry owners have seen a vision, a vision of a world of women freed from the irksome toil of wash-day, and "Blue Monday" abolished in the home.

The management is gratefully conscious of the fact that it is the constant good-will of its customers that has rendered possible the steady browth of its business. Confidently it looks forward to years of faithful service.

From ST. JOHN, N.B. to PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.;

The Remedy preferred by all families against all Colds and Bronchitis.



Formula Discovered at Sherbrooke in 1885.

The formula of Mathieu Syrup was discovered at Sherbrooke, by the late J. L. Mathieu, druggist, after laborious research, begun in 1885. From its advent on the market, Mathieu syrup has attained a popularity which has never diminished and which stretches from one end of Canada to the other.

J. L. MATHIEU CO

SHERBROOKE MANUFACTURERS QUEBEC

You may obtain Mathieu syrup in all drug stores and at all shops selling patented remedies. Ask for it and be satisfied.

Clash Between Rogers' Rangers And Abenakis Thrilling Chapter In The Early Annals Of Sherbrooke Region

Following Destruction of St. Francis Village, Rangers Under Major Rogers Lay in Ambush at "Big Forks," Now Sherbrooke, and Slaughtered Indian Tribe—Charles H. Pennoyer Unfolds Interesting Account of this Dramatic Incident Associated with the Early History of this District.

The battle of "Big Forks," now Sherbrooke, between Rogers' Rangers and the Abenakis Indians, following the destruction of the Village of St. Francis, is one of the dramatic and colorful stories associated with the early history of this city that is today celebrating its centennial anniversary.

The date of the occurrence was October 5th, 1759. The geography will be indicated definitely as the following story written by Charles H. Pennoyer unfolds. The reader will be able to supply for himself a more or less adequate idea of the political powers and principles of the time, something of the so-called plague of popular prejudices and passions.

Samuel de Champlain, that Huguenot Frenchman who founded Quebec in 1608 and was the first white man to see Vermont in July, 1609, took a fatal step when he sided with the northern Indians and thereby obtained the enmity of the Iroquois "nations." So the Indians in Canada (Quebec) became the foes of the British who then governed New England. The Canadian Indians got the disturbing habit of swooping down upon the New England settlements, destroying people and property and taking some prisoners. Some white men would be found in the Indian parties and it is known that the white leaders more or less encouraged, and sometimes incited, the Indians to make all the trouble they could for the enemy during the period often called that of French and Indian wars.

The work of Rogers' Rangers stands out very notably and perhaps its most outstanding triumph took place in this vicinity on that October day.

The Indian Village of St. Francis

Sometimes the geographical knowledge of leaders was "more-or-less" faulty. In Rogers' notes we are told that "The Village of St. Francis, situated near the lake of the same name, consisted of about forty wigwams, thrown together in a disorderly clump. It contained a Catholic church, in which mass was performed night and morning. Every Sunday the congregation was summoned by a bell, and the attendance was general. The ceremonies were performer by a French friar, who lived in the midst of the Indians for the benefit of their souls; he appeared to be in that place, what the legislative branch is in civil governments, the grand sachem being the executive. The inhabitants lived in perfect harmony, holding most of their property in common. They were extremely modest, prone to indolence at home, and reluctant to undergo the labors of planting, or the fatigues of the chase. In fact, the passions of avarice and revenge, exciting them to war and plunder, appear to be the most powerful stimulants which operate upon the savage mind."

Rogers' notes also include the following bit of history: "Thomas Ames, Northumberland, N.H., was seized at his house by a party of St. Francis Indians and carried home to their settlement to be tried upon a charge of robbing their hunters' camps of fur. He was tried by their council, the sachem and his old men sitting in front, and the squaws behind them, to keep the record of the proceedings. Nothing being found against Ames, he was acquitted. Upon which, the chief told the court that Thomas had been detained from his business and must be compensated. Accordingly a birch bucket was passed around and each one put into it a piece of money, as damages for the false imprisonment. After which, he was directed to wrestle with their young men, and, being strong and active, threw them all, taking care to make their fall as hard as possible. The old men laughed heartily at their young warriors' expense. The chief treated him well, kept him that night in his wigwam, where he slept in a down bed, (the best he had ever seen), the sheets of which were made of silk handkerchiefs sewed together; and the next day suffered him to go about his business."

Rogers' notes also stated that "The Indian settlement at St. Francis is supposed to have been made under the following circumstances: After Lovewell's fight in 1725 had introduced the English to the Pequawket country, the Ameriscoggin and Pequawket tribes retired to the head of Connecticut River, where they remained peaceably for two years. At the end of that time, a quarrel arose among them, and the Ameriscoggin tribe departed for Canada, and settled upon the River St. Francis, where they remain to this day (1759). The Pequawkets remained at the head of the Connecticut River. Philip afterwards became their chief. He was one of Rogers' Rangers, went with him to destroy St. Francis, and was the first man who entered the Fortress of Louisburg at its capture by Gen. Amherst. This provoked the Rangers, 'that a d---d Indian should get the start of them'."

Introducing Robert Rogers, The Leader

Joseph Burbeen Walker, Concord, N.H., published, in 1868, "A Collection of Addresses and Papers," and from his and other historical notes, we are plainly told that Robert Rogers was no saint, that although he was an exceedingly brave man and a most remarkable fighter, yet his domestic troubles and his turning from one side to another in the Revolutionary period, and other characteristics should warn us against glorying too much in his personality as such. After that preliminary remark, however, we must let the present story — and some others as well—show that he and his men rendered wonderful service.

Robert Rodgers was born of Scotch-Irish parents at Londonderry, N.H., in 1727, when it was a frontier town, and its log houses were the last "civilized" abodes which the traveler passed as he went up the Merrimac valley on his way to Canada. He was six feet in stature and well proportioned.

Caleb Stark says he was "one of the most athletic men of his time, well known in all the trials of strength or activity among the young men of his vicinity, and for several miles around. He was endowed with great presence of mind, intrepidity, perseverance and possessed a plausible address."

His education, says Walker, besides book learning, was amid the rocks and stumps on his father's farm and in the hunter's camp. The woods, at that period, were full of game. "The deer, bear, moose, beaver, fox, muskrat and various other wild animals existed in great numbers." He was a natural hunter, tramping through large sections of the wilderness between the French and English settlements. On such excursions he mingled much with the Indians, and somewhat with the French, obtaining a knowledge of their languages, modes of hunting and habits of life. The Indians entertained a dread of him, and with very good reason. He also acquired a fondness for the woods and streams, tracing the latter well towards their sources, learning the portages between their headwaters, many of the Indian trails and the general topography of the great area of New Hampshire, Vermont and Southern Quebec.

Introducing The Rangers

During the French and Indian wars, small bodies of soldiers were often employed by the British Provinces of New England to "watch and ward the frontiers, and protect the defenceless communities from the barbarous assaults turned upon them from St. Francis (and Crown Point). Robert Rogers had in him just the stuff required in such a soldier. The New Hampshire Adjutant General's Report, 1866, tells of his scouting in 1746, when but nineteen, and again in 1753.

James Rogers, father of Robert, and one of the early settlers of the township of Londonderry, N.H., later of Dunbarton, N.H., (and in section named Montelony), was, in 1755, unintentionally shot by a neighbor whom he was going to visit, being mistaken for a bear, indistinctly seen through the woods because of his fur cap and dark clothing.

Robert's largest fame rests upon his achievements in the Ranger service of the Seven Years' War, when the thirteen American British colonies had a population, both white and black, of about 1,425,000 and the French people of Canada numbered less than 100,000. The Rangers were a product of existing necessities in the military service of the time. Most of the country, says Walker, was "covered with primeval forests and military operations were largely prosecuted in the woods or in limited clearings. The former were continually infested with Indians, lying in ambush for the perpetration of any mischief for which they might have opportunity. It became necessary, therefore, in scouring the forests to drive these miscreants back to their lairs, as well as in making military reconnissances to have a class of soldiers acquainted with Indian life and warfare, prepared not only to meet the Indian upon his own ground, but to fight him in his own fashion." The British Regular and the ordinary Provincial were not equal to this service. Hence the "Rangers."

The Ranger had to have a vigorous constitution, be inured to hardships of forest life, be capable of long marches, day after day, upon scant rations, refreshed by short intervals of sleep, used to little shelter; know trails of Indians and the likeliest places of ambush, the courses of streams, and Indian wiles and warfare.

Robert Rogers had qualities of high order in this respect and was recommended to his superiors. In March, 1756, he was summoned to Boston by Maj.-Gen. Shirley, and commissioned anew as captain of an independent company of Rangers, to be paid by the British King. This company formed the nucleus of the famous corps later known as "Rogers' Rangers." In July another company was raised, and again in December two more. In little more than a year five more were added, and Rogers chosen Major, becoming thus the commander of the whole corps.

The character of the service expected of this branch of the army was set forth in Maj.-Gen. Shirley's orders to its commander in 1756 as follows: "From time to time, to use your best endeavors to distress the French and allies by sacking and burning, and destroying their houses, barns, barracks, canoes, and battoes, and by killing their cattle of every kind; and at all times to endeavour to waylay, attack and destroy their convoys of provisions by land and water in any part of the country where he could find them."

Pitts' Campaign And Amherst's Orders

William Pitt proposed, in the campaign of 1759, the entire conquest of Canada. Ticonderoga and Crown Point were abandoned in July, Fort Niagara capitulated in July, and Quebec surrendered in September. As Walker notes: "Their violation of a flag of truce in this last month now called attention to the St. Francis Indians, who had been for a century the terror of the New England frontiers, swooping down upon them when least expected, burning their buildings, destroying their cattle, mercilessly murdering their men, women and children, or cruelly hurrying them away into captivity. The time had now come for returning their bloody visits. The proffering of this delicate attention was assigned by Maj.-Gen. Amherst to Rogers."

General Amherst was specially exasperated at the treatment of Capt. Kennedy by the St. Francis (Abenaki) Indians, to whom he had been sent with a flag of truce and proposals of peace, but who with his party had been made prisoners by the Indians. He resolved to inflict signal chastisement upon them. (Capt. John Stark had been a prisoner of tribe in 1752).

In his order, dated September 13, 1759, Amherst says: "You are this night to set out with the detachment, as ordered yesterday, viz., of 200 men, which you will take under your command and proceed to Missisquey Bay, from whence you will march and attack the enemy's settlements on the south side of the river St. Lawrence in such a manner as you shall judge most effectual to disgrace the enemy, and for the success and honour of His Majesty's arms. . . Take your revenge, but don't forget that though those villains have dastardly and promiscuously murdered the women and children of all ages, it is my orders that no women or children are killed or hurt." (Signed by Jeff. Amherst, Crown Point).

Rogert started out that same day or evening.

Says one: "Stand such a man in a pair of stout shoes or moccasins; cover his lower limbs with leggings; give him a close fitting jacket and a warm cap; small hatchet in belt; hang a good-sized powder-horn by his side, and upon his back buckle a blanket and a knapsack stuffed with a moderate supply of bread and raw salt pork; to these furnishings add a good sized hunting knife, a trusty musket and a small flask of spirits, and you have the average New Hampshire (British Province) Ranger of the Seven Years War, ready for skirmish or pitched battle, or reconnoitering, etc., Capturing trains and men, annoying the enemy."

Maj.-Gen. John Stark, hero of battle of Benning, was second lieutenant under Rogers for a period in the Rangers, and gave him credit for great courage and leadership. He also wrote of the Rangers, of their long and fatiguing marches confined to no particular season; sometimes through the snow, by the use of snowshoes, often obliged to encamp in the forest without a fire, a few pine boughs hastily thrown together forming camp in the dead of winter.

Hardships Of The March To St. Francis

Notes by Rogers himself, substantiated by accounts of others, exhibit the daring and hazardous character of the enterprise headed toward the Village of St. Francis, the hardships endured, dangers encountered and difficulties surmounted.

He says: "I cannot forbear making some remarks upon the difficulties and distresses which attended the expedition, under my command, against the Village of St. Francis, situated within three miles of the river St. Lawrence, (errors in geography were not uncommon), in the heart of Canada, about half way between Montreal and Quebec. While we kept the water, it was found extremely difficult to pass undiscovered by the enemy who were cruising in great numbers upon the Lake (Champlain), and had prepared certain vessels, armed with all manner of mischievous implements, to decoy English parties on board, to destroy them. But we escaped their designs, and landed at Missisqui Bay in ten days. Here I left my boats, and provisions sufficient to carry us back to Crown Point, under the charge of two trusty Indians, who were to remain there until we came back, unless the enemy should discover the boats, in which case they were to follow my track, and bring the intelligence.

"The second day after this, they joined me at night, informing me that four hundred French had discovered my boats, and two hundred of them were now following my track. This caused us some uneasiness. Should the enemy overtake us, and we obtain an advantage in the encounter, they would be immediately reinforced, while we could expect no assistance, being so far advanced beyond our military posts. Our boats and provisions likewise being taken, cut off all hope of retreat by the route we came; but after due deliberation, it was resolved to accomplish our object, and return by Connecticut River. . . Lieut. McMillan was dispatched by land to Crown Point, to desire Gen. Amherst to relieve us with provisions at Ammonoosuc river (New Hampshire), at the extremity of the Coos intervales; that being the way we should return, if we ever should return.

"We now determined to outmarch our pursuers, and destroy St. Francis before we were overtaken. We marched nine days through a spruce bog, where the ground was wet and low, a great part of it being covered with water a foot deep. When we encamped at night, we cut boughs from the trees, and with them constructed a kind of hammocks to secure ourselves from the water. We uniformly began our march a little before day and continued it until after dark at night. The tenth day after leaving the Bay, brought us to a river, fifteen miles north of St. Francis, which we were compelled to ford against a swift current. The tallest men put up stream, and holding by each other, the party passed over, with a loss of several guns, which were recovered by diving to the bottom. . . We had now good marching ground, and proceeded (toward the object of the march, that is) to destroy the town, which would in all probability have been effected, with no other loss but the Indian who was killed in the action, (few Indians in the march), had not our boats been discovered and our retreat that way cut off.

"This tribe of Indians (St. Francis) was notoriously attached to the French, and had for a century past

Continued on Page 30.

CODERE LIMITED

Extend to Sherbrooke

Sincere and Cordial Greetings and Congratulations on the Celebration of Its Hundredth Birthday.

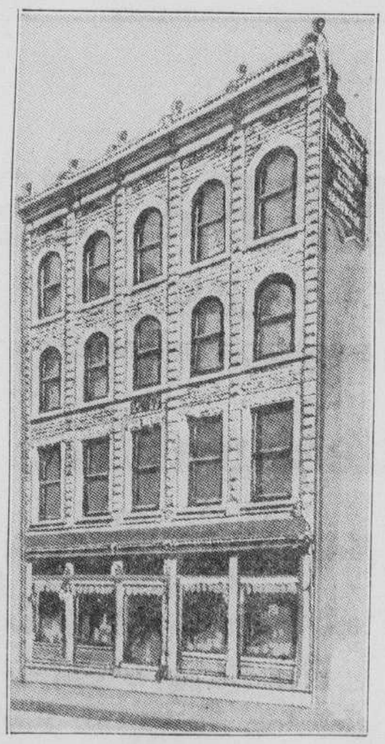
1837

On Christmas Eve in the year 1875 word flashed through the Town of Sherbrooke that it was the recipient of a wonderful gift — a City Charter! Henceforth Sherbrooke was to take its rightful place amongst the Cities of the Dominion.

Among the inhabitants who that day thrilled at the news stood Francois Codere whose descendents to the third and fourth generations today carry on his name and the business that he had the same year started. For it was in 1875 that Francois Codere established the modest hardware store that has today grown into an organization capitalized at half a million dollars.

In 1891 he took into partnership his two sons, Louis-Joseph and Eugene, and his nephew Joseph Masse, the firm being registered as Codere & Sons.

The founder died in 1899, but it was not until 1908 that a reorganization was effected, the capital being fixed at $200,000 and the name being fixed as Codere & Sons, Inc.



1937

The shareholders at that time were three sons of the founder Louis-Joseph, Eugene and Edward, his two grandsons, Charles and Louis, and Messrs. Jos. Masse and L. R. Langis.

In 1918, the Company became known as Codere & Sons, Ltd., and the capital stock was increased to $500,000.

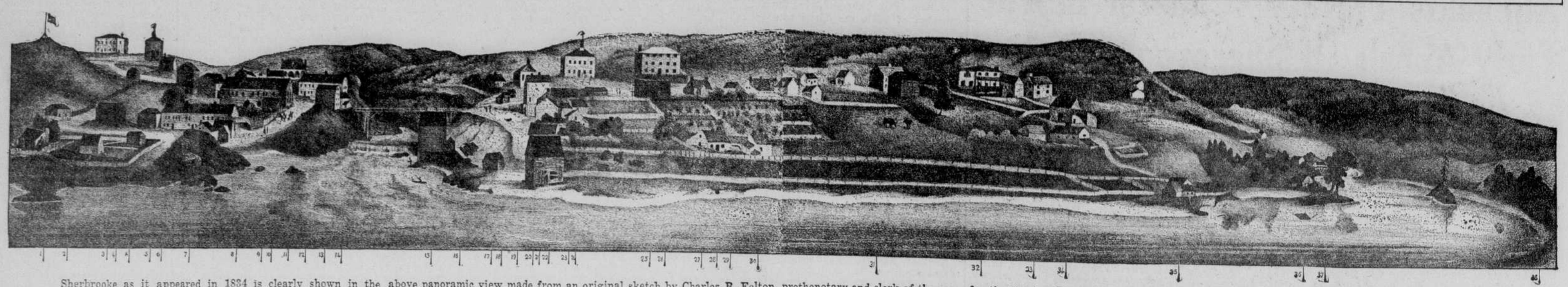
In 1927, Louis-Joseph and Eugene Codere retired and the Company took its present name of Codere, Limited. The directors then were Charles, Louis and Joseph-Henri Codere and R. L. Langis. After the latter's death, in 1935, Hector Codere, son of Charles Codere, President, was elected to the Board. Another son, Jean-Moise, has since joined the firm.

The rare privilege has been accorded the House of Codere of remaining active and vigorous even unto the fourth generation.

The Company occupies five floors of the building on Wellington Street North, the size of which is 50'x135', and over 70,000 square feet of warehouse on Big Forks Street.

A HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL CENTENNIAL AND A CONTINUATION OF PAST PROSPERITY

SHERBROOKE AS IT APPEARED IN 1834 FROM THE EAST SIDE OF THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER



Sherbrooke as it appeared in 1834 is clearly shown in the above panoramic view made from an original sketch by Charles B. Felton, prothonotary and clerk of the peace for the district. The various buildings in the community are designated by the following key which appears at the foot of the picture: 1—Judge Fletcher's residence (frame building, clapboard); 2—G. Taylor, watchmaker, house and shop, (frame, clapboard); 3—Courthouse, upon the hill near flagstaff (frame clapboard); 4—Public schoolhouse (brick); 5—Roman Catholic Church, next to the court house, (frame building); 6—Tailor's Shop (frame clapboard); 7—Arms' boarding house and blacksmith's shop, (frame clapboard); 8—Adams' Tavern, (roof and sign seen above King's tavern, (frame clapboard); 9—Otis King's tavern, (frame clapboard); 10—Wiliam Walker, blacksmith, house and shop, (frame clapboard, roof seen above King's tavern); 11—Office of the British American Land Company, brick verandah in front; 12—C. L. Ball's Store and Boarding House (frame clapboard); 13—Edgell's Store and the Registry Office (frame clapboard); 14—Loomis' Bakery and Refreshment Room (frame clapboard); 15—Grist and saw mill, (frame clapboard, property of Hon. Wm. B. Felton); — 16—Appearance of the mist at the head of the falls of the Magog River, one-quarter mile from its junction with the River St. Francis, 150 ft. above the level of the St. Francis; 17—Brick house of the Rev. C. F. Lefevre, minister of the Episcopal Church; 18—James Hallowell, Esq., Attorney at Law (small frame building near the bridge); 19—Episcopal Church (frame clapboard); 20—George Kimball, Esq., his house and office (frame building, clapboard); 21—J. Hughes, carpenter, his house (frame clapboard); 22—Dr. Barnard's residence (frame clapboard); 23—Academy, (frame clapboard); 24—C. Chambers, shoemaker (frame clapboard); 25—District Gaol, brick building enclosed by brick wall and picket fence, (in front); 26—Brick house, building, by C. F. H. Goodhue; 27—Thomas Gordon, shoemaker, his brick house and shop; 28—Daniel Bouchard, shoemaker, (frame clapboard); 29—Apple Orchard, belonging to and made by George Kimball, Esq.; 30—E. Peck, Esq., Attorney at Law, his house and office (frame clapboard); 31—D. Thompson, carpenter, his house (frame clapboard); 32—Charles B. Felton, Esq., Prothonotary and Clerk of the Peace of the District, his house and residence, (frame building, filled in with brick, pebble plaster outside, built after his plans and designs, back and south end in sight); 33—G. Drummond, carpenter, his house, (frame clapboard); 34—W. R. Willard, tanner and currier, house, outbuildings and tan pits (his property); 35—J. Griffiths, shoemaker, house and shop, (hewed timber, whitewashed); 36—G. Partlow, laborer, (hewed timber, whitewashed); 37—Charles Whitcher, Esq., Sheriff of the District, his house and farm; 38—J. H. Terrill, High Constable, his house and farm, on the east side of the St. Francis River; A—Charcoal Kiln, belonging to William Walker, blacksmith (built of brick).

Clash Between Rogers' Rangers And Abenakis Thrilling Chapter In The Early Annals Of Sherbrooke Region

Continued from Page 29.

harassed the frontiers of New England, murdering people of all ages and sexes, in the most barbarous manner, and in times of peace when they had no reason to suspect hostile intentions. They had, within my own knowledge, during six years past, killed and carried away more than six hundred persons. We found six hundred scalps hanging upon poles over the doors of their wigwams."

Rogers reported that "On the evening of the 22nd day after our departure from Crown Point, we came in sight of the Indian town of St. Francis, which we discovered by climbing a tree at three miles distance. Here my party, consisting of 142, officers included, were ordered to refresh themselves. (Capt. Williams of the royal troops, on fifth day out, had accidentally burnt himself with powder, and was obliged to return, taking with him forty men sick or hurt.) At eight o'clock, (October 5th, evening), Lieutenant Turner, Ensign Avery and myself reconnoitred the town. We found the Indians engaged in a high frolic, and saw them execute several dances with great spirit. (The prisoners afterward informed me that the Indians celebrated a wedding). We returned to our camp, at two o'clock a.m., and at three o'clock with the whole party advanced within five (three?) hundred yards of the village, where the men were lightened of their packs, and formed for action."

The Destruction Of The Village

"Half an hour before sunrise," Rogers continued, "we surprised the village, approaching it in three divisions, on the right, left and centre; which was effected with so much caution and promptitude on the part of the officers and men, that the enemy had no time to recover themselves, or to take arms in their own defence, until they were mostly destroyed. Some few fled to the water; but my people pursued, sunk their canoes; and shot those who attempted to escape by swimming.

"We then set fire to all their houses, except three reserved for the use of our party. The fire consumed many Indians who had concealed themselves in the cellars and lofts of their homes, and would not come out. At seven o'clock in the morning the affair was completely over. We had by that time killed two hundred Indians, and taken twenty of their women and children prisoners; fifteen of the latter, I suffered to go their own way; and brought home with me two Indian boys and three girls. (These prisoners, when brought to No. 4, Charlestown, N.H., claimed Mrs. Johnson as an old acquaintance, she having been with their tribe as a prisoner some time before. One of them was called Sebattis. The bell of the Catholic chapel was also brought away, and a quantity of silver brooches taken from the 'savages' who were slain.) Five English captives were also found and taken in our care.

"On parading the detachment, Capt. Ogden was found to be badly wounded, being shot through the body, but still able to perform his duty. Six privates were wounded, and one Stockbridge, Mass., Indian killed. I ordered my party to take corn out of the reserved houses for their subsistence home, there being no other provision there. (One Ranger, instead of more important plunder, placed in his knapsack a large lump of tallow, which supported him on his way home, while many, who had secured more valuable plunder, perished with hunger.)"

Rogers continued: "While they were loading themselves, I examined the captives who reported that a party of three hundred French and some Indians were down the river, four miles below us, and that our boats were waylaid. This I believed to be true, as they told the exact number of the boats, and the place where they had been left. They also stated that two hundred French had three days before gone up the river to Wigwam Martinique, supposing that I intended to attack that place. A council of war now concluded that no other course remained for us than to return by Connecticut river (Vt. and N.H.) and Number Four (Fort now called Charlestown, N.H.) The detachment, therefore, marched in a body eight days upon that course, and, [illegible]en provisions grew scarce, near Memphremagog Lake, it was divided into companies, with proper guides to each, and ordered to assemble at the mouth of Ammonoosuc River, as I expected to find provisions there for our relief. (Ammonoosuc River falls into the Connecticut sixty miles above Number Four. I expected our boats would be taken, and sent back to Crown Point, N.Y., to have provisions conveyed to that place.) Two days after we separated, Ensign Avery, of Fiche's Regiment, with his party, fell upon my track, and followed in my rear. The enemy fell upon them, and took seven prisoners, two of whom escaped, and came to me the next morning. Avery with his men soon after joined us, and we proceeded to the Coos (N.H. and Vt.) intervales, where I left them with Lieut. Grant." We will return to this part of the story later.

Another Account Giving Other Details

Another account, says the "History of the Eastern Townships," by Mrs. C. M. Day, published at Montreal in 1869, "was received from the late Jesse Pennoyer, Esq.," (great-great-grandfather of the editor of these notes), "who, while on a professional tour of exploration and survey in the Townships, was accompanied by Captain St. Francis, late Chief of that tribe of Indians, and one of the few survivors of the pursuing party. This Captain St. Francis gave Mr. Pennoyer the following relation of the affair, which was the published account respecting the discrepancy exists between this and corroborated by a person named Bowen, son of one of Rogers' men; and still further in its main features, by the descendants of a person named Barnes, one of the recovered captives mentioned. A little number of survivors, but at this distance of time, we can do no better than to receive both, and weigh probabilities." This account tells of certain things after the sixth which do not seem to fit in with other stories, but it may be simply a matter of apparent differences.

Mr. Pennoyer's account is as follows: "On the morning of the fifth of October, 1759, the assault took place; two hundred Indians of all ages and sexes were slain; some few taken prisoners, and a number of English captives retaken; when Rogers with his party, prisoners and rescued captives, made a hasty retreat up the St. Francis river. The Chief of the tribe (father of the Capt. St. Francis above named) with a number of his warriors had come in during the day and immediately held a council of war, at which it was decided that all present should start in pursuit next morning; and that as many more of their warriors as they could call in, should start with canoes on the second day. Accordingly, on the morning of the sixth, about fifty warriors, each armed with a gun, tomahawk, and scalping knife, started up the north shore of the river; and on the seventh, about forty-five more, armed like the others, set off in seven large canoes. These overtook the party that had started the day before, at the rapids in the township of Wendover, where the first detachment had waited the arrival of the canoes; and at daybreak on the morning of the eighth they all set off together. They came up with Rogers' men in Kingsey, and in the skirmish that ensued, the Indians lost several men, while only three or four of the other party were slightly wounded. As soon as the Indians discovered any of their enemies, they fired and often missed aim; in fact, their shots seldom took effect, and before they had time to reload they were shot down, or if the savage was separated from his fellows, his enemy quickly rushed up and dispatched him with the bayonet. The Indians sustained considerable loss in this manner throughout the day, though they succeeded in doing but little injury to their enemies. On the morning of the ninth, they held a council, at which it was proposed and urged by quite a number of their party, to abandon the pursuit and return. Well would it have been for them had they done so; but the majority of them were for pushing forward to the 'Little Forks,' (now Lennoxville), where they intended to give their enemies another battle. On the tenth, Rogers crossed with his men to the opposite shore of the river, near Brompton Falls, and while the Indians were making the portage, pushed on toward the 'Big Forks,' (now Sherbrooke) and gained an elevated point (near the present residence of Mr. Sheriff Bowen, 1869). His experienced eye at once saw the strategic importance of the position thus gained, and he at once determined to avail himself of the advantage, to attempt the defeat of his enemies, and put an effectual end to further annoyance from them.

"The river, which here makes a short turn, on one side has a high bank which was then thickly wooded; while the opposite point was low, and was then covered with a thin growth of stunted bushes. From this heigth Rogers had a fair view of the river for a distance of two miles down. For the purpose of deceiving and misleading the enemy's scouts, he sent a small party of his men on to the 'Little Forks,' with instructions to build fires, in a manner similar to what had been done in their former camping grounds, and then return to join the main body at the heights beyond the mouth of the Magog.

"In the meantime the Indian scouts passed up the north shore till they saw the fires at the 'Little Forks,' and thinking that Rogers' party were encamping there, returned to the falls with the intelligence. Those who had completed the portage immediately set out in the canoes, leaving the others to follow up the north shore, expecting to find their enemies in camp at the 'Little Forks,' and hoping to surprise and cut off their retreat. But their vigilant foe had not been idle.

"During this time he had posted his men in such a manner that while they were out of sight themselves, they had full view of the approaching canoes a long way down the river, and as they came near, could tell about the number of savages on board of each, by the number of paddles. He then arranged for the attack by appointing a certain number of men for each canoe, equal to the number of paddles in each; and, detailing a man to fire at each Indian separately from the first to the

Continued on Page 31.

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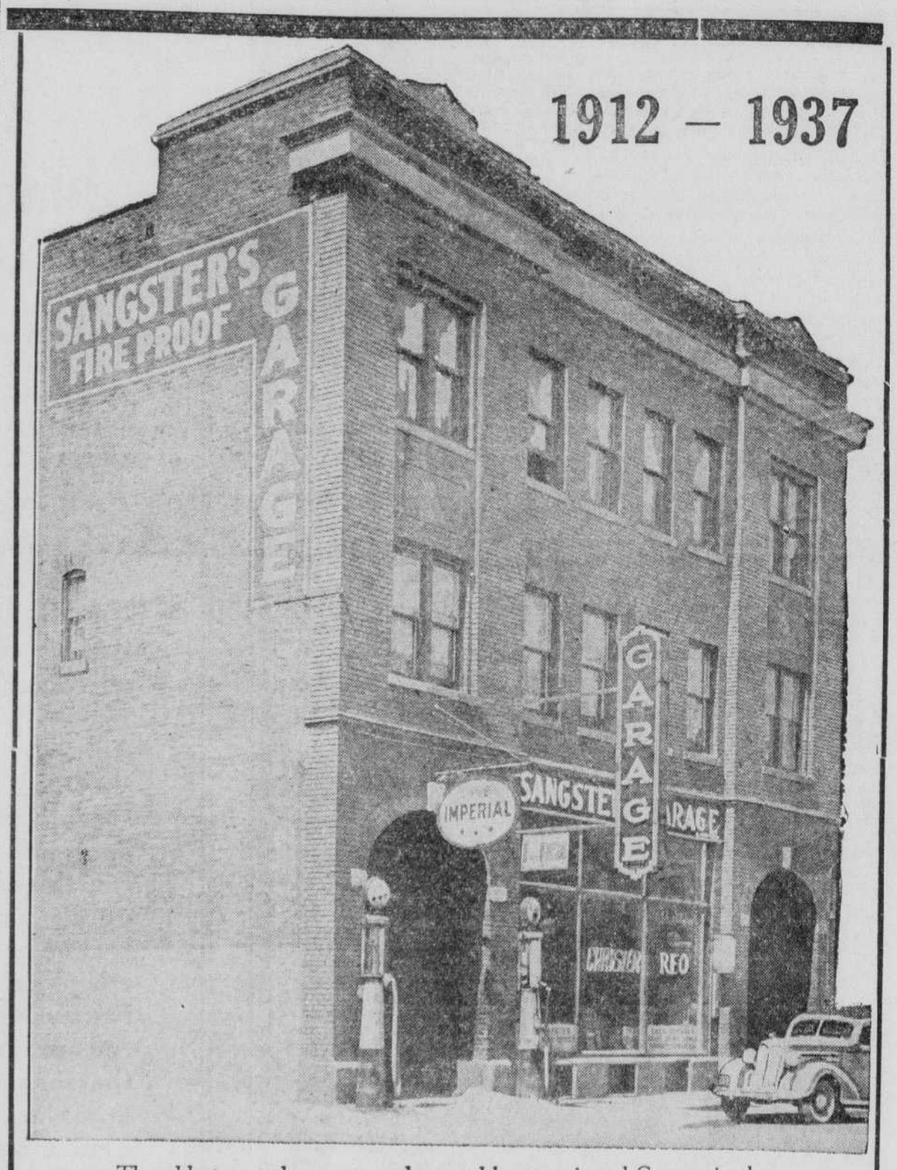
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Review Of Two Petitions Gilbert Hyatt Presented For Township Of Ascot For Himself And Followers

Reply to First Petition Presented by Founder of Sherbrooke Proved Sad Disappointment and Threatened "Certain Misery and Inevitable Ruin for Himself and His Family" —Rev. Father Gravel, Springhill Historian, Tells of Difficulties Encountered by Hyatt Before Obtaining Satisfactory Grant from Government for Himself and His Associates.

The following article relating to the petitions presented by Gilbert Hyatt, recognized founder of the City of Sherbrooke, for the Township of Ascot for himself and his associates was written by Rev. Father Albert Gravel, of Springhill, and specially translated for the Centenary issue of the Sherbrooke Daily Record.

The article is only a part of the history of the life of Gilbert Hyatt written by Father Gravel, who is a well-known chronicler of Province of Quebec history. The writer prefaces this article with an explanation of the incidents that led up to the two petitions made by Hyatt.

In February, 1782, Sir Alured Clarke, in the absence of Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation "to those desiring to establish themselves on Crown lands in the Province of Lower Canada." This proclamation, which contained ten articles, presaged the creation of the Townships and the granting of land in free and common socage. Relying upon the good faith of the Canadian Government, a number of Loyalists and others, including Gilbert Hyatt, Sr., who had already crossed the 45th degree line by Missisquoi Bay, approached the St. Francis by way of Magog. The request of Gilbert Hyatt, junior, for the Township of Ascot was made in June, 1792. In April, 1793, Samuel HoHand (1), general surveyer, declared that to date one hundred and three surveying permits had been issued. Everything was going smoothly, but soon difficulties arose in connection with the diagrams touching the Crown and Anglican clergy reserves, surveying costs, et cetera. Prescott arrived at Quebec on June 18, 1796. He could reach no understanding with Chief Justice Osgoode. The petitioners lived in anxiety while the problem was discussed in high quarters and correspondence exchanged between London and Quebec. A single township, that of Dunham, had been granted Hon. Thomas Dunn on Februry 2, 1796. On September 7, 1787, the Quebec Gazette published a notice, signed by Prescott, in which "all persons who had taken possession without sufficient authority of portions of vacant lands belonging to His Majesty were requested "to quietly leave and abandon them without delay." This caused much commotion among the petitioners, who gathered at Missisquoi Bay on November 28th and lodged a strong protest. They were determined to go to the foot of the Throne, if necessary, to obtain justice. Prescott fought, but always without success. Osgoode (2), supported by Finlay (3), Ryland (4) and Young, won his point. Prescott was recalled.

(The numerals after various names and incidents refer to the appendix at the conclusion of this article).

Gilbert Hyatt's First Petition.

In his preface to the following article, Rev. Father Gravel, referring to the English-speaking population of the Eastern Townships, writes:

"We take advantage of this opportunity to assure our English speaking friends who reside in the Eastern Townships of the high regard in which we hold them and their forefathers for the work they are accomplishing and have accomplished in the past; that they may know that we are among those who support the "Bonne Entente" with respect for the rights and traditions of each and everyone, and that we condemn the thoughtless utterances of old and young alike that might make for animosity and result in the destruction of this peace that is so dear to our hearts and so essential for the progress of our region."

Robert Shore Milnes, appointed to succeed Prescott, landed at Quebec on June 13, 1799. The "Topaz," the vessel that carried him, had nearly foundered on the coast of Newfoundland. He was accompanied by Ryland, who was returning to Canada to again take up his duties as Clerk of the Council and continue his scheming. Prescott (5) left for England on the same ship, the Topaz, on July 27th. When he arrived in London, he asked for an investigation, which he never obtained. Robert Shore Milnes immediately formed a permanent lands committee that had as its president Chief Justice Osgoode and included all members of the Executive Council. These tackled the task of solving the difficulties relating to the concession of lands.

After having obtained a complete list of all the surveyed townships, they classified the petitions into two categories. The first of these comprised those that fell under one of the four regulations set forth by Prescott; the second, those relating to special cases or not falling under the provisions of the ten regulations.

In October, 1800, Shore Milnes wrote to the Duke of Portland (6) that the work of the lands committee was difficult, but being carried on continually. On the Tuesday of each week, from November 26, 1799, until March 11, 1800, a large number of petitioners came before the committee to make known their claims and their grievances. A preliminary report was finally presented Milnes (7) on July 30, 1801. The first appendix of this report contained a list of the townships falling under one of the four regulations. Ascot was to be granted by virtue of the first regulation. The second appendix contained the list of townships for which requests were, for the moment, to be rejected. The petitioners in the first category were very pleased, those in the second disappointed. Thus did the latter immediately assign Samuel Gale, chief of the Farnham associates, and friend of Prescott, to plead their case in London. Gale (8), who was a man of talent and possessed a certain ability, submitted a lengthy report to Portland in which he slightly incriminated the lands committee. This report came into Milnes' possession and he placed it before the members of the Executive Council. These, touched to the quick, defended themselves vigorously.

During all the work accomplished by the lands committee from the month of July, 1799, until July, 1801, the petitioners, worried over the uncertainty of their fate, did not cease from presenting new petitions to Milnes.

Two of these were from Gilbert Hyatt, dated January 24, 1800, and February, 1801. From the first of these the writer extracts all the material that may serve to throw some light upon the character of the founder of Sherbrooke.

The humble petitioner respectfully submits that his father served voluntarily in General Burgoyne's army durjng the campaign of 1777. (This general had at first invaded New York with an army of 2,000 men, captured Ticonderoga (Fort Carillon) and Mount Independence, and then was twice defeated at Albany and obliged to lay down his arms on the heights of Saratoga on October 16, 1777, surrounded by 16,000 enemy). After the war, in the year 1780, Gilbert Hyatt, Sr., persecuted by the independent Americans because of his loyalty towards England, sought refuge with his wife, seven daughters and three sons in this province of Lower Canada. Gilbert Hyatt, Jr., himself, claims to have borne arms during the years that followed, until demobilization in 1783, in the regiment of the Loyal Americans under the command of Major Jessup. For these services, neither he nor his father ever received any grant of untilled land from His Majesty. In the meantime, in 1792, he himself obtained a permit to survey in the Township of Ascot. The divisions and the fixing of boundaries for this township were entirely completed in 1794. He was the first to attempt the colonization of uncultivated land in this region of the County of Bedford (here he errs, for Ascot was in Buckinghamshire). He was also the first to open a road towards Ascot, sixty miles from the nearest settlement, thereby augmenting the value of the Crown and clergy reserves and inducing associates to follow him by imitating his example and his perseverance. He has always, as soon as they came to his knowledge, followed the laws and regulations set forth by the government, carrying on the colonization of the Township of Ascot and confident that in doing this he was fulfilling the government's wishes. But he had since been greatly pained to learn that he acted wrongly and prematurely. Meanwhile, convinced that his honesty and his intentions in regard to all that he had done in an effort to please the government could not be placed in doubt, and conscious of his loyalty and his attachment to the British Crown, he implores His Excellency that no false interpretation be placed upon the fact that he took possession of the land with no other title but the authorization to survey. It was perhaps poor judgment on his part, but an error that other men, much more informed than himself, had also made. He believes that what he has done should not hurt his claim upon the Township of Ascot.

Furthermore, he and his associates went to great pains and incurred heavy expenses to establish forty staunch colonists, who now formed a population of one hundred and two souls. All these efforts, together with the construction of a mill, houses, barns and other buildings and their subsequent amelioration, represented, according to a modest calculation, an expenditure of 4,000 pounds. This fact can be confirmed by all, under oath.

This is the fifth trip he makes to Quebec at his own expense to settle this matter, and unless he obtains the township as a grant he will be unable to meet his obliga-

Continued on Page 36.

Clash Between Rogers' Rangers And Abenakis Thrilling Chapter

Continued from Page 30.

last, gave strict orders to aim well and not to fire till the signal was given by himself. Everything was quiet until about one half of the canoes had turned the point, when the signal was given and the men fired with such precision and deadly effect that almost every savage in the canoes was either killed or mortally wounded. The Indians on the north shore had got a little in advance of the canoes by crossing the point with the intent of fording the river, but on hearing the firing they hastened back to the point. By this time Rogers' men had reloaded, and being still in ambush, again fired and killed several, while the others retreating up to the crossing, and forded the river. The English still kept on the heights, and a general and irregular skirmish followed; but as the savages were in the open woods on the intervale below the mouth of the Magog river, while the others were covered by the thick forest on the hill, the result was that most of the whole Indian force was either killed or badly wounded, while but few of their enemies were either killed or hurt.

"It being now near sunset, the English party crossed the Magog and proceeded up to the 'Little Forks,' where they encamped for the night, and the next day Rogers addressed his men thanking them for their bravery and obedience to his orders, and for their faithfulness and perseverance from the first of the difficult enterprise which had been undertaken and carried out, in order to pay their savage foes in their own coin for their repeated cruelties to the colonists in former years.

"This, they had now achieved by the almost entire annihilation of that tribe of their enemies.

"Then, ordering the remaining prisoners to be shot, he resigned his command, advising the men to divide themselves into small companies, each of which should take a somewhat different route to reach the appointed rendez-vous on the Connecticut river (Vt. and N.H.) This method he deemed best, as affording to small parties a greater chance for game, on which all had now to depend for food. The advice was followed, some of the men going up the St. Francis to the north of the Eaton river, others taking the Massawippi or Coaticook. (One account says a party started on their return by way of the Magog and Lake Memphremagog; and all are agreed in saying that it was only after great privation and suffering that the survivors reached the confines of civilization, while many perished miserably). After several days, Rogers and those of his command still with him, reached the appointed place, but were disappointed and greatly disheartened at finding the still smoking brands and warm embers of a camp fire, and other unmistakable evidences of a recent departure of those who had been sent to their relief; but no food was there, and the fainting men, wearied, sick and starving, gave way to despair.

"But three of them with their brave leader,—himself the most courageous and persevering of the whole—leaving their sick and starving comrades to gather such subsistance as the forest afforded at that inclement season, went forward with what remaining strength they had, in search of help. The four formed a raft on which they descended the river to the first rapids, where they lost their raft and barely escaped being drowned. They then formed another, on which they came to the second fall, which by effort almost beyond their strength they succeeded in passing, and then floated down the current to where they found relief. Food was once sent to the famishing men left behind; and persons were hired to go up the river (Connecticut) with canoes and provisions, and with orders to bring in any of the straggling survivors who might have reached the river, or to leave provisions at points where there was the least probability that they might find their way. Having attended to this duty, and rested and recruited the remnant of his command, Rogers started on his return to Crown Point, to rejoin the army under General Amherst."

Buried Plunder, With Treasure Possibilities

Says Day: "Thus ended an expedition which has been seldom equalled in the wildness of its conception, the boldness and daring with which it was undertaken, the skill with which it was managed, or the deadly determination by which it was carried out to the end. . . It will be observed, that in Mr. Pennoyer's account no mention is made of the plunder spoken of by the historian. Reference was made to it however, by Barnes, one of the recovered captives. (So says tradition.) He stated that when Rogers decided to make a stand and give the Indians battle, a small party, of whom himself was one, was detailed to carry this treasure to a given point on the Connecticut river; and that on hearing guns and being in doubt as to the success of their comrades in repulsing their enemies and fearful of being overtaken by the savage victors, they buried the treasure in what they considered a safe manner, and hastened on without such wearisome incumbrance. Tradition has also assigned various localities as the place of this deposit; and though search has been made by parties professing to possess instructions left by the survivors of those engaged in burying it, nothing approching any description of this property has ever been found. The more reasonable supposition is, that if ever such articles were buried here, they were subsequently carried off by parties who had obtained a knowledge of the locality, and had the hardihood and shrewdness to effect the removal and turn it to their own advantage."

Other exploits of Rogers the Ranger are told in "The Tercentenary History of Canada," pages 445 and 485, in the "Seven Years' War."

Hardships Of The Rangers' Return

But to get back to Rogers' own story: "It is impossible to describe the dejected and miserable condition of the party on arriving at the Coos intervales (N.H. and Vt.) After so long a march, over rocky, barren mountains, and through deep swamps, worn down with hunger and fatigue, we expected to be relieved at the intervales, and assisted in our return. (In one of these swamps they were led about for three days by a squaw, and finally brought back to their tracks. This was to give the Indians a chance to overtake them.) The officer dispatched to the General, (Amherst), reached Crown Point in nine days, and faithfully discharged his commission; upon which, the general immediately ordered Lieut. Stevens to Number Four, (Charlestown, N.H.,) and to proceed thence, with provisions, up the river (Connecticut), to the place I had designated; there, to wait so long as there were any hopes of my return. The officer thought proper to remain but two days and returned, carrying with him all the provisions, about two hours before our arrival. We found a fresh fire burning in his camp, and fired guns to bring him back, which he heard, but would not return, supposing we were an enemy. (This gentleman was censured for his conduct; but that reproach afforded no consolation to the brave men to whom his negligence caused such distress and anguish, and of whom many actually died of hunger. He was cashiered by a general court martial.)

"In this emergency, I resolved to make the best of my way to Number Four, leaving the remainder of the party, now unable to proceed any further, to obtain such wretched subsistance as the wilderness afforded until I could relieve them, which I promised to do in ten days. (Ground nuts and lily-roots, boiled, will support life.)

"Capt. Ogden, myself and a captive Indian boy embarked on a raft of dry pine trees. The current (Connecticut River) carried us downstream, in the middle of which we kept our miserable vessel, with such paddles as could be split and hewn with small hatchets. The second day we reached White River falls (White River Junction, Vt.); and narrowly escaped running over them. The raft went over, and was lost, but our remaining strength enabled us to land, and march by the falls, at the foot of which Capt. Ogden and the Ranger killed some red squirrels and a partridge, while I attempted to construct another raft. Not being able to cut the trees, I burned them down, and burned off at proper lengths. This was our third day's work after leaving our companions. The next day we floated down to Wattoquichie Falls, which are about fifty yards in length. Here we landed and Capt. Ogden held the raft by a wythe of hazle bushes, while I went below to swim in, board and paddle it ashore. This was our only hope of life; as we had not strength to make a new raft, should this be lost. I succeeded in securing it; and next morning we floated down to within a short distance of Number Four, (Charlestown, N.H.) Here we found several men cutting timber, who relieved and assisted us to the fort. A canoe was immediately dispatched up the river with provisions, which reached the men at Coos in four days, which was according to my agreement, as I left them. Two days afterward I went up the river (Conn.) with two canoes, to relieve other of my party who might be coming that way. I met several parties, viz., Lieuts. Cargill, Campbell and Farrington, also Sergeant Evans, with their respective parties; and proceeding farther, fell in with several who has escaped of Turner's and Dunbar's parties, which, twenty in number, had been overtaken and mostly taken or killed by the enemy. Expresses were sent to Suncook (Pembroke, N.H.,) and Pennacook (Concord, N.H.), upon Merrimac river, directing that any who should stray in that direction should be assisted. (Since leaving the ruins of St. Francis, we had lost three officers, Lieut. Dunbar of Gage's Light Infantry, Lieut. Turner of the Rangers, and Lieut. Jenkins of the provincials, with forty-six sergeants and privates).

"At Number Four the following letter was received from the General: 'Crown Point, November 8, 1759. — Sir: Captain Ogden has delivered your letter of the 5th, which I have read with great satisfaction. Every step you have taken was well judged, and deserves my approbation. I am sorry Lieutenant Stevens conducted so ill in coming away with the provisions, from the place where I ordered him to wait for you . . . An Indian came in last night, who left some of your men at Otter river. I sent for them, and they have come in. This afternoon came in four Indians, two Rangers, a German woman, and three other prisoners. They left four of your party some days since, and supposed they had arrived: I hope the residue may get in safe. The only risk will be in meeting the enemy's hunting parties. . . I am sir, your obedient servant, Jeff. Amherst."

"After the party had recruited their strength (at Number Four), such as were able to march, proceeded to Crown Point (New York), where they arrived on December 1, 1759. The Rangers at Crown Point were all dismissed before my return, excepting two companies, commanded by Capts. Johnson and Tute. The General had left me orders to continue in that garrison during the winter, with leave to proceed down the country, and wait upon him in New York . . . After reporting to the General at that city what intelligence I had obtained of the enemy's situation, he desired me, at my leisure, to draw a plan of the march to St. Francis."

Rogers was something of an author, too. He took part in Wolfe's Quebec expedition," was with Amherst at the capture of Montreal in 1780, and late that year Detroit capitulated to him. He spent some time in England, 1765, 1776-1777. He is generally said to have died in London, England, in 1800. He twice commanded the Loyalist regiment. His last battle was in 1776.

Says Walker: "When another century shall have buried in oblivion his frailties, the valor of the partisan commander will shine in undimmed lustre. When the historian gives place to the novelist and the poet, his desperate achievements portrayed by their pens will render as romantic the borders of Lake George, etc.), as have the daring deeds of Rob Roy McGregor, rehearsed by Sir Walter Scott, made enchanting the shores of Loch Lomond. So, too, of the destruction of St. Francis Village.

To sweeten a pipe allow the bowl to soak in alcohol to dissolve some of the nicotine. A little potash may be added to the alcohol if desired.



On this occasion of Sherbrooke's 100th anniversary, I take great pleasure in wishing the city my heartiest congratulations. We have progressed far in the last century of time, and I feel confident that the high ideals of citizenship, and the tradition of "bonne entente" that has been shown in the past, will be faithfully carried on. Congratulations, Sherbrooke, and best wishes for the future.

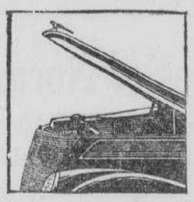
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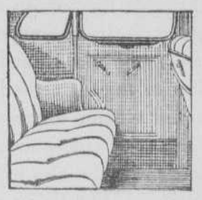
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His Eminence will officiate at an open-air mass on Sunday, August 1st, while a service for the Protestant churches of the city will take place in Portland Square at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, August 15th.

"DINNER in MUSIC"

Tuesday, August 10th

The Dinner in Music will revive the joyous and gastronomic life of our ancestors ... In an immense hall, decorated like a Manor of the old Canadian Seigniors, the guests will dine in music, served as they will be by the best men and women singers of the district ... Invited guests in period costumes will be seated at the table of the lords ... The airs which will be sung are all well-known ... but the words are not.

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August 3rd and 22nd

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(IN THE EVENING) 10 O'CLOCK

Saturday, July 31st

MILITARY BALL

The FAIRY TALE PARADE

350 PARTICIPANTS

August 8th and 29th

All the characters of our grandmother's stories —Tom Thumb, Little Red Riding-Hood, Mother Goose, The Wolf, The Musical Cow — and those from the youthful story-books of today: Tarzan, Mutt & Jeff, Jiggs and Maggie, The Captain's Twins, etc., will form this procession which will be presented twice.

SPORTING EVENTS

PARADE:

"Homage of the Sister Cities"

3,000 PARTICIPANTS

Saturday, August 14th

This parade, in which graceful young girl delegates from the different towns of the district will participate, will be followed by a file of personages taking part in the representations of the pageant, and of the Pontifical Zouaves of the province, assembled at Sherbrooke for their annual drill... This file will be partly by torchlight, in the evening, Saturday, August 14 ... covering three miles.

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

PRESENTATION OF THE COLORS.

Visit of famous "Black Watch" Regiment and Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal, of Montreal, August 7th.



From JULY 31st To SEPTEMBER 4th



The Story Of Music In Sherbrooke—Outstanding Pioneer Contribution To The Art Reviewed For Centenary

Music as Expressed in Churches, Musical Societies, by Bands or on the Stage Shows Great Pre-Eminence in the Art—Wonderful Harvest Gathered from the Early Seed Sown by the Musical Pioneers of Sherbrooke.

Connected with the city's musical history are many outstanding names of those who have left the rich harvest that others now reap. One name stands out against this rich background of achievement—Mrs. L. E. Codere. Honored by the French Government in 1929, Mrs. Codere was awarded the "Palmes Academiques" in recognition of her splendid services in the development of music in her home town.

Actively connected with every musical movement since her very early youth, spared to be still the moving spirit and mainstay of the present, and related to the past through the musical traditions handed down by her family and oldest friends of all denominations, Mrs. Codere is clearly the logical exponent of the story of music in Sherbrooke. To her we entrust this important tradition, and what follows is from her pen.



Mrs. L. E. Codere, Officier d'Academie, Sherbrooke's premier musician, composer and pianist.

In a review which must necessarily be brief, let us recall the days of our fathers and follow the slow process of development of our elementary material. It is reasonably certain that from earliest days the hymn tunes of the Christian Church were treasured at many a fireside and taught generation after generation. These, the folk-songs, the solemn responses of the ritual in Episcopalian and Roman Catholic services, the reels and dirges of the traditional fiddle, the ringing notes of fife or bugle and drum, and the skirl o' the pipes when the flag or a great man passed by, were the first musical notes registered somewhere in the misty annals of the remote past.



Prof. Roger Havard, band master of the Sherbrooke Regiment Band.

As the settlement known as "Big Forks" grew and the labors of its founders were repaid with some measure of success, the "family tree" took firmer root, and among the first fruits of reward was the prospect that their descendants would enjoy, with its friendly shade, the security and educational advantages its spreading branches offered. Chief among these were the Chapels established for worship,



J. P. Keough, bass soloist, Sherbrooke Choral Society.

each denominational ritual naturally suggesting what seems ever to be a requisite in its maintenance — a choir—which any group of two or three or more voices represented. This circumstance distinctly helped the cause, and our thin thread of melody knew the warmth of harmony, its rightful garment. In the churches, then, much of our musical wealth took concrete form, and in



Miss Doris Price, organist of the Church of the Advent.

the seventies there is much of interest to view and to cheer us as we return from our short survey of the past.

The Cathedral Choir.

The first chapel or "Little Mission" was built on the site of the "Parthenon" in 1837 and of its music or singers there is no record. In the early seventies the music was in charge of a M. A. Filion and his two sisters.

In 1874 a Couillard two manual organ was installed. For its inauguration Rosa d'Erina, the famous prima donna and remarkable organist, was invited. She gave the entire programme, alternately singing and playing organ solos. Needless to say this was the musical event of the day.

Miss Georgine Camirand (Mrs. L. C. Bachand), a very talented musician, was the first regularly appointed organist, remaining for seven years. About the same time H. O. Dore, a professor at St. Charles Seminary, had been named director of the new choir composed of



Mrs. H. A. Odell, first president Ladies' Musical Club.



T. Keville Doherty, violinist and organist.

mixed voices. Mozart's twelfth mass was prepared in anticipation of the arrival of the first Bishop of Sherbrooke, His Lordship Bishop Racine, in 1874.

Shortly after this event Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame took charge of the organ and music for some years. The sisters, notably Sister St. Jean-Berchmans and Sister St. Angeline, were accomplished musicians and their contribution to the Cathedral music a worthy one.

The St. Charles Seminary students became the regular Cathedral singers in 1875 with Rev. Father Roy as their director. Their organists during the thirty-five year period that this young men's choir gave great satisfaction were Edward Codere, Aldei Gosselin, Father Gosselin, Mrs. Alexina Deseve, Sidney Broderick, F. Ter-Linden, T. K. Doherty, B.A., and Ernest Sylvestre.

A radical change was brought about in 1910 when the Seminary students were required for their own chapel services. A male choir was organized by Ernest Sylvestre, who became its first director. It is known as "La Chorale de la Cathedrale de Sherbrooke" and has had a long, useful and successful career. Supplemented by female voices and an orchestral accompaniment, their sacred concert on the occasion of the opening of the new Cathedral was a memorable event. For several years their choral concerts were the only ones of that nature offered the public. The standard French oratorios, operas and cantatas were features of their regular programmes. These concerts were the occasions on which many of our young French Canadian singers made their "debut."



Miss Eva Bean, organist and director at the Baptist Church.

Mr. Sylvestre was succeeded by Arsene Begin. Professor O. Cartier is the present director, with L. E. Codere as organist and John Codere assistant organist.

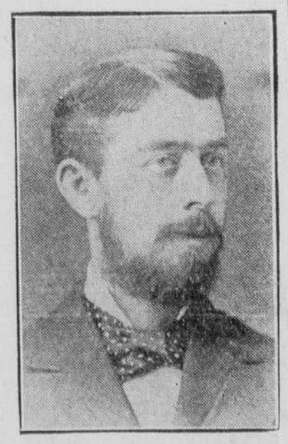
The influence of this choral society has been beneficial and conducive to the higher culture of music.

A three manual organ operated by electricity with pneumatic system one of the larger Casavant models was installed in 1917.

St. Peter's Church Choir.

St. Peter's Church Choir has always stood for much of the best in sacred music, the good fortune of its management in securing musicians of real ability, for the most part Licentiates or Fellows of the finest European organ schools, being largely responsible for the high standard maintained.

Mrs. Bowen, mother of Frederick, Frank and the late Cecil Bowen, was the first organist. The distinction of her sons in the musical field, particularly the late Cecil Bowen, one of the finest baritone singers Sherbrooke has known, gives some idea of the culture and real talent of their gifted mother. She was followed by Mrs. Holland, pupil of the Paris Conservatory, a musician of outstanding ability, who wielded a wide influence as a teacher of organ, piano and singing. On her retirement she was succeeded by William Reed, an English organist and composer, also a teacher of both organ and piano. One of his compositions "Glory to God in the Highest" was sung by the Choral Society to his own accompaniment. Arthur Dorey was appointed organist when Mr. Reed retired and this distinguished musician, who was also accompanist for the Choral Society, will be remembered not only for his fine playing, but for the dignity of his bearing and deportment at his instrument. He was succeeded by Mr. Lloyd, a Welsh organist, who was followed by Harry Fletcher, who became a valued member of local musical circles. A. E. Whitehead, now the organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, followed, and on his departure Mr. Blackburn, a talented young Canadian, took over the organist's duties.



E. F. Waterhouse, director of the Sherbrooke Choral Society. (1885).

E. O. Grundy became the next organist, remaining with the choir for about two years. Many will recall his fine playing, which had much of the charm of that of his predecessor, Mr. Dorey. Mr. Blackburn returned for a short time and was followed by Leonard Brodie. The organist at the present time is Cuthbert Somers, of this city, who with Rev. Cecil King, the recent director of the choir, arranged some delightful sacred concerts, especially the twilight recitals given during this last season.

A movement conducive to more careful study and improvement in choral singing was inaugurated at the suggestion of Arthur Dorey — Episcopalian choirs of surrounding parishes in the Townships and vicinity, with standard sacred music prepared during the preceding months, would join St. Peter's for Sunday evening service, following which the joint choirs would be heard in a programme of the special music, principally excerpts from the leading oratorios, sacred cantatas, vocal and instrumental solos, etc. The church was scarcely large enough for the audience which crowded it for the privilege of enjoying these "Festivals" as they were called. Their educational value was immense and their achievement a big step forward in music development. In alluding to this period, which would have reflected credit even on larger choirs in larger centers, it is fitting that we acknowledge its influence, and take note of St. Peter's long history of adherence to the finest ideals expressed in music.



Mrs. George Morkill, nee Belle Robins, first organist (1888) at the Church of the Advent.

In connection with this choir we recall the names of many of its members who were among our best singers. In addition to Cecil Bowen, there were the late John T. Morkill, a leading baritone, Harry Fraser, tenor; and Arthur Fraser, whose unusually fine baritone voice, musical temperament and ability made him an outstanding concert artist of the day. The fine soloists of the choir will be remembered by many — Sheriff Bowen, Steven Edgell, Ruperta Morkill, Jennie Chamberlain—outstanding soprano soloists; Georgia Morkill, contralto soloist, Agnes Holland (Mrs. Noah Woodward), Jessie Bowen (Mrs. Wm. Hunt), Mr. and Mrs. Hallowell, Minnie Hallowell (Mrs. C. H. Bowen), Mary and Sophie Bacon, Charlotte and Annie Brooks, Miss Clark and Annie Clark, Belle Robins, Georgia White and some others, all of whom, with Wm. Reed as director, formed a church choir of unusual distinction.



Miss Kathleen Shea, popular soprano soloist.

Methodist Church Choir.

With an earlier history of the devotion and valuable assistance always available—the late seventies shows the Methodist Choir, directed by Mrs. A. F. Waterhouse, in the old church, corner of Gordon and King streets, already considered as one of the finest in the city. There were few in years gone by who did not linger to listen a moment as they passed along King street, to the finely modulated voices and harmonious singing that in the summer floated on wings of song through the open windows of the little old church. The citizens generally were cognizant and appreciative of the fine balance and quality of tone achieved by this group Mrs. Waterhouse had succeeded in assembling and so capably directed.

Its leading singers were Mrs. George Armitage, acknowledged one of the sweetest singers Sherbrooke has ever known; her gifted sister, Dora Daigneault (Mrs. Hyndman), the Misses Woodward, Josephine Woodward (Mrs. Parker); Florence Dresser (Mrs. R. Gooley); Miss Stevens (Mrs. A. G. Campbell); A. G. Campbell, George Armitage, and later his sons, Gordon and Ernest; J. P. Keough, W. H. Stevens and William Loomis. The above list represents the most prominent soloists. In the choir's history are many more which space does not permit us to enumerate in this article. Suffice it to say that its individual members were, each and all, singers of distinction, notably Mrs. F. H. Bradley, past soloist of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

For general excellence the choir's reputation was, and has been, maintained consistently. Pioneers indeed in the selection and rendering of good music, some of their earliest efforts involved the study and rendering in choral concerts of such standard works as "Gallia," Gounod; Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and "Hear My Prayer" and Rossini's difficult "Stabat Mater." The measure of singers who could satisfactorily render the solos in the latter mentioned Oratorio would be great indeed. What a creditable record, and how comparatively early it was inscribed in Sherbrooke's musical annals.

Smaller concert groups were occasionally heard. A vocal quartette composed of Mr. and Mrs. George Armitage, Miss Dora Daigneault (Mrs. Hyndman) contralto, and James P. Keough, bass, was known as the "Harmony Quartette." The blending quality of their voices, and their artistry in combining them, made this concert ensemble a gem, the existence of which in the eighties should be permanently inscribed in the annals of our musical history. The fine tradition is being maintained by the present choir under Roger Havard.

In the same auditorium, a choral society, worthy sister of its predecessor, devotes the winter season to rehearsals and the preparation of fine concerts. The public and singers have now the educational privilege of enjoying the standard oratories. This society is also under the direction of Roger Havard, admirably seconded by Miss Bertha Allen as organist.



Mrs. J. Keith Edwards, soprano soloist, Vice-president of the Shubert Music Club.

Methodist Church organists included Mrs. W. E. Morehouse, Mrs. Kines, Miss Clara Bryant (Mrs. Walter Wilson), Miss Dora Daigneault (Mrs. Hyndman), Miss Alice Nunns, Mrs. Cosbrook, Frank Stone, well-known composer, Roland Diggle, Albert Hurley, Gault Parker, talented composer, and the present organist, Miss Bertha Allen, Lic. Mus., and gold medallist, with Roger Havard as director.

Among the outstanding musical events associated with Trinity Church Auditorium was the recital given a short time before his death by the Canadian-born, internationally famous organist, Lynwood Farnham. Under the auspices of the choir, Sherbrooke enjoyed such artists as F. J. Baldwin, a baritone; Mrs. W. Chambers, noted soprano; and the famous Marie Hollinshead, also a soprano, then at the height of her fame.



Prof. O. Cartier, director of the Cathedral Choir.

Plymouth Church Choir.

When Plymouth Church was established in 1885 it had its choir. The records are unavailable until a much later period when we hear of Mr. Morey as manager and leader of the choir in the church on Dufferin Avenue. Much is heard of W. E. Lyford. He possessed a powerful tenor voice which made him one of the good soloists of his day. Mrs. Brown, soprano, was also a fine soloist. Among the other good church music heard in the sacred concerts that were given in Plymouth Church we recall a vocal quartette composed of Mrs. Brown, soprano, Mrs. T. J. Tuck, contralto, W. E. Lyford, tenor and S. F. Morey, bass. Janet Dempster (Mrs. Philip Mathias), Mrs. E. C. Irvine, Mrs. John Jenckes, Miss Alice Elizabeth Wilson, Mrs. Wright Gibson and

Continued on page 56.

CENTENARY ORGANIZER



Léon Trépanier, well known throughout the Province of Quebec as a former newspaperman and present alderman of the City of Montreal, who is in charge of the arrangements for Sherbrooke Centennial celebration.



Jeanne Bachand-Dupuis, prominent dramatic soprano.



Eugene Caron, Mus. Bac., organist of St. Jean Baptiste Church.



Georges Sylvestre, director of St. Jean Baptiste Choir and Choral Society.

Big Display Of Dazzling Fireworks To Inaugurate The Centennial Jubilee

Elaborate Show of Pyrotechnics Such as Sherbrooke Has Never Before Seen Will Be Feature of Opening of City's Centenary Tonight—City Spent Fifteen Hundred Dollars on Fireworks.

Showers of dazzling, scintillating lights will rain over Sherbrooke tonight in the greatest pyrotechnical display this city has ever witnessed. It will be a colorful and fascinating feature of the inauguration of the Queen City's Centenary Celebration.

This fireworks spectacle will open with the explosion of three cannon shells, bursting over three hundred feet in the air with a thunderous report that will be heard for miles around.

Fifteen hundred dollars' worth of bombshells, rockets, repeating color shells, mines of silverettes and artillery crashes, to mention only a few of the firework effects, will light up the heavens and cast their stunning, brilliant glow over the entire city.

The Centenary organizers have planned to make **this a spectacle** well worth seeing—and well worth seeing it will be.

Other opening effects will include bombshells of assorted colors that will burst over 500 feet in the air into masses of streaming color; a wide display of White Magnesium stars that will illuminate the ground in a white glare; the "Sein Feigner" shell that will burst into a mass of blazing emerald green stars, followed by an ear-shattering explosion; a large triple-bursting bombshell of red, white and blue; the "Manbarajh's Jewels," a shell that will scatter in a large area amethysts, emeralds, rubies and sapphires; the "Parisian Fantasy," a canopy of vivid color, beneath which a swarm of smaller shells will burst into caskets of brilliant jewels, and the "Sea of Emeralds and Silver," when emeralds and rubies will intermingle to form one vast sea of shimmering color.

The "Transformation Illumination" will turn the surroundings into a blaze of emerald green light; gradually tints of red will steal into the green, and finally the green will be entirely absorbed by a flood of crimson light.

The special Centennial number will be a particularly attractive feature of this pyrotechnical display. The motto "A Century of Progress" will be outlined in blazing crimson fire against the sky, and above it will be a gigantic display of thousands of multi-colored stars.

Another outstanding attraction will be the "Pyramid of Wheels." Six large transformation wheels will be arranged in the form of a pyramid. These wheels will commence by throwing off long, curving streams of golden fire that will change to glistening spangles. The streams of fire will criss-cross with one another, forming a beautiful but bewildering effect. The complete number will be over twenty feet in height and fifteen feet in diameter.

In "The Jeweled Dome," a shell will climb to a tremendous height, bursting with a roar into a monstrous dome of living fire. The top of the dome will be of blazing green and the sides of glittering gold.

The "Gigantic Golden Sunburst" will be produced by great streams of spangling gold that will fill an area of over six hundred square feet. In the centre of the sunburst will be a rainbow wheel that will throw off curving plumes of golden spray.

In the "Yellow Sunset Illumination," the surroundings will be illuminated in the light of the dying sun. The deep golden glare will be seen for miles around and will light up the countryside almost as brightly as day.

Other firework attractions will include:

"Fleur-de-Lis with Royal Star"—a large fleur-de-lis outlined in colored fire. Around this beautiful emblem is a star over thirty feet in diameter, formed by long streams of golden spangles. At the conclusion of the number, the star transforms into a gigantic wheel with two wide circles of dazzling silver.

"Niagara Falls of Silver Dust"—a wide falls of the most intensely brilliant fire that can be obtained by any means. This tumbling mass of spangling light descends from a great height and fills a big space with sparks, spangles, stars and corruscations and lights up the surroundings like a veritable fairyland.

"Magnesium Flare Illumination"—the most intensely brilliant illumination possible to pyrotechnic science paling the electric lights and revealing the smallest details of the surroundings and the facial features of the spectators for a long distance around in every direction. It is the nearest approach to sunlight yet discovered.

"Triple Columns of National Colors" — Three gigantic batteries of Roman candles, first battery solid red, second white and third blue, these batteries form massive columns of flying color, over thirty feet in height and twenty feet in width.

"The Golden Sirius" — a rich arrangement of firefly wheels and streams of spangles. The streams of spangles form a gigantic sunburst. In the centre of the sunburst is an emerald green firefly wheel, and between the rays of the sunburst are four more wheels of equal size. The Golden Sirius is one of the most beautiful numbers in the programme.

"The Royal Tapestry" — a royal tapestry in gold and color; a compact mass of pulsating metallic fires, rich colors and whirling vortices, covering an area of more than 1,500 square feet. The effects are arranged on three high standards and consist of many cross-fires of golden spangles, alternated with vortice wheels. A distinct pattern results from the cross-fires and spindrift from the wheels, and the whole is enriched with vivid points of amber-scarlet and emerald fire.

"The Crimson World" — an intense crimson illumination produced from large bags of red fire. This illumination transforms the earth and sky for an incredible distance into a blaze of fiery light that can be seen miles away.

"The Fiery Beacon"—A gigantic beacon of golden fire, with hundreds of red, green, amber and blue stars flying through it. At the finish of the beacon is a marvellous melee consisting of mines of all colors and types.

"The Cross of Gold" — a beautiful cross formed by numerous streams of spangling fire. In the centre of the cross is an emerald green wheel, surrounded by a network of golden dust. This cross is over 30 feet in diameter.

"Criss-Cross Sun Wheel" — a gigantic wheel throwing off long curving rays of spangling fire that cross and re-cross each other in a bewildering fashion. These rays commence in gold and finish in brilliant silver. In the centre of the wheel are wide circles of blazing color.

The fireworks demonstration is being staged by the T. W. Hand Fireworks Company, Ltd., of Toronto.

Numerous Style Changes In Past Century—Modes Expressed Spirit Of Age

Ladies' Garb Has Evolved Through Stage of Crinoline and Bustle to Reach Modern Style—Increasing Simplicity and Comfort Are Dominant Notes Throughout Men's and Women's Dress—Modern Girl Would Frown Upon Hoops and Petticoats.

It has been said that the ludicrous is never far from fashions seen in retrospect, and a pretty woman looks well in anything. It is interesting to look back over the past hundred years and note the changes which the styles of clothing for milord and lady have undergone. Many young ladies in Sherbrooke, upon the occasion of the city's centenary celebration, may today be seen—and will continue to be seen during the next five weeks, the duration of the centenary fete—attired in old-fashioned costumes reflecting the styles of long ago. These old fashions are indeed picturesque, and are a striking contrast to the styles of today.

In 1849 the crinoline was reaching its zenith. It was the day of the railroad, the telegraph and the gold rush. They didn't need as much wire in those days as they do in 1937, with telephones and electric light on every hand, so it was natural that the wire manufacturers should seek other outlets for their produce. They hit upon the women's skirts. Every good hoop skirt had upwards of one hundred yards of steel wire.

What an excellent aerial those skirt frames would have been for a portable radio set!

And then when the skirt frame was not in use, it might always be handy as a bird cage for the family parrot.

So much for the frames that gave these skirts their delightful shape, but how about the cloth which covered them?

There were yards of it. Every time a fashionable lady bought a new skirt the cloth manufacturers declared a dividend. If the ladies had bought it on the installment plan, paying by the yard some of them would be paying yet, or their heirs would.

The Petticoat Age

Nor was the skirt everything. Underneath it there were petticoats and petticoats. The well-dressed woman was a walking dry goods shop. While there may be some exaggeration in the following account of women's nether garb in 1846—as a matter of fact, the editor of the Spectator said at the time that it was a mean, contemptible slander placed on record merely to show how far people's tongues would go—there was no doubt some foundation of fact for it.

"The number and size of the skirts, or petticoats—grass, cloth, coffee bags—now worn by ladies of Boston, is absolutely frightful, amounting in some instances, as we are credibly informed, to no less than thirty-three immense envelopes! The weight of these unnatural coverings being very great, it has been found necessary to shorten them in length to keep them from dragging on the ground, and a fashionable woman now bears a striking resemblance to a common hogshead marching off on turkey's legs. It is said that during the exhibition of fireworks on Boston Common on the 4th of July a young woman dressed in the extreme of fashion was mistaken by some boys for a public tent and they actually crawled some distance under the canvas before they discovered their mistake!"

How embarrassing!

A woman's shoe today is little more than a delicate sandal. But it was not ever thus. Could one have peeked beneath those yards of skirts in 1849, perish the thought, one would have seen a pair of boots that would have turned a lumberjack's eyes green with envy. The soles on them were thick and lasting, while the uppers, designed to protect a delicate ankle from view, as well as from the rigours of winter, extended halfway up the calf. Changing a lace was an all-day job, and it required Job's patience.

This, of course, was for street wear. When dancing the polka or mazurka at a ball, the young ladies would wear a lighter shoe appropriate to the occasion—perhaps some type of slipper.

Since in those days it was most improper to show even a silk-clad ankle, there was no need for the silk stocking of today. It was much more comfortable, in fact, for the ladies to protect themselves from the heavy boots they wore with a thick wool or cotton stocking.

Wasp Waists

While the skirts of 1849 were extended to the proportions of a good-sized tent, the ladies went to the other extreme with their waists. The wasp was emulated. Corset manufacturers thrived, while ladies laced themselves into shapes that a 1936 contortionist would never attempt to achieve. The corset was frowned upon as an unnatural means toward deformity by editors and thinking persons, but its use persisted and it was as much a job to lace a young lady for fashionable attire as it was for her to breathe after she was all done up.

Hats then, as now, were chic and petite. It was not until later in the century that ladies became walking flower shops with a dozen chrysanthemums, a stuffed bird, an apple and a bunch of cherries on their heads.

In the summer time, milady carried a delicate parasol. These affairs were not like the umbrella or parasol of today, they were smart little things that looked like an inverted teacup on the end of a stick. They weren't big enough to keep a fly from being sunburned, but what matter, they were "the thing."

The men of 1849 were less unusually garbed. There has not been so much change in male attire, though the man of that day would look ludicrous enough in modern times.

Trousers were tight-fitting affairs. While the young ladies were taking such pains not to reveal their limbs, there was a great hat to protect milady's tresses from the water and a pair of boots that she might not bruise her feet upon a stone.

If a woman were drowning in those times, they had to call a tug, not a lifeguard. Lifeguards would have struck at having to pull those clothes alone out of the water, let alone the clothes with a lady in them. But women didn't venture far enough into the water to endanger their lives—at least very few of them ever did.

On The Links

A photograph of one of America's first lady golfers shows what it was fashionable to wear upon the links decades ago. While the modern miss goes out on the course bareheaded or with, perhaps, a sun visor, the young lady of golfing in its early days sported a fedora hat with three great, erect plumes in it that reminded one of the familiar crest of the Princes of Wales. She wore a blouse with puffed sleeves that, while they would certainly have prevented sunburn, must have taken about fifteen yards off her drive. Her skirt was long and full, but it was short enough to reveal two spat-clad ankles and a pair of asphalt-worker's boots.

And then there was tennis. There's a picture of a demon of the courts of the 19th century who looks as though she had left home in a hurry and forgotten to take her nightgown off. Her face is covered by a heavy veil. Maybe the flies were bad, but it looks more as though the men were going to the other extreme, and one didn't have to be a highlander to show a pair of well-formed legs. The cloth must have had some peculiar elastic qualities, for there is not any instance on record where a dandy was embarrassed by having his "tights" give way during a formal bow.

The coats were much like those worn now, except for the fact that they buttoned unusually high in front. Those were days of changeable collars and cuffs, so the high front was no doubt designed to alleviate the necessity of a frequent change of shirt.

On his head the gentleman wore a bowler of black or grey. Or on Sunday he might don a silk topper.

In the '70's

With the '70's came a distinct change in ladies' clothing.

It was the dawning of industrialization and scientific discovery. Society was becoming rapidly democratized. Dress began to show signs of becoming much more practical and in keeping with a faster moving pace. The crinoline skirt had often had twenty-five or more flounces on it and measured ten yards in circumference, but it was to be replaced by the bustle, a less unwieldy garment.

Less unwieldy, yes, but still very unwieldy. The girl of today, with a sensible skirt assuming to some extent the shape of her natural form, would hesitate before wearing such a hideous contraption. Nevertheless, it was a step toward today.

By the end of the century the emergence from the crinoline and bustle was complete. Skirts were still large and clumsy affairs, but there was no call for the wiring arrangements of years gone by. Women were gradually shedding the false and superfluous. By the time of the Great War the moulders of fashion had educated the feminine world away from the thought that a young lady's ankle could not be revealed without grave danger to her reputation. After the war came the short skirt, and mankind no longer was called upon to visit a burlesque show to see a female knee. Romance went down before the crushing tide of realism.

In the light of today, when the sporting world resounds to the achievement of women, it is interesting to look back at the entry of women into this field and observe the clothes they wore for the occasion.

Those Bathing Suits

Swimming, for instance. When women were so very, very modest, when they disdained to appear without the shelter of yard after yard of cloth, the outfit they must wear to swim had to be intricately designed. It is doubtful if many ladies did swim at first, so encumbered were they with their bathing dress. There were bath-houses on wheels provided for them at the beach, where they entered to change their attire. When all was ready, the men in the party pushed the bath-house, a sort of chalet upon wheels, down to the very water's edge where the ladies could step right into the waves and avoid the necessity of an immodest walk across the sand.

The bathing costumes were designed to conceal, rather than reveal. There was a tremendous blouse affair, often with a sailor collar on it. There was a pair of bloomers large enough to discourage most modern girls from the thought of taking a dip. And then she were guarding herself against recognition. Maybe it was only sunburn she feared. The veil was black and heavy textured and the modern girl would give an opponent with such an encumbrance a handicap of 30 points. Over the veil is an immense fedora hat. You can't tell what the lady had on her feet, because that night-gownish dress reaches right down to the court. If she ran around much in that sweeper, they would have to re-whiten the court lines between every set. What chance could she have with the tennis girl of 1937, in jersey, shorts and badminton socks!

Toward the end of the century, bicycling became the great sport. At first the high wheel was in vogue, and women left this new pastime to the men. But with the advent of the safety wheel, the more daring young ladies shocked their modest sisters by learning how to ride. Parents, most parents, that is, looked with some scorn upon the idea of a girl cycling. But the revolving wheel of time brought new customs and eventually most young ladies learned to ride.

What did they wear to cycle? Just about the same clothes they wore on the street. There was a skirt long enough to tax the ingenuity of the bicycle inventors, who had to eliminate the cross-bar for them. How they ever kept the yards of fabric out of the chain and sprocket remains a mystery.

Daring Women

There is extant a picture of some lady mountain-climbers of the last century. What a picture it is! These daring young women had discarded the skirt idea and taken to plus fours. At least, they looked something like plus fours, though rather more like padded football trousers. They had discarded the skirts, but it's quite apparent that they were determined to preserve their form and their wasp-waists, the fruit of years of lacing. It's a safe bet that they had their stays on under their tricky little alpine jackets. Their legs were protected by high gaiters.

When motoring came into vogue and speed demons raced along the thoroughfares scaring horses with their thirty-mile-an-hour clip, men and women alike thought it necessary to dress for so thrilling an occasion. There were long linen dusters, stretching to the ground, designed to keep the automobilists' clothing clean. There were heavy veils to protect the ladies' faces from the rushing wind. There were goggles, too, for those who wished them. It's still a moot point whether the horses used to be scared of the early cars or of the people that were in them.

The most startling of the retrospective views of 90 years of fashion is that afforded by ladies' hats. While once in a while a new style comes out nowadays that seems staggering at first, it is doubtful if the girls will go back to the old botanical gardens headpieces that they once thought so attractive.

Ninety years ago the bonnet was the most popular headgear. One never thinks of crinolines without thinking of poke bonnets. These little hats sat on the back of the head and didn't provide much protection from the elements, but then the misses had parasols to keep their schoolgirl complexions.

The hats that followed the bonnets have been every shape, size and form conceivable. There have been hats that looked like a pancake on the head, hats that looked like a sewer lid, hats that looked like a promenading cornucopia. There have been hats conceived in dreams and hats that must have been conceived in nightmares. There have been hats that tempted, hats that repelled. But always hats.

Birds And Fruit

Thousands of birds and animals have died in the cause of women's headgear. And more imitation fruit has been moulded for hats than the Niagara belt could produce in the real article in a year. There have been hats with real stuffed birds in them, perched amid the flowers. And ostriches used to have their tails pulled day after day to make a sweeping plume for milady's adornment.

Men's shoes have undergone some startling changes in the last ninety years. There have been bulldog toes, cloth tops, pointed toes and every describable shape and form. It's not so many years ago that a handsome pair of "dogs" had to sport a light-coloured cloth top and a row of buttons down the side.

One seldom sees a brown derby nowadays, outside of the famous character of the funnies whose fame came from continuing this faded fashion. But the brown derby had its day as the sporty thing to wear, and wasn't always accepted with a smile.

Neckwear for men nas become more sensible with the passing years. In the last century it was quite the thing to appear in a choker collar, one of the stand-up variety like a wing collar devoid of wings. "If you hit a man with one of those collars on over the head, you'd cut his throat," mused a gentleman the other day who looked back upon the days when he wore one. "Whenever we went to a dance with our stand-up collars, we always carried an extra one in our pocket, because one of them would never see an evening through. When you looked down at your programme you either broke down the starched tips or gave yourself a perilous dig under the chin."

The straight stand-up collar, in the interests of comfort, gave way to the "gates ajar," or wing collar. There were some amusing fashions in the early variety, for a few years the wings were large enough to flop down over the coat collar like a bib and tucker. The "stand-up, turn-down" collars were as high as the straight collars when they first came in, and were, of course, all starched. The cravat came feebly out of them at the base, below a wide expanse of void.

Fashion's Trend

The fashions of the clothing of men and women alike have followed a steady trend toward the more natural. It is true that there have popped up occasionally some monstrous innovations designed to attract attention for a time, but the general trend has persisted toward greater freedom for the body and less inconvenience in donning the apparel. It is no doubt a part of the increasing pace of life, of the emancipation and speeding up of all affairs. The young lady working in an office today would not wish to be hampered by a crinoline any more than the young gentleman would care to revert to four-inch starched collars in his daily work.

The years have not altered the adage: "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis"—times change and we are changed in them.

PAST CENTURY HAS SEEN GREAT CHANGES IN FASHIONS



Moderns smile at the quaint styles which were quite the thing in the early days of Sherbrooke.

WHEN MILADY WORE HOOPS



A voluminous wire frame supported the yards and yards of cloth which went into the flares and flounces of a lady's skirt in the days of long ago.

CORSETS AND LADIES' WEAR ARE FEATURED

Mme. Gendron, Who Has Had Long Experience in Catering to Milady's Needs, Offers First Class Service.

The Gendron Corset Shop in charge of Mme. Gendron, who has had twenty-six years experience in ladies' wear, continues to offer the public first class service. Madame gained her valuable experience when associated with Bayley's, Munro's and Eaton's establishments in Sherbrooke, before she and her husband set up in business for themselves, moving to the present location, 72 Wellington St. N., in 1931. They typify the free and progressive merchant, so necessary for the welfare of their city.

The specialty here is corsets, the chief makes carried being Gossard, Nemo-Flex, Perfection and Grenier. They also carry lingerie — bridal sets, Orient and Kayser silk hosiery, gloves, brassieres of various makes, knitting wools and swimming suits.

You may 'phone at any hour of the day and your order will be promptly delivered.

In this bi-lingual establishment you will be well received and given prompt and courteous attention, whether you wish to consider the lines mentioned above or make an appointment for a fitting with H. S. Camp's specially constructed, remedial supports for men and women. These fittings are made under the supervision of the leading physicians of the city.

Errors as large as 1-10th of a second sometimes occur in observatory time, but the average error does not exceed 5-100th of a second.

FLORINE MULLINS SHOP....

Features the ultra-smart tailored afternoon and business dress by "WOOLCRAFT" which label implies perfection in every detail — at a reasonable price.

— SPECIALTIES —

Knitted Wear — Gowns for larger figures.
Varied Ranges of Dressing-Gowns and House Coats.
Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Handkerchiefs.

"A LITTLE PLACE WORTH FINDING"

FLORINE MULLINS
LADIES' SHOP

77 Wellington St. North. Phone 172



The Family of 100 Years Ago!

We honor and revere the memory of our hardy forefathers who carved a place out of a wilderness and built the foundations of a city. And with them, let us not forget, toiled also our valiant foremothers who spun the yarn and made the clothes, baked the bread and turned the roast, and trained the children that they might build everlastingly upon the foundation so soundly laid.

Hand knitting in the long ago was a matter of grim necessity, that the family might be well and warmly clad. Today hand knitting is again the vogue, for women of leisure have found that it prevents time from hanging heavily on their hands, and with amazingly pleasing results!

A Toast to Womanhood! May the women of today pass on to those of a century hence as fine a heritage as they received from those of a century since!

MAY · MITCHELL
SPECIALTY SHOPPE

CENTENARY VISITORS



are extended a Cordial Welcome to the store famous

for STYLE-RIGHT *Clothes*

at PURSE-RIGHT *Prices*

WE pride ourselves on being one of Sherbrooke's leading ladies' wear stores; and in extending our best wishes to the City of Sherbrooke on having reached a Century of Progress, we greet and extend a cordial welcome to Centenary Visitors.

We are particularly proud of our high-grade stock and feature such lines as **"Vanity Mode," "Fashion Preferred," "Majestic"** and **"Dress of the Week"** Dresses. The famous "Hurlingham" Coats, made of the finest British woollens; tailored coats of the best woollens manufactured by **"Fashion-Craft,"** and "Wee Women" Coats and Suits.

A full range of knitted goods by "Ballantyne," also "Jantzen" knitted suits, swim suits and sweaters.

Chez LOUISE, Limited

L. H. BERNSTEIN, Manager.

52 Wellington St. No., Sherbrooke.

Merchants Of Nineteenth Century Played Leading Part In Developing City

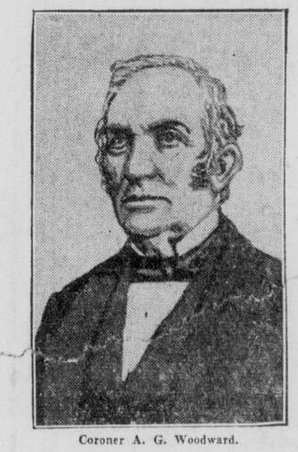
Names of Such Prominent Families as Griffiths, Henekers, Becketts, Morkills, Woodwards, Feltons, Elkins and Tucks Closely Connected With Industrial and Commercial Progress of Sherbrooke During Nineteenth Century—Sketches of Early Business Men.

Following closely on the original settlers of Sherbrooke and the surrounding district came a generation of men who did much to turn the little village into the thriving metropolis of today. Whereas Gilbert Hyatt and his companions were essentially interested in wresting a living from the land, these men were more concerned with developing the commercial life of the community. While every honor is due to those valiant pioneers who cleared the forests, their efforts alone could never have made the town important but had to be supplemented by the activities of the professional and business men who came to bring the benefits of business and professional experience to the little village of the early nineteenth century.

Coroner A. G. Woodward

One such figure in the early days was Coroner A. G. Woodward, who was born in Hanover, N.H., on April 13, 1813, and came to the wilds of Canada in his seventeenth year, spending several months with a relative in Compton. In 1832 he entered the store of Brooks, Smith and Baxter, at Lennoxville, which was the leading store in the district at that time. In 1836 Mr. Woodward began business in Sherbrooke in a building on Strathcona Square with a partner named Stimson, whom he afterwards bought out. He also purchased the store of Ball and Kimball further up the street and a building on the site of the present Whiting block.

Mr. Woodward from an early date took a leading part in the public affairs of the town, being first mayor of Ascot and first warden of the County of Sherbrooke. In 1860,

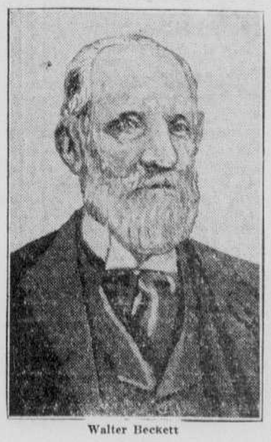


Coroner A. G. Woodward.

after serving two years as assistant, he was named coroner for the District of St. Francis succeeding Charles de Tounancour. For the forty years in which he served in this post, Mr. Woodward officiated at some 1,600 inquests. He is said to have carried the same bag to each, it being an affair which could be strapped to the saddle for in the early days, when made for his predecessor, railroads and good carriage roads were unknown.

Walter Beckett

Probably one of the first persons born in Sherbrooke was Walter Beckett, who first saw the light of day in a pioneer cabin located at the north end of the Grand Trunk

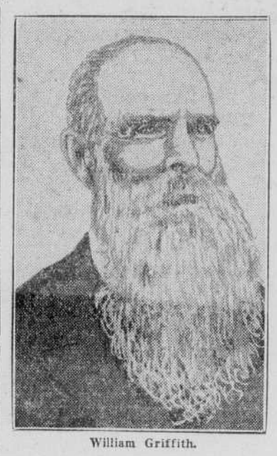


Walter Beckett

bridge over the Magog river. Being a witness of the growth of the village from a few scattered huts to a town of importance at the turn of the century, Mr. Beckett gave earlier scribes much valuable information as to the history of Sherbrooke which is the basis for much of the history of today. His father, Henry Beckett and his wife arrived in Sherbrooke in 1818, landing at Port St. Francis from whence they were conveyed by French cart to Drummondville. The rest of the journey to their chosen habitation was made by foot over a rugged path through dense forest. Apparently Henry Beckett met success in his new home for shortly after Walter's birth he moved to a more commodious house. On reaching young manhood, Walter started as a clerk in Walker's general store and began business for himself about 1850.

The First Jailer

Another traditional figure of the early days of the settlement was Matthew Read, governor of the jail,



William Griffith.

who began life in 1828 when the town was a crude frontier settlement in the Empire of King George the Fourth. In 1819 his father moved to Sherbrooke and shortly afterwards took charge of the district jail, which office he handed down to his son, Matthew, and to their keeping for the greater part of a century were committed the transgressors of the law in this district. Mr. Read was keenly interested in municipal affairs and for several years occupied a post on the council and acted as city valuator.

A Prominent Public Servant

William Griffith was another man who knew Sherbrooke long before its incorporation. He was born at Drummondville in 1823 and three years later his father moved to Sherbrooke. They first lived in a house below the present Congregational Church. William Griffith became secretary and treasurer of Sherbrooke in 1852 and with the exception of a short period held the post for half a century.

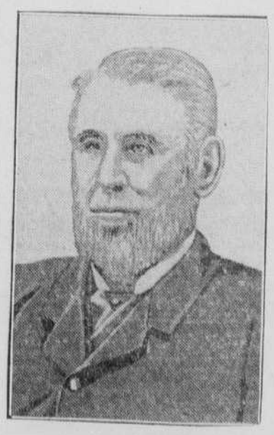
The Elkins Family

The Elkins family is another which has long been associated with Sherbrooke's development, C. F. Elkins, who established the family in this district arrived in Hatley in 1824 and moved to Sherbrooke in 1826 to reside. He had been admitted to the Bar in the Old Country but his English legal education was not valued highly by his Canadian confreres and he was forced to pay a heavy tax for permission to practise here without further examination. He went to Stanstead in 1834 as prothonotary. Returning to Sherbrooke in 1846 he was named deputy registrar, which position he held until 1858. He died in 1872.

His son, H. A. Elkins, was born in Quebec in 1822. His first active association with Sherbrooke's economic life came in 1846 when he started in business as a clerk. Then in 1851, he purchased a large farm in East Sherbrooke where for nearly twenty-one years he followed agricultural pursuits. From 1872 to 1888 he was a member of the Smith-Elkins Company, machinery manufacturers. In the latter year he became emigrant agent which position he held for five years, when he retired from active life to enjoy his declining years at his home on Melbourne street.

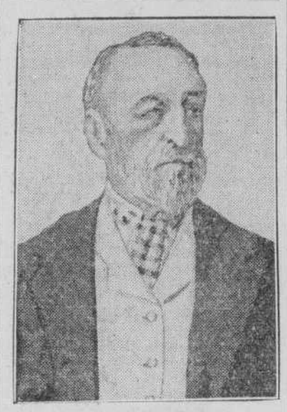
Hon. J. G. Robertson

Hon. Joseph G. Robertson stands out as one of Sherbrooke's greatest



Samuel Tuck.

citizens. Like many others who played an important part in the development of the new world he was a native of Scotland, being born at Stuartfield, Aberdeenshire, in 1820. His father, Rev. James Robertson, came to America with his family in 1832, landing at Quebec. They first went to Derby, Vt., and in 1836 moved to Sherbrooke where Mr. Robertson became the first resident Congregational minister, preaching for two years in the school house



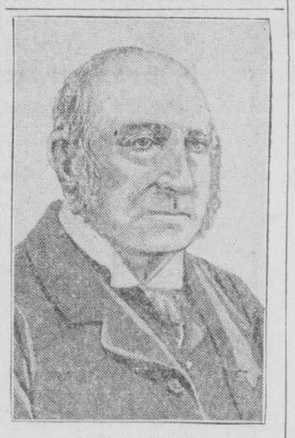
R. D. Morkill.

before the church on Frontenac street was erected.

Joseph early took an interest in public affairs and was first secretary-treasurer of Sherbrooke County. When Sherbrooke became a town in 1852, Mr. Robertson was a member of the first council and succeeded Mr. Bowen as mayor in 1854, in which position he continued until 1872 with the exception of a three-year period. He represented Sherbrooke in the Provincial Legislature from Confederation until 1892 and during twelve years of that time was treasurer of the Province. On retiring from active politics, he occupied the post of postmaster at Sherbrooke.

A Financier And Educationist

Dr. R. W. Keneker was another man to whom much credit for Sherbrooke's expansion goes. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 2, 1823. In 1855 he came to Sherbrooke as Commissioner for the British American Land Company, succeeding Sir Alexander T. Galt, and continued in this office for nearly half a century. In 1859 he assisted in establishing the Eastern Townships Bank and was president of that institution for many years. In 1866, in conjunction with Lord Mount Stephen and others he organized the Paton Mills in Sherbrooke which has continued as one of the city's largest employers of labor. He was also president of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company which was the forebear of the present utilities municipal system. He became a trustee of Bishop's University in Lennoxville in 1858 and was chair-

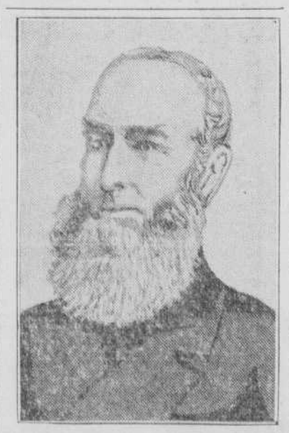


Dr. R. W. Heneker.

man of the Board for some time. This institution granted him an honorary M.A. and on his election as chancellor in 1878 was awarded a D.C.L. In 1888, McGill University honored him with the degree of L.L.D. Dr. Heneker also served for a time as chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction.

A Noted Family

Prominent in the development of Sherbrooke were the Feltons, Col. E. P. Felton, the last of the line to



H. A. Elkins.

be connected with the affairs of the community, being born in 1826 and for many years practised here as a notary. He was prominently connected with the militia, first being a member of the artillery company organized in 1861 by Captain Bowen. He was a member of the 53rd Battalion from its establishment in 1867 and succeeded Col. Ibbotson in command of the Regiment.

He was a son of the Hon. W. B. Felton, for many years one of the most prominent residents of Sherbrooke, who came to Canada with his family in 1816 at the instigation of Lord Amherst, Colonial Secre-



Lt.-Col. E. P. Felton.

tary, to look after the soldiers of the British Army who had been granted lands here. When the Battle of Waterloo restored peace in Europe many British soldiers emigrated to Canada and a large number of these settled in Drummondville and a few in Sherbrooke. Hon. W. B. Felton lived, not in Sherbrooke, but in Belvidere, some five miles distant. He owned, however, all the land occupied by the present city. He passed away in 1837.

C. B. Felton and Captain John Felton, his brother, came to the district about 1827, the former being the first prothonotary of the place.

Captain Felton, who was Crown Lands' Agent in Sherbrooke, had a somewhat remarkable history. Born in Lord Nelson's native town, in England, he joined the British Navy and served under the famous admiral at the battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar. In the latter he was midshipman on board the flagship Victory and was with Nelson when he died.

Later he became an officer of the Curieuz, British sloop-of-war, which was wrecked during a fog. With other officers he was dismissed on what he thought was a wrongful charge. His lengthy protests finally brought results and on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Sherbrooke in 1860 he restored him to the honorable standing in the British Navy which he had lost. On October 21, 1861, the old sailor died, his honor vindicated, the same calendar day on which Trafalgar was fought fifty-six years before when he had stood by the bedside of his dying chief aboard the flagship Victory.

Samuel Tuck

Another of the old timers was Samuel Tuck, who was born in Parsonfield, Me., where he lived until 1834 when he came to Georgeville, where his brother, John C. Tuck, had settled some time before. He passed the next three years in Stanstead Plain where he engaged in business as a blacksmith. After a year at his old home in Parsonfield, he came to Sherbrooke in 1839 where he married Miss Arms, daughter of Deacon Arms, who had previously resided in Stanstead. The roving fever again captured him and the next eleven years were spent in various parts of Maine and Quebec. In the spring of 1850 he again returned to Sherbrooke where he went into the foundry business with his father-in-law. On the death of Mr. Arms in 1854, he continued with the business for twenty years when he retired.

R. D. Morkill

R. D. Morkill, for many years one of Sherbrooke's most prominent merchants, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 26, 1818. Coming to Canada in 1836, he became a clerk for Gobson and Company, of Quebec, who ran a branch store at the corner of King and Wellington streets where the Olivier block now stands. In 1840 he set up in business for himself as a drygoods merchant on Strathcona Square. Later he moved onto Wellington street, opposite where the Record Office is located today and in 1852 put up a building of his own, buying the lot now occupied by the Bayley block and the two adjoining lots for $335, any one of which is worth thousands today. Later he sold his business to his son, R. D. Morkill, Jr., who in turn sold out to L. A. Bayley. Mr. Morkill was keenly interested in public affairs, serving for fourteen years on the Council and two years as mayor.

Jackson was celebrating his birthday. As midnight drew near it became obvious he had dined well but very unwisely, and one of his friends undertook to escort him home.

Some time later the pair arrived at the road in which the young man lived.

"I say, old boy," said the obliging friend, "what's the number of your house?"

"Don't ask silly questions," replied the other, "itsh on the gate."

A schoolmaster giving a music lesson, inquired whether the pupils had any favorite anthem they would like to sing.

"'God Save the King,' sir," said one of the lads.

"Now, tell me, what made you think of the National Anthem?"

"Because," replied the boy, "it's time to go home."

Congratulations SHERBROOKE!



The Sherbrooke Branch of Northern Electric Company Limited, 140 King Street West.



OUR SHERBROOKE MANAGER:

Mr. B. J. de Conde, our Sherbrooke Manager, has been long and favourably known in the Eastern Townships. Born of an old French Canadian family, he has had a wide experience in all branches of the electrical industry and is equipped by nature and training to be of service to the Eastern Townships people and to their industries.

It is with pride that the Northern Electric Company salutes the City of Sherbrooke on the completion of another year in its successful industrial advance .... for the Northern Electric Company, as Canada's National Electrical Service, is bound by the closest of ties to the Queen City of the Eastern Townships; we are members of the same great Canadian family——interdependent and inter-related.

It is the growth of Sherbrooke and kindred Canadian cities that has made possible the growth of Northern Electric. We in turn have tried to be of service to you. Our function in the Canadian scheme of things is to provide instruments for the DISTRIBUTION, CONTROL and UTILIZATION of electrical energy. It is your great and ever growing industrial development that has nurtured us —— and that we exist to serve. We have a common interest.

So .... congratulations, Sherbrooke —— one hundred years young! May we be co-operating a century hence as we are doing now for our common good .... for the good of Canadian industry and for the development of a truly great Canadian Nation.

Northern Electric

COMPANY LIMITED

SAINT JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC OTTAWA HAMILTON WINDSOR HALIFAX MONTREAL SHERBROOKE TORONTO LONDON
NEW LISKEARD SUDBURY WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER PORT ARTHUR REGINA EDMONTON VICTORIA VERNON

Sherbrooke To Boston Town By Team And Train

The moccasin trail, the corduroy road, and mud—lots of it, then gravel and cement, each came in turn in the great enterprise of road-building in a new country. Those who follow the cement highways, or travel in the air, know little and often care less about road-building in pioneer days. However, to the thoughtful person comes a thrill when reading about a mother riding horseback with a child in arms for thirty to fifty miles along a roughly constructed road, or perchance about a stage-coach journey of one hundred miles or more.

Among favors granted the writer by residents who have retained family papers is the loan of a letter written by an Eastern Townships resident and having the date: July 19th, 1852 (eighty-five years ago). The writing is good, the ink also, and the eight pages of foolscap paper contain interesting references to a trip taken a few weeks previous to the writing. In olden days, Sherbrooke as now, was the "Hub" from which many roads led to important Canadian and American towns and cities, and in the letter can be noted careful detail in recounting the trip, which began in a team, then about two hundred miles by train, and sightseeing in Boston while driving with friends in and around the city.

Then, too, there is a certain charm about the opening lines—a manner of expression used by writers of that period.

"As I cannot talk much with you when I go there, and as you don't come here at all, and as I am so lame, dull and lazy that I cannot work much, and consequently have considerable time to spare, I thought I would write you a letter... So now I will begin."

The trip taken by a man and wife, and so clearly described, began on June 14th, a few weeks previous to his writing, by team to Derby Line ("John went with us and brought the team back") where the stage coach was taken for Boston. The writer relates: "There were fifteen passengers, the coach badly crowded and very hot—pretty good company however—among them an Irish gent, a queer fellow. It looked like rain, with thunder, but it passed. I am riding on top, the inside of the coach is filled with females. I have no top-coat." At times the writer's words give the impression that he is travelling alone, then appears mention of "my wife," who doubtless is of quiet demeanor and gently unobtrusive.

At Lindon (now Lyndonville) we change horses—six of them. The nigh middle horse rears and jumps like fury, but the driver says he will come up right in a few minutes. But I don't like it. I am too high up in case of a turn over. This driving six horses with a two-storey carriage with eighteen passengers and a cord of baggage at such speed over high hills is rather risky. On we go; the nigh horse works well now. Such driving would equal in thrills some of the "speeding" of today with cars, and surely was more spectacular.

Saw Far-Famed Iron Horse For First Time.

Upon their arrival in St. Johnsbury they saw—it will be more appealing in the writer's own words: "The first time in our lives we saw the far-famed Iron Horse in full view hitched to handsome trains of cars. There they stood, resting and puffing a little, taking breath for a trip to Boston this afternoon—208 miles. Well, he looks grand, but after all a little wicked. Lots of folks standing round. Mr. A — showed me the ticket office where I bought two tickets for Boston, paying ten dollars for them. (This statement includes his wife quite likely). Mr. A. — showed me all the conveniences inside; first, two little rooms called "saloons," I believe, for the women, then a water-room, if one is dry; a long row of seats on each side of the alley, all handsomely cushioned, floor carpeted and neat as a new sixpence.

After inspection of the trains they took their seats and at that moment: "Whoo-o-o, the old horse gave a yerk (we usually speak of it as a jerk) and we are on our way. There is considerable noise and we have to talk pretty loud to be heard. Plenty of windows to shove up or down as we wish: many bridges to pass down this way...."

The writer mentions such stops as Bradford, Concord, Nashua, and thence on to Boston in about eight hours.

"This is Boston, is it? Mr. A. — finds a man with a fine horse and carriage. 'Where do you wish to go' says he. 'To Number 18 Ash Street,' says I. In goes our luggage and we arrive at the named place. A boy comes to the door and in reply to our question, says: 'Calvin P— has moved away Thunderation, I felt like — well, no matter. 'Do you think you can find him' says I. At this moment a woman from above seeing our dilemma informs the driver of his place of abode. I like that woman. We soon found the right place and were glad to be there. Calvin's folks seemed glad to see us. We had a good supper, a few rounds of laughter, smoked and chatted, then went to bed at eleven o'clock, but could not sleep — the noise in the streets, the continued whistle of railroad engines, together with the excitement of being in Boston kept me awake for hours."

The following day was very warm and the visitors stayed home until late in the day, then, in company with Calvin, visited places of note—among them the Common where "I saw the fountain throwing water one hundred feet into the air from a pipe ten inches in diameter.... We got home at 8.30 p.m., tired out." One can follow these good Eastern Townshipers in their wanderings and at the conclusion of the first day's experience in "doing" the city would use the modern term: "We called it a day."

Used Present Tense In Writing Letters.

In most of the writings the reader finds the present tense, with a suggestion of note-taking, and herein may be a lesson to people of today. Such painstaking notes and descriptions as given in the letter of 1852 applied to some modern journeyings would become quite fascinating reading eighty-five years hence.

With a carriage and pair, a good driver, and fair weather the Canadian visitors spent another day in sightseeing: passed the House of Reformation, House of Correction, Blind Asylum, Insane Hospital, and on to Dorchester. They saw the old entrenchments of the Americans, Bunker Hill, Cambridge College, Washington's headquarters in the Revolution—the same house kept for a memorial, where stands the great elm under which Washington first drew his sword, Webster's home, and Mt. Auburn, a burial place of some two hundred acres all closed in by a solid wall of hewn granite. The description of this notable burial place gives proof of a keen love for the beautiful and of good memory. One expression reads: "Strikingly splendid, sublime and beautiful beyond my discription...."

Attention is given the fine farmlands and gardens seen in their journeyings, while the stores and shops in Washington Street come in for their share of admiration. They also saw a "fine company of soldiers on drill and a fine band of musick."

The new Boston market was visited and described as "a great sight; it is a buster, no mistake."

The visitors attended Sunday church service and listened to a good preacher; had a good dinner of "luxuries of the season," and on the following morning started on the return journey. "We took the stage at St. Johnsbury and arrived at Derby Line tired, sleepy and fagged. Saw my old horse and glad was I. Had the most comfortable ride of the whole route, and never did the country look more beautiful and home more acceptable than at this time."

An entire page was devoted to description and explanations relative to the newly installed water system in Boston. "There are several fountains in the city playing mostly for fun, or ornament." In concluding the unique letter the writer says: "This part of country looks better to me than it did before I went on that journey. On the whole there is no country between here and Boston that compares with this one for beauty and fertility — that is a fact."

A foot-note, dated August 17th reads: "Haven't had a chance to send this letter until now. Read it along by odd jobs in course of the summer."

Such a letter may well be termed an heirloom, a keepsake worthy of being treasured, for in it may be seen quaint characteristics, and a freedom of speech that, though not highly educational, is original and sincere.

Review Of Two Petitions Gilbert Hyatt Presented For Township Of Ascot

Continued from Page 31.

tions towards his associates.

Because of the peculiarity of his case, the petitioner humbly asks His Excellency to issue Letters Patent for the said Township of Ascot, granting 1,200 acres of land to himself and to each of the twenty-four original associates; the remainder of the Township to be divided among the new associates to be recommended by himself according to the willingness they evinced to become useful and permanent colonists and good subjects.

The petition, presented on January 24th, 1800, was on the 28th referred to the Council as a Whole by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor under the signature of H. W. Ryland.

Hyatt's Second Petition.

It will be recalled that after the permanent lands committee had classified the requests for Townships under the terms of Prescott's four regulations, the dissatisfied petitioners, whose requests for land had been turned down, sent Samuel Gale to plead their case in England. The latter submitted a report that was returned to Milnes, who in turn placed it before the committee. In reply to this, the committee, formed of members of the executive, and surprised at being called upon to justify their conduct after carrying on such an enormous task, presented a report that was placed before the Lords of the Privy Council by Lord Hobart (9) at the same time as Gale prepared a second brief.

Two Crown officials, Messrs. Chalmers and Reeves, charged with studying the entire question, suggested that the best policy would be to continue to follow the same system in connection with the granting of Crown lands. Letters Patent therefore continued to be issued. The final report of the Lords of Privy Council upon Gale's petition was issued March 4th, 1802 (10). In the meantime a lull occurred in the issuance of Letters Patent while a solution to the problem was awaited from London. It appears, however, that Gilbert Hyatt had received an answer to his first petition. But it was far from satisfactory. He presented a second petition in February, 1801. It is this petition that we will now study.

Ever addressing himself very humbly and respectfully to His Excellency, Robert Shore Milnes, Lieutenant Governor in Council of the Province of Lower Canada, the petitioner explained that he long awaited from Quebec, in the greatest of anxiety, a decision regarding the granting of the Township of Ascot. When the decision was finally announced it not only proved a great surprise, but a real disappointment — to the extent that unless it is revised and modified it will result in certain misery and inevitable ruin for himself and his family.

The merits of the petitioner, his loyalty and that of his family; the losses suffered and the hardships endured in the defence and in the interests of the Crown, as well as the initiative and perseverance employed in the colonization of a wild and uncultivated region so isolated from all human civilization that, independent of the local hardships, many of the most tenacious associates, utterly discouraged in the face of so many obstacles, had abandoned the enterprise, were apparently taken into consideration.

Consideration was also given to the persevering zeal and the indefatigable activity in establishing a colony designed to give value to all the region neighboring Ascot Township, which otherwise would have taken centuries to be accomplished. But, on the other hand, the petitioner is led to believe that the report of his expenses, placed before the proper department to be submitted to the honorable council, has been completely forgotten. He strongly deplores "that the fate, tranquility of soul and happiness of a faithful subject should be decided in this manner, without more consideration, not having been called upon to personally explain or support his case, or refute the unfavorable impression that may have been created by false information."

Because he established one of the largest colonies the petitioner has been placed in the category of grants covered by the first regulation. But, by a strange stroke of fate, he is reduced, in the distribution itself of His Majesty's uncultivated lands, to a position inferior to that of all the petitioners of the second category, to whom half the Township was awarded, although many among them had not established a single colonist or fell a single tree. And, what is still more surprising, none of these, who never fired a shot in the defence of their King and the conquered land, ever visited or had the intention of visiting, either personally or through associates, the lands granted them.

In support of these foregoing assertions, the petitioner humbly remarks that all the new associates who bought out the claims of the original settlers and were encouraged to follow him are entirely turned down, although they are real colonists and a few have already made much progress in improving the land.

Many of the associates who expected to receive 400 acres upon the promise made by the petitioner himself were granted only two hundred, and in addition two among them, Burns and Leonard, were completely omitted.

The following were the grants made to the forty-one associates:

To thirteen of them, 1,200 acres, total	15,600 acres
To eighteen of them, 200 acres, total	3.600 acres
To ten of them, nothing, total	000 acres
Total	19,200 acres

As the petitioner guaranteed to all his associates two hundred acres each without costs, it follows that eighteen of them will not reimburse him one penny for his work, his expenses and his worries.

Moreover, five of those who were allotted 1,200 acres must receive in all 6,000 acres; four must receive four hundred acres each, a total of 1,600, and twenty-one two hundred acres each, a total of 4,200, leaving 7,400 to indemnify the leader.

The unfortunate petitioner has not enough to meet his obligations towards the twenty or thirty individuals who are for the most part established, to say nothing about recompensating him for the loss of his time, his labor and the advancement of all his credit. Inevitable ruin for himself and his family will result if the distribution of the Township of Ascot remains thus. Instead of benefitting from the Letters Patent, he will be obliged to leave the country before being persecuted for his failure to meet his obligations. Distressed and heart broken, he can no longer live here at great costs, and will return home to patiently await the final decision. In closing, he prays His Excellency to be excused if, moved by pain and disappointment, he has employed incorrect language; that his case be revised and greater justice rendered himself and his associates; and that a prompt decision be taken to relieve him of the anxiety in which he finds himself and which has become almost unbearable.

The petition, dated February, 1801 (classified book E. Page 275) was

Continued from Page 42.

COACH AND FOUR OF "YE OLDE DAYS"





Since 1905

We Have Served The Grocery Trade of the Eastern Townships

Wholesale grocers have a very definite place in the merchandising problems of today. Gathering from all corners of the world, spices and fruits from the Orient, coffee and tea from distant lands, all these things and a thousand more: storing them in one central spot where they may be had in a few minutes by your corner grocer. Such are the functions of the Wholesale Grocer that serve to bring down prices within the reach of the modern housewife's budget.

The son of a father who settled in Melbourne over a hundred years ago, G. T. Armstrong first came to Sherbrooke in 1886 and in 1905 started the business that still bears his name. Today the Company is housed in a solidly constructed building and the flourishing business is carried on by two sons, J. Fraser Armstrong and Hubert S. Armstrong. The telephone and the rapidly travelling trucks of today make it possible to serve every town, village and hamlet so quickly that, could he have foreseen it, would have set the early settler to marvelling with astonishment.

The Management and every one of their thirty-five co-workers join with the citizens of Sherbrooke in celebrating this 100th Anniversary of the foundation of our City.

G. T. ARMSTRONG & SONS LIMITED

To the Citizens of Sherbrooke:

We join with you in celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of this city; and in commemorating the courage and achievements of the pioneer forefathers of Sherbrooke's present citizens.

This City's progress adds glory not only to the city itself, and not only to the Province of Quebec, but to our entire Dominion.

ON THE 100th ANNIVERSARY of Sherbrooke, Zellers Limited (a Canadian Company incorporated in 1931 under a Dominion Charter) renews its pledge to serve you on the same fundamental business principles which have been followed since the Company's inception:

•MAINTAINING well-assorted stocks of every day needs: staple, seasonable and style merchandise of good quality.

•LOW PRICES made possible through buying direct from manufacturers and selling exclusively for cash.

•TRUTHFUL ADVERTISING.

•COURTEOUS SERVICE in pleasant surroundings.

•SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded.

For Your Past Patronage We Thank You!

•A CANADIAN COMPANY

•CANADIAN OWNED and MANAGED

ZELLERS
RETAILERS TO THRIFTY CANADIANS

Walter P. Zeller
President and Founder of Zellers Limited.

Sydney A. Belmont
Manager of Zellers in Sherbrooke.

Many Picturesque Houses Standing In Sherbrooke Today Date Back To Days Of Early Development Of Town

Many Prominent Citizens of Sherbrooke Today Occupy Homes Erected by Leaders of Community Three-Quarters of a Century Ago—Such Houses as Rockmount, Belvedere, Hallowell Cottage and Mountfield Carry Mind Back to Time of Struggling Settlement.

How many homes are there in Sherbrooke that can claim the distinction of being a century or more in age? This is a question oftimes asked, especially during the summer of "going back to the old days," and almost invariably comes the reply: "Oh, that is too far back for me; long before my time." Though the enquirer has no intention of insinuating old age, there is sometimes a rebuff in the non-commital answer. Old records, whether family or official, do not give authentic information relative to the buildings erected by the first-comers, except in some instances.

In a special issue of the Daily Record of December 17th, 1898 (one year after its establishment) there is an article written by V. E. Morrill, for many years Editor-in-Chief of the only English daily newspaper in the Eastern Townships. The title of this article is: "Sherbrooke and Its Builders," and a brief summary of houses, shops and other places of business, churches and schools, is given. This story in brief tells of the first buildings, many of which have long since disappeared. Some of them were moved from the original site to other parts of the village or town; others fell into decay, while some were torn down to make room for more modern buildings.

Carefully guarded in the museum of St. Charles Seminary are prints and drawings, some of the latter by C. B. Felton, which give a good outline of the Lower Forks, then a small village, and later of the fast-growing town. Today, residents take all this for granted, part of the great scheme of building a city. Visitors can learn facts by asking, and see for themselves some of the older places that have been retained in the same families and in their primitive beauty and usefulness.

Hallowell Cottage

Without question Hallowell Cottage, the present home of Mrs. Minnie Hallowell Bowen, widow of C. H. Bowen, and her son, Lloyd Bowen, is one of the oldest homes that have been occupied by the same family and kept in its natural beauty. The dwelling house, which was built on the site of a brickyard, is unpretentious, but of English type, and always there was a garden filled with old English flowers, winding paths, symmetrical flower beds and pretty shrubbery.

Hallowell Cottage was built by Eleazear Clark, grandfather of Mrs. Bowen. His daughter married James Hallowell and the home was given to the young couple for their own. The main part of the residence was made by two men—quaint characters—who built for themselves a small cabin close by and finished it all in plaster intsead of woodwork. For the decorative scheme they made gargoyles and all that; used plaster instead of woodwork—no one could drive a nail into that place. This, of course, has long since disappeared but it fitted into things in the days of building.

James Hallowell, one of Sherbrooke's first lawyers, was a gifted man, an enthusiastic gardener—hence the beauty of the grounds around Hallowell Cottage, a musician who encouraged this art and four generations of this family have held places in the choir of St. Peter's Church, while beauty and culture have always formed a vital part of the home life at this charming historic home.

In speaking of the older homes Mrs. Bowen recalls the "all-round-the-house verandas" which were so much loved by children. "We always had a place to play, rain or shine," she explains, and in this remembrance are recalled other houses that had much veranda space. Gables, porticos and shady verandas have always had a part in the making of attractive homes.

For many of the first homes, bricks were made from clay taken in what is now Melborne street, while granite came from Beebe, thirty miles distant. Early pioneer homes were built of logs. Then framework came into use and some of the older homes described in historic sketches were of similar type—a storey and a half in structure, with the lower portion divided into two rooms, and usually the fireplace built in the centre to give more warmth. This undoubtedly was the primitive mode of the modern central heating system.

The one-time home of Judge Fletcher was on the site of the present Y. W. C. A. building, Melbourne street. H. A. Elkins married Judge Fletcher's daughter, and the house was moved across the street to become the home of the Elkins family for many years.

On the east side of the St. Francis River was the home of Joseph Hazard Terrill, son of Samuel Terrill, who came to Sherbrooke in 1818. This home has been one of the finest farm properties in the St. Francis Valley at this section, though it has changed ownership at various times.

Beautiful Belvedere

On the western confines of the city was built early in the nineteenth century the Felton country estate, "Belvedere," which was one of the notable places in Sherbrooke county. The Felton family came from England to Canada in a sailing vessel, arriving in Sherbrooke in 1816. Many hundred acres of land were acquired and a beautiful manor house was built. It was burned, then rebuilt and with the passing years left neglected. Ownership changed, and the place became a "memory," rather than an historic estate. Today, the place is being restored and those who like to turn eyes to the future may anticipate seeing once more a "Beautiful Belvedere."

In Melbourne street, just at the turn to Brompton Road one will note a beautiful, modern residence, with landscape gardens, a charming view of the river and other features that make it one of the finest residences in this part of the city; removed from the busy mart. For Several years this was the home of the Hale family, recently purchased by Mr. Ogilvy and transformed into a modern dwelling, yet retaining the old-time attractiveness. This is one of the finest things that can be done to old, historic homes—make them suitable for modern city life, yet allow them opportunity to speak of the past.

Many older residents of Sherbrooke can remember the home of R. W. Heneker who came to Sherbrooke as Commissioner for the British American Land Company to succeed Sir A. T. Galt. This beautiful home on Frontenac street has made way for the large industrial plant known as Julius Kayser and Company. The gardens of this residential property were exceptionally beautiful. They ran down to the riverside and stately trees added their beauty to the picture. One must shut eyes tightly when recalling this old home in the heart of the city, for the contrast is sharp, though the modern factory has its own dignity in good buildings and well-cared for surroundings.

One could go on enumerating many places that have been changed because of progress, but there is no call for regret; the old order must change. Sherbrooke today is rich in the way of extensive landscape gardens, public parks and picturesque retreats, while the principal residential properties give to the city a distinctive charm.

"Howardene," the beautiful home of C. B. Howard, member for Sherbrooke, is not old, but it will, in its own time, become historic. Howard's Park is a notable residential section of the city, while far across the city from here is Victoria Park, a natural woodland that provides beauty and happiness to the city at large. They have a certain link with the old homes, which were built among trees.

Historical "Rockmount"

Standing on the spacious lawn at "Rockmount," the home of the Galt family and looking eastward through the branches of stately elms, one's gaze passes over what was once called Flagstaff Hill, then gains a sweeping view of the city, the swiftly flowing St. Francis River, the eastern hillsides and the distant wooded hills of Stoke. If it be night time, especially during the Centenary celebration, the beauty of this picture is enhanced by the brilliant electrical display. Then add to this the remembrance that beautiful, historic "Rockmount" was once the home of the man who fought—sometimes single handed and always without a sword—to build a United Canada such as ours. Here may be born anew the deep and lasting certainty that Sherbrooke and its surrounding country are truly fair jewels in the Empire's crown.

Sir Alexander Galt must have stood, many times and at different hours, on the high prominence in Sherbrooke's residential district, gazing about him with just pride in the thought that the place was his own; the growing town was his to a large extent, and the future was bright and promising for the transition of the town to a city, which would become the "Hub" of the Eastern Townships.

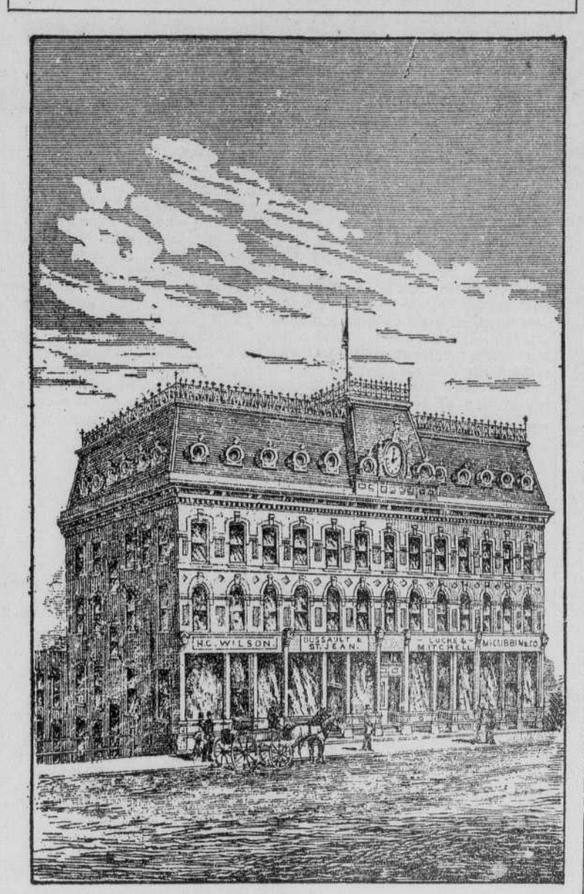
Special interest centres around "Rockmount" this summer because it was the home built and occupied by the man who drafted the plans for Confederation. It was a centre of social life during the years of development, providing a suitable background for historic events. Among these was the reception and garden party for the Prince of Wales when he visited Sherbrooke and the Townships in 1860. At this brilliant social function were present the elite of Sherbrooke and its environs, and it was on this occasion that Captain John Felton, in his latter years called Squire Felton, was reinstated to his naval rank by the Prince who acted upon the advice of Queen Victoria. Thus the shadow that had rested on this brave naval officer for many years was lifted, and it gave great pleasure to residents of Sherbrooke, while it brightened the declining days of this notable man of early Sherbrooke.

Older residents of Sherbrooke could remember that on the broad, sloping lawn was planted a floral design of the Prince's Feather in rare and dainty bloom; this in honor of the visit of the Prince who later became Edward the Peacemaker.

Then, as now, the winding driveway was bordered with stately elms which are a notable feature of this noble estate, velvety lawns lie between rocky places and everywhere is noted the flowers of English tpye. Then, too, wild flowers and shrubbery vie with more elegant, but no

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EARLY HEADQUARTERS OF LEADING BUSINESS FIRMS OF TODAY



Now known as the Grégoire block, the Odell block a half a century ago housed the beginnings of what are some of Sherbrooke's leading business houses of today. The above picture taken about 1880 shows the stores of H. C. Wilson and Sons, music dealers, Dussault and St. Jean, now C. O. Saint-Jean, Ltd., and Lucke and Mitchell, now J. S. Mitchell, Ltd.

KING ST. TIRE DEPOT IN TUNE WITH TIMES

In Addition to Regular Repair Service, They Have a Truck Service of Three Cars.

At three locations in Sherbrooke, Mr. Guillotte, the enterprising proprietor of the King Street Tire Depot, with eight years experience behind him, gives service in tune with the times to the motoring public. Sherbrooke is being congratulated on its progress during the past hundred years. This firm is keeping step. Formerly located on St. Edward street, where the business was carried on for four years, it was found advisable to move to the present site on one of the main highways of the city and in line with tourist traffic. Here for the past four years, with a constantly increasing staff, this firm has done its part to lessen the ranks of the unemployed and serve the public. They never close, and are a good example of "How to live on twenty-four hours a day."

"Labor is rest, the still water faileth;
Idleness ever bemoaneth, bewaileth;
Keep the watch wound or the dark rust assaileth,
Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon."

In addition to regular repair service ,they have a truck service of three cars; a car is washed in twenty minutes, and old tires are taken in exchange for the improved Firestone tires. Every fibre, strand and cord in a Firestone tire is Safe-T-Locked—welded together with pure rubber to give you thousands of extra, safer miles. You will be well advised to call on them before taking those holiday trips. A staff of ten men are at your service. The two other locations are: Ball St. Tire Depot, 70 Ball St., and Drummond Service Station, 66 Drummond St.

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The following is a complete list of the members of Sherbrooke's Centenary Committee:

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Electric Light First Introduced In This District In 1887; Sherbrooke Took Over Gas And Water Company In 1908

Innovations and Changes During Past Years Have Been Many and Today Sherbrooke Owns a Public Utilities System Second to None in Any City of Its Size in Dominion —Prior to Construction of Gas and Water Works by Philadelphia Firm in 1880, Streets Were Lighted by Coal Oil Lamps and Water Supply Was Obtained from Private Wells—Electric Department Last Year Had Gross Surplus of $366,757.

Electric light was introduced in Sherbrooke in 1887, but the city's public utilities system was inaugurated seven years before this when A. O. Granger and Company, a Philadelphia firm, built the gas and waterworks.

Prior to this time the streets were lighted by coal oil lamps and the water supply was obtained from private wells. Fire protection consisted of cisterns at different parts of the town from which the volunteer fire brigade pumped water with a hand pump.

It is a far cry, indeed, from those early days to the present time. The innovations and the changes have been many, and today the City of Sherbrooke, now celebrating the centennial of its incorporation as a town, owns a public utilities system second to none in any city of its size in the Dominion.

In a review of the city's Gas and Electric Department, J. R. McGregor, general superintendent, points out that thousands of years ago light was first made by rubbing two sticks together until they got afire. Next came the striking of fire from flint. The first lights used were from torches soaked with resin, and these remained in use until the eighteenth century.

The tallow dip and the wax candle followed. Oil lights were first made of clay; later, of iron and bronze, and were receptacles to hold oil on which floated a rude wick supported by a spout.

At the end of the eighteenth century the flat wick was first used in a closed receptacle, and then came the first lamp chimney. That was in 1872 and was considered a wonderful innovation. The first oil was made from olives; next petroleum; then sperm oil. In 1850 oil was first made from shale, and in 1859 the first oil well was drilled and a new process for refining petroleum was invented.

The first matches like those in use today were invented in 1805. They sold for two cents a dozen.

Electric light was first discovered by Humphrey Davy, who also made the safety lamp which is used in coal mines. Edison invented the incandescent light in the year 1862.

Gas was first discovered by gas escaping from a coal mine at Whitehaven catching fire in 1737. This led to Dr. Clayton experimenting with coal gas, which was called "the spirit of coal." Dr. Clayton however, did not push his experiments far enough, and it was not until 1794 that Murdock succeeded in lighting his house with gas.

"There Is a Madman Proposing To Light London With Smoke"

The first public display of gas lighting was in 1802, and when first introduced in London the Members of Parliament said: "There is a madman proposing to light London with—what do you think?—smoke!"

People were very skeptical about gas. They imagined that the gas was burning in the pipes all the time and that, by turning a tap, the flame was let out.

When the House of Commons in London was piped for gas, the pipes were placed far away from the walls lest the building be set on fire. Members of Parliament used to put on their gloves to escape being burned, then go and feel the pipes to see if they were hot.

Electric light was introduced in Sherbrooke in 1887 when a demonstration was given by the Royal Electric Company, which concern had installed a dynamo in a corset factory. Three arc lamps were placed at the junction of the three most important streets of the time. At that period, the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company held the franchise for the operation of the city's public utilities.

While electric street lighting was greeted with enthusiasm, house lighting did not receive the same welcome.

Electricity was looked upon with suspicion and fear, and it was only after a strenuous educational campaign and after the company had wired houses at its own expense that the magic current was allowed in. The company wired houses until October, 1899.

In January of that year, fifty arc lamps were installed in the streets at an annual cost of eighty dollars each. This lighting was paid for only on the basis of the time the lamps were actually lighted. When they were extinguished, a proportionate reduction was made from the company's account for the period during which they failed to function.

When the moon was sufficiently bright, according to information contained in a pamphlet prepared by Armand Crépeau, local civil engineer, Sherbrooke's new street lights were extinguished. "However, even with the best of intentions, the moon could not penetrate the houses and our citizens, becoming less skeptical, gradually adopted the more regular services of electricity. The existing plant had therefore to be enlarged and improved to meet the increasing demand for electricity and the Frontenac street plant, located in the centre of the city on the Magog river, was accordingly remodelled."

Dr. Edgar First To Use Electric Light

The first officials of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company, which took over the works of A. O. Granger and later sold out to the City of Sherbrooke, were: president, R. N. Hall; directors, T. J. Tuck, W. Blue, R. W. Kenneker and M. Reid; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Waterhouse, and superintendent, A. Sangster.

The first citizen to have electric light in his home was Dr. Edgar, whose residence was situated at the corner of Court and Dufferin streets.

In order to supply electric light to light the streets in place of gas lamps, the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company built their first plant at Frontenac street. The building of this electric station cost $1,425.

Two dynamos, made by the Royal Electric Company, were installed in this plant in December, 1888, and the following year the city authorities were advised that the company was prepared to illuminate the streets with electricity.

Gas lighting was done away with when the fifty arc lamps were installed for illuminating the streets in 1889. At the end of that year, records show, the customers for electric lighting totalled thirty-nine, including stores and hotels. In December, 1891, poles and line were put up to Lennoxville, three miles distant, to light Bishop's College.

In his treatise on the local power development history, Mr. Crépeau says: "As these different changes were being undertaken in the electric system,"—here he referred to remodelling of the Frontenac street plant,—"another change suggested itself to the ratepayers. This new idea involved the city's purchase of the entire plant and distribution system of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company. This issue resulted in several keenly contested municipal elections. Supporters of municipal ownership were headed by an Irish alderman, Daniel McManamy, whose business ability was equalled only by his tenacity. After several years of spirited struggles, he succeeded in getting a majority in the municipal council in favor of the purchase of the company's property. A civil action participated in by the most talented lawyers of that time was the direct consequence of this fight, and finally in 1908 the issue was decided by the city's purchase of the entire property of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company. This property included a gas plant and the Frontenac hydro-electric plant of 1,675 H.P. capacity. Incidentally, the waterworks system was purchased by the city in 1898."

(The "civil action" referred to by Mr. Crépeau was no doubt the controversy that centred about the ownership of the Magog River bed. The British American Land Company, which at that time owned a dam near Little Lake, claimed that, because the river was neither floatable nor navigable, the river bed belonged to the riparian proprietors; Daniel McManamy contended the contrary. An account of the legal battle which centred about this issue will be found in another section of the Record's Centenary number.

The purchase by the City of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company's property was the beginning of Sherbrooke's venture in the electricity field. The population at that time was about fifteen thousand, less than half what it is today. The situation, involving an increased demand for electrical energy, called for immediate action. A new dynamo of 675 H.P. capacity was therefore installed, making the total output of the city plant 2,350 h.p.

This output was entirely absorbed three years later for lighting and motive power. This initial success greatly encouraged the municipal authorities, and in 1911—after the Superior Court had ruled that the bed of the Magog River belonged to the Government and that the Letters Patent obtained by Mr. McManamy and D. O. E. Denault, another alderman, were valid—the city developed the Rock Forest falls on the Magog River, seven miles west of Sherbrooke. The population at that time numbered 17,000, and this plant added 2,950 h.p. to the city's power capacity.

Another Source Of Energy Sought

The Frontenac street plant was remodelled in 1917; a new dam was built with a greater head, and the capacity of this plant was increased to 2,950 h.p.

The World War was raging at this time, and munition plants were operating day and night at full capacity. The total connected load was then 14,000 h.p., and the city had only 6,000 h.p. to take care of it. This meant that during the winter, at certain hours of the afternoon, the voltage was so low that a hundred watt lamp gave the equivalent of a twenty watt lamp.

Another source of energy had to be found. Mr. Crépeau continues: "All available power on the Magog River had been developed. The Two Miles Falls Water Power Company, which owned a partly developed plant on the St. Francis River at Weedon, about 29 miles from Sherbrooke, offered it for sale at $375,000. The plant consisted of a dam, built partly of concrete and partly of wood, a 1,000 h.p. generator with sufficient space provided for the installation of another 1,675 h.p. generator. The sale included also the rights of the company to the bed of the river for a distance of three miles, with a total head of eighty-eight feet. These rights we held in virtue of an emphyteutic lease from the Crown, for a period of ninety-nine years, at a price of $200 per year."

A by-law was substituted to the ratepayers authorizing a loan of $375,000 to meet this expenditure.

The members of the Council were all in favor of the purchase, but a severe campaign was carried on against this heavy expense. However, the success achieved in the past years and the optimistic confidence of the property owners in the future of the city overwhelmed all objections and the by-law was carried by a large majority.

The maximum output of all plants was necessary to meet the increasing demand for electrical energy. In 1910 the Municipal Waterworks Department had constructed a dam with a thirteen feet head and a pump house on the Magog River at what is known as the "Drummond plant."

The equipment consisted of turbines directly connected to pumps which pumped the water into the 17,000,000 gallon reservoirs located on the heights of Sherbrooke. The power developed there greatly exceeded that required for the operation of the pumps. The Council accordingly decided to electrify this plant, pumping water electrically at night and using the power in daytime.

The total output, however, was not yet sufficient to meet the demands of Sherbrooke manufacturers, and consideration was given to the emergency power "reserve," consisting of a thirty-foot falls on the St. Francis River purchased by the city in 1902 and located at eighteen miles from Sherbrooke. It is known as the "Westbury Bassin."

The waters of this basin, sleeping peacefully, awaited the day when Sherbrooke's industrial progress would require the assistance of its water powers.

But again troublesome clouds darkened the municipal horizon, for in 1922 the Provincial Government informed the City Council that the falls of Westbury — above the "basin" — were to be auctioned, and that if the city wished to bid it would have to conform with the formalities of the auction.

This aroused the ire not only of the City Fathers, but of citizens generally, as the falls had always been considered the absolute property of the city.

Ignored Injunction

The City Council decided to develope the falls in spite of the Government pretensions. The work, commenced on Novebmer 5, 1927, was carried out by day labor. The Government authorities did their best to stop the undertaking. An injunction was taken out. The Council succeeded in obtaining a delay in the application of this injunction, and the work progressed meanwhile. Other delays were obtained, and the Government finally dropped the case.

The affair took a whimsical turn, however, for, once having established its point, the city authorities agreed to lease the land from the Government because this would be cheaper than paying taxes to the Township.

In May, 1929, the Westbury Basin was developed to the point where it delivered 7,000 h.p. to the centre of the city.

Officials who have been in charge of the Gas and Electricity Department from the initial start to the present time have been: 1880-1913—superintendent A. Sangster; 1913-1917—superintendent J. R. McGregor; 1917-1920—manager and engineer C. J. Desbaillets; 1920—manager B. A. Dugal; 1920-1923—manager H. E. Pawson; 1923 to date—general superintendent J. R. McGregor.

Gross Surplus of $366,757 Last Year

In 1908, when the city took possession of the Electricity Department, the gross revenue was $75,000.

The financial statement of the Electric Department last year placed the revnue at $531,912.75.

Operating costs totalled $165,155.35—leaving a gross surplus of $366,757.39.

From this gross surplus, $68,677.31 was deducted for depreciation appropriation and sinking fund appropriation, and $236,388.75 for budget appropriations transferred to the Tax Department, leaving a net surplus for the year of $61,691.33.

The total municipal debt of the Electric Department to date is $1,157,500 covering the 17,800 h.p. which are produced.

It is pointed out that the amounts borrowed by loans to undertake the work have never affected the real estate holdings of the ratepayers by a single cent as the intrinsic value of the waterpowers developed and to be developed, has invariably been infinitely greater than the amount borrowed and of the total debt.

Important Dates

Important dates in the history of electricity in Sherbrooke are listed as follows.

1887—First electric light in Sherbrooke; demonstration by the Royal Electric Company.

1888—Two dynamos installed by Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company in Frontenac street plant for purpose of lighting the streets.

1889—Disappearance of gas lighting when 50 arc lamps were installed for illuminating the streets.

1890—Installation of one new alternating current dynamo for incandescent lighting.

1891—Additional equipment installed for extra street lighting; at the end of this year, 64 arc lamps were in use, bringing the company a revenue of eighty dollars a year for each one. Poles and lines put up to Lennoxville to light Bishop's College.

1892—New power house constructed at Frontenac power, and a new Royal Electric dynamo installed.

1893—Installation of first electric meter; company has 130 customers for electric lighting.

1896—New dam erected with new installation of water wheels. Total generating capacity, 240 K.W.

1898—Street arc lamps replaced by new arc lamps. These burned ninety hours without recarboning, while the old arcs had to be recarboned every night.

1899—First electric flat iron used in Sherbrooke.

1902—New crib built across river, replacing old wing dam. New generator of 360 K.W. capacity installed, making total generating capacity of plant 840 K.W.

1906—New power plant built at Frontenac.

1908—Gas and Electricity properties taken over by corporation of City of Sherbrooke, thus becoming a municipal plant. Total capacity now increased to 1,750 K.W.

1911—Rock Forest plant on Magog River, near outlet of Little Lake Magog, constructed, consisting of concrete dam, power house, water wheels, generators, exciters and switchboard. Capacity of plant 2,000 K.V.A.

1917—Frontenac plant again remodelled. New concrete dam, water wheels, generators—making capacity of this plant 2,000 K.V.A. With the construction of the new concrete dam, head of water was raised from 30 to 38 feet. This same year, the power plant at Weedon, on the St. Francis River, was bought. It consisted of an old crib dam, power house, water wheel and generator of 750 K.V.A. capacity. There being no transmission line to Sherbrooke from Weedon, the output of this plant was sold to the St. Francis Hydraulic Company at Disraeli.

1920—New plant built at Weedon, consisting of concrete dam, power house, water wheels, generators and switchboard. Capacity of this plant 2,600 K.W.

1927—Installation at Drummond power, consisting of water wheel, generator, switchboard and transformers. Capacity of plant 725 K.V.A.

1929—First current received in Sherbrooke from Westbury Basin plant, development of which power was commenced in 1927.

1937—Preliminary work being carried on at Two Miles Falls.

Gas Works Built In 1880.

Sherbrooke's venture in the field of municipal ownership has extended beyond the Electric Department.

The gas works were built in 1800 and consisted of two sets of water gas machines with two purifiers and two storage holders of 30,000 cubic feet capacity each, along with mains for the distribution of gas.

At that time the gas was used for lighting streets, stores and houses and for operating gas engines. The largest portion of the gas went for street lighting and the Paton manufacture.

In April, 1890, the first gas stove was used for cooking in Sherbrooke.

The gas works were taken over by the corporation of the City of Sherbrooke in 1908. At that time there were 450 customers using gas.

A complete new gas plant was erected in 1916, consisting of two five-foot water gas sets of machinery with two purifiers and two storage holders of 30,000 and 200,000 cubic feet capacity. The gas plant was remodelled and brought up to date in 1929.

Last year the revenue from the Gas Department amounted to $70,909.45, and operating expenses to $66,232.80. With deduction of $4,000 for depreciation appropriation, the department had a net surplus for the year of $676.65.

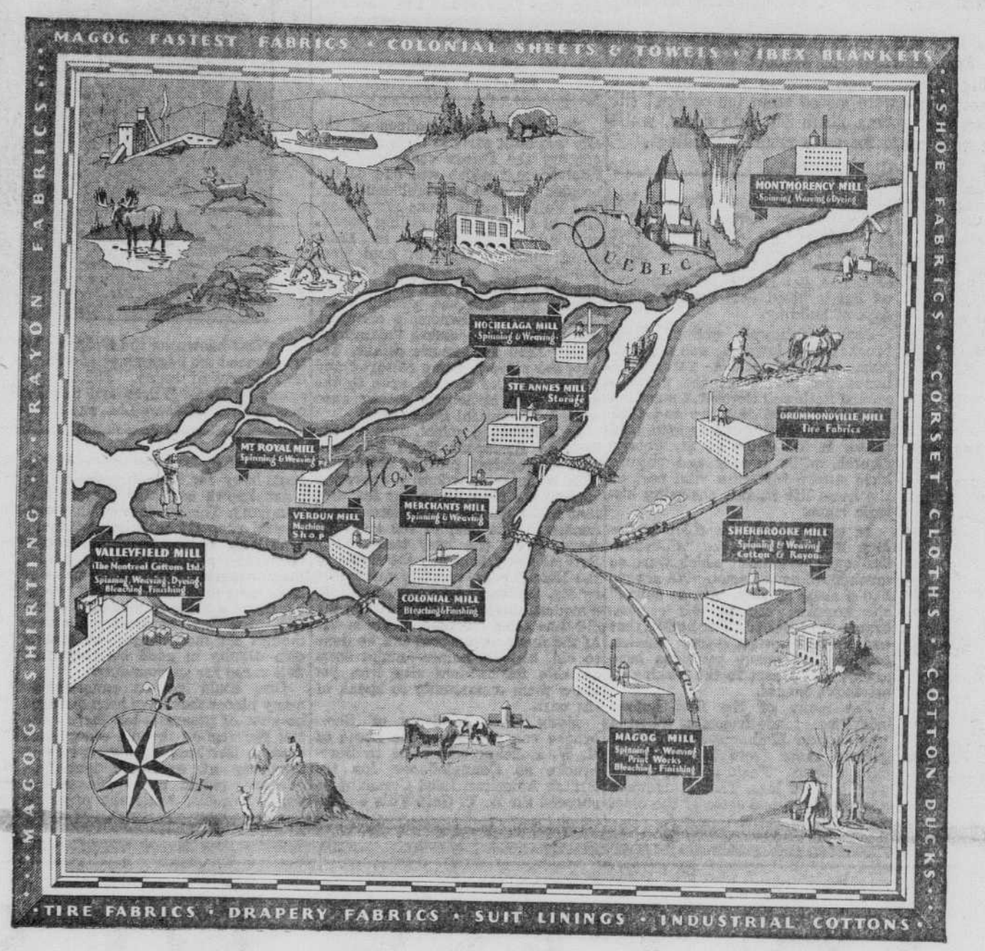
Two bad explosions occurred in the history of the Gas Department. The first of these was on December 31st, 1890, wrecking part of the building and machinery, and the second in 1918 when a section of the building was ruined.

Waterworks Taken Over By City In 1898.

The Water Works, built in 1880, the same year as the Gas Department, were taken over by the City of Sherbrooke on March 26th, 1898.

Last year this Department had a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $24,767.25.

The revenue amounted to $110,020.43 and operating expenses to $75,525.72. The sum of $50,758.47 went towards 1936 budget appropriations.



Stability ...and the

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Sir John Coape Sherbrooke Had Seen Active Service In Many Sections Of Globe Before Being Named Governor

In 1816 Sir John Sherbrooke Visited the Village that Was Then Known as Hyatt's Mills and Which Today, as "Sherbrooke," Is Celebrating Its Centennial as a Town and an Industrial Centre—Was Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in August, 1811, in Succession to Sir George Prevost.

Before his appointment by the British Government as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia and later as Governor-In-Chief of Canada, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke—after whom this city was named—had travelled widely, acquired a vast experience and seen active service in practically every quarter of the globe.

It was in 1816 that Sir John Sherbrooke visited the village that was then known as Hyatt's Mills and which today, as "Sherbrooke," is celebrating its centennial as a town and an industrial centre.

The following year, Hyatt's Mills—called after Gilbert Hyatt, recognized as the founder of this city of 31,000 people, whose memory is being honored at the inauguration of the five-week jubilee marking Sherbrooke's centennial—changed its name to Sherbrooke in honor of Canada's Governor.

Before being known as Hyatt's Mills, the tiny settlement located at the confluence of the St. Francis and Magog rivers, because of that very location, was called "Big Forks." Three miles up the St. Francis the cluster of dwellings erected there, that have multiplied through the years to form the Town of Lennoxville, was known as "Little Forks." Previously, in the days of the Redman, Sherbrooke was known as Skaswantegou, meaning "river where we smoke."

A short history of the man that Sherbrooke honored by taking his name is included in one of the volumes of "Canada and its Provinces," a well-known historical work. It records that in 1784 Sir John Sherbrooke was stationed in Nova Scotia; served in 1794 with the Duke of York in the Netherlands; was at the Cape two years later, whence he was sent to India where his regiment took an active part in the Mysore War.

June, 1805, found him in command of the troops at Messina and in 1807 he was entrusted with an important mission to the Beys in Egypt.

In March, 1809, he brought his troops to Lisbon and served with Wellington during the campaign of that year.

A Curious Story

A curious story has been handed down concerning Sherbrooke, then a Captain, who was one of the British army officers who spent some years in Canada during and after the trials and tribulations of Arnold and Montgomery, the Yankee invaders of revolutionary fame.

As recounted by H. J. Lindop, of Lachine, the story is that Sherbrooke and Lieutenant George Wynward, both attached to the 33rd Regiment, were in their diggings. The two were warm friends. It was afternoon, perfectly light, the hour about four o'clock. They had dined but neither drank wine at any time. The two officers were interesting themselves in reading and smoking. Sherbrooke, glancing up, observed a tall youth of some twenty years standing at the door.

Struck by the presence of a perfect stranger, he quickly turned to his friend and directed his attention. As they looked up at the figure before them, the young man went into an adjoining room.

Grasping Sherbrooke by the arm, Wynward showed both astonishment and emotion. "Great God!" he exclaimed. "My brother."

They followed the lad to the room, but found it was untenanted. The room had no other egress, even the window being tightly closed.

Wynward was much perturbed and could not but feel anxiety for the welfare of his brother, whose apparition he had seen.

Shortly afterward the long looked-for ships arrived from England. All the officers, except Wynward, received letters. Sherbrooke broke the seal of his packet, glanced at its contents, beckoned to his friend and they withdrew from the company of the other officers.

Sherbrooke alone returned and said: "Wynward's brother is no more."

The first line of Sherbrooke's letter was: "Dear John, break to your friend, Wynward, the death of his favorite brother." He had died on the date and at the very hour the apparition had passed so mysteriously through the apartment.

Sir John Harvey, Adjutant General of the forces in Canada, referred the matter to Colonel Gore, of the same garrison at Quebec, who explicitly replied: "I remember the date and on June 6th our first letters from England brought news of John Wynward's death, the very night they saw his apparition."

Had A Hasty And Impetuous Temper

Sherbrooke's hasty and impetuous temper was a source of anxiety to the Iron Duke, by whom he was described in later years as the most passionate man he had ever known.

An interesting side-light on Sherbrooke's life is provided by "Canada and its Provinces," which gives the following account:

"The failure of his (Sherbrooke's) health compelled him to return to England in May, 1810, (after serving with Wellington in the campaign of the previous war) and in August of the following year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in succession to Sir George Prevost.

"Sir Gordon Drummond departed from Quebec in May, 1816, and during the interval pending the arrival of Sherbrooke the administration was conducted by Major-General John Wilson, whose activities, in so far as the correspondence reveals, were mainly concerned with the question of his own rank and salary.

"The attitude of the Assembly, as revealed in their protests against the Privy Council's decision and the suspension of projects depending on provincial legislation, gave sufficient evidence to the Colonial Office that the Canadian situation was rapidly becoming critical.

"The real significance of the agitation in Lower Canada had not yet been seized by the British Government, and its policy in consequence did not reach the real causes of the trouble. The Canadian problem in Lord Bathurst's mind resolved itself into a contest between the representative of the Crown and a refractory Assembly—a contest in which the preservation of the colony demanded that the entire weight of the British Government should be thrown on the side of the Governor.

"Bathurst's energies were directed entirely to strengthening the hands of the executive. The preservation of the dignity of the Colonial Office demanded that the decision in the impeachment cases should be resolutely maintained, and the Governor was accordingly instructed to give Chief Justice Sewell the full support of the executive authority. It was obvious that in a struggle such as that being waged between the executive and the Assembly the control of the purse would prove a deciding factor.

"Sherbrooke was directed to report on the state of the public finances, and to conserve as much as possible the funds within the control of the Crown. By a flank movement which was to be carried into the camp of the enemy, and by conciliating the Roman Catholic clergy, the rank and file of the popular party in the Assembly was to be detached.

"Lord Bathurst's policy in this connection was clearly stated in a private despatch to Sir John Sherbrooke in July, 1816: 'It is the object of the turbulent to represent the British party in Lower Canada as exclusively Protestant, and there may be perhaps some truth in it, but it will be desirable for you to allay as much as possible this jealousy, and there is no so effectual (I believe no effectual) way of conciliating the Roman Catholic laity as by the clergy. There will be no indisposition here to attend to their interests and wishes, even though this should be unfavorable to the Protestants, if you can come to a right understanding with that Church. I always except the consenting to any law which can in any way increase the power of the House of Assembly, or make the Government in the least more dependent on it.'

Faced Difficult Task

"To Sir John Sherbrooke, who viewed things at close range, the situation appeared in a totally different light.

"On his arrival at Quebec, Sherbrooke was confronted, on the one hand, with Lord Bathurst's 'You should forthwith dissolve' decree and, on the other, with a newly-elected Assembly even more antagonistic than its predecessor. The warnings of Sir James Craig's administration should have taught the lesson that the policy of coercion was doomed to failure. Any change which the appeal to the populace caused was in the substitution of radicals for the more moderate of the French Canadian party.

"It was not without cause that Sherbrooke impressed on the Colonial Office the futility of appealing to an arbiter who was most heartily in sympathy with the other party in the contest. His practical mind perceived a fundamental contradiction in Lord Bathurst's instructions. The support of the Chief Justice and the conciliation of the Roman Catholic clergy were distinctly antagonistic programmes. The Privy Council's certificate of character served but to add to the violence of the opposition to the Chief Justice. In laying impious hands on their religion and impunging their loyalty Sewell had, in the eyes of the French-Canadians, committed the unpardonable sin.

"Sherbrooke wrote to Bathurst: 'In such a case as this the clergy act with double force; and as they have carried the people with them by the combined effect of political and religious prejudice, it was to be expected that there would arise—and there has arisen—against this gentleman throughout both laity and clergy, an infatuated dislike amounting almost to detestation.'

"That a distinct change in the attitude of the British Government to French Canada was necessary was Sherbrooke's well-reasoned conviction. 'Argument has failed to persuade them; coercion, it is feared, would rather fix the feeling deeper; and it is an opinion much adopted even by well informed and moderate men, that prorogation may succeed to prorogation, and disslution to dissolution, but that there would sooner be a revolution in the country than in the feelings of the inhabitants on that point.'

Suggested Appointment Of a Provincial Agent

"As an alternative policy Sherbrooke suggested the appointment of a provincial agent and the isolation of Stuart. The efforts of the Assembly to secure the appointment of an agent for the province had been successfully resisted by the Legislative Council on the ground that the Governor was the proper channel of communication between the Mother Country and the colony. White the exact relation of the agent to the various branches of Government varied with the different proposals of the Assembly, it was manifestly the purpose of the popular House to retain an effective control over the conduct of that official. The detachment of Stuart, Sherbrooke admitted, was a very delicate matter; yet, if successful, it would rob the Assembly of its master genius.

"The representations of Sherbrooke were not without effect in altering the attitude of Lord Bathurst.

"While defending the action of the British Government in connection with the impeachments and refusing to abandon Sewell to the prejudices of the populace, he was prepared to consent to the retirement of the Chief Justice on condition that it could be made 'compatible with his feelings and the honor of the Government.'

"On the question of a provincial agent Lord Bathurst displayed much keener political vision than Sir John Sherbrooke. If it were intended that the agent should be responsible to the Assembly alone, the measure became entirely inadmissible; if he were to receive joint instructions from the Council and Assembly, the political situation would be complicated by the addition of another subject of contention. While emphasizing the very great risks involved in approaching Stuart, Lord Bathurst left the matter entirely to the discretion of the Governor.

"Of much greater importance was Lord Bathurst's frank proposal to open the provincial patronage to the French-Canadians. The rapid growth of the province demanded an increased civil establishment, which, he submitted, might be supported by the Assembly 'if there were a right understanding with some of the members of the Assembly that His Royal Highness would be disposed to accept your recommendation of such individuals in the Assembly who would in your opinion be best calculated to discharge the duties of the new appointments.' (Bathhurst to Sherbrooke.)

"In a serious endeavor to solve a difficult problem of colonial discontent, the conciliation of the clergy of the dominant section of the province and the judicious use of patronage constituted the only remedies which British statesmanship could devise."

Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, G.C. B., ended his career at Calverton, England, in June, 1830.

Percival: "Daddy, do they raise political plums from seeds?"

Daddy (who never had one): "No, young man. Political plums are more often the result of a bit of clever grafting."

HIS NAME WE ADOPTED



This city adopted its present name in honor of Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, Canada's Governor, pictured above, who visited the tiny settlement that was Sherbrooke in its infancy in 1816. The settlement was then known as "Hyatt's Mills," named after its founder, Gilbert Hyatt. In 1817, following the Governor's visit, the name was changed to "Sherbrooke."

MAY MITCHELL HAS AN ATTRACTIVE STORE

Has a Fine Stock of Imported and Domestic Knitting Wools, Ladies' Requirements, Tapestries and Needlepoint.

May Mitchell's attractive shop of knitted wear was moved to its present location, 43 Wellington street north, in 1933. The stock consists of ladies' knitted suits, lingerie, hosiery, gloves and a beautiful line of English linens, but the chief interest centers in imported and domestic knitting wools in such makes as — Jaeger, Paton-Baldwin, Belding-Corticelli and Monarch.

Knitting by hand has become so increasingly popular that it is not surprising to find these wools occupying first place in shop displays. Nowadays women in all walks of life are taking up knitting either as a means of livelihood, or as a creative and absorbing hobby, for the purpose of producing something beautiful. When the vogue first started six years ago it was stated that it would not last for more than two or three months, but it has come to stay. Women of leisure have found that it prevents time from hanging heavily on their hands, that it can now be put to use with amazing results.

There is also a choice range of tapestries and needlepoint for chair seats, stools and cushions. Needlepoint or "painting in wools" has been for generations the pastime of royalty, and it is now revived to add grace and elegance to the modern home. The Queen Mother is at present engaged in making covers for her dining-room chairs.

Passing to another side of the spacious shop we come to the children's department. This shows the finest and most complete lines of children's requirements to be found anywhere. There are English coats, dresses, underwear, sweaters, etc. Then we come to the children's case of various articles of children's wear, playthings, baby books, etc.

There is a large line of Orient hosiery to choose from, also fine English blankets.

The story of how this establishment came to its present state of efficiency under the guiding hand of its owner, Miss May Mitchell, is one of real interest.

After serving ten years with Bayley's Limited, Miss Mitchell in 1926 opened her own shop at 77 Wellington St. North. Within a year the business was cramped for space, and she moved next door, occupying part of the shop where Le Petit Versailles now is. When this did not suffice for the growing needs of the business she transferred her large stock to 71 Wellington street, where she remained for five years, moving to the present location in 1933. Here with seven employees, she carries on her business in a spacious, well-lighted building.

SUCCESS TO SHERBROOKE

While our business is still in its infancy, we have learned, like those who have helped build Sherbrooke, that hard work and customer satisfaction means progress and success. Sherbrooke has grown because its citizens throughout the years, in whatever walk of life each chanced to be, have been courageous, faithful and efficient in their dealings. Since its inception, this firm has made it a point to give prompt, courteous personal service, and deal only in goods in which we may take pride. We have progressed far beyond our expectations and for this we thank the many satisfied customers who now serve as our best recommendation.





Currie Process Asphalt Products

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Think of your home protected with this insulation—what it will mean in fuel saving and comfort. Then consider the fact that this insulating material is easy to install, that it is fireproof and that it lasts as long as the building. This gives you a picture of this new clean, fluffy wool.

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Organizations Of Sherbrooke Women Have Been An Important Influence In Bettering Conditions In City

Societies Organized by Sherbrooke Women Have Provided Initiative for Many of the Major Improvements in the Social and Educational Life of the City Today—Activities of Different Organizations Recounted.

Woman's magnificent contribution towards the progress and development of Sherbrooke during the past century looms large in this city's historical memoirs. Delving into the records of the past in search of interesting data concerning the women of Sherbrooke, we find them holding their own not only as home-makers but as city-makers and leaders in all patriotic, educational and philanthropic enterprises, blazing a trail for future generations towards greater heights and higher ideals. In tracing the history of "Women's Organizations in Sherbrooke," one finds many noble examples of self-sacrifice, patriotism and Christian fortitude among the founders and builders of the various societies which have so splendidly contributed to the welfare and betterment of conditions in our City.

Away back in 1867-1870 an heroic little band of pioneer "Women of Sherbrooke," at great personal danger, brought coffee and provisions to their "men" who were at the Forks, now Dufferin Bridge, during the Fenian Raid, and during the Great War Sherbrooke women followed in the footsteps of their grandmothers in serving lunches to all soldiers as they left for the front. It would, indeed, be difficult, in fact impossible, to extol the work of one organization without detriment to others, for all have achieved wonderful success in their divergent and totally different activities. As one by one these organizations pass in review they call to mind an old-fashioned pageant, the "Bachelor's Dream." As through the smoke of his old Meerschaum pipe he invisions his old time sweethearts, so we through the haze of years gaze on the features of the founders and builders of our "Women's Organizations in Sherbrooke."

In order to adhere to the text of our introductory remarks, the history, in so far as it was possible to glean information from the records available, will follow in alphabetical order.

Business and Professional Women's Club.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Sherbrooke was founded May 29th, 1934. Its first officers were: Mrs. Walter Kinkead, president; Mrs. A. S. Lothrop, first vice-president; Mrs. M. Hicks, second vice-president; Miss E. Hall, treasurer and Miss J. Leslie Fales, secretary. The directors included the Misses W. Wiggett, G. Hebert, I. Cobleigh and E. Bradley and Mrs. MacWilliams. Although the Club has only been in existence for a comparatively short time, yet it has accomplished much in bringing together the women and girls who from necessity or choice have adopted a business or professional career. During the first year of its organization the local club became affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, which great organization met this month at Niagara Falls, Miss Idonea Nourse, president, representing the local club, and en passant the Sherbrooke representative had the honor of proposing the toast to the "Federation". This organization has a membership of over two thousand and is a part of the International Club at present operating in sixteen different countries.

The primary object of the club is to promote a closer relationship between business and professional women of all creeds and races, to develop a knowledge of civic and national conditions and to co-operate with any society or organization designed to further similar objects. During the week of August 28th, the local club has arranged to entertain delegates from several sister organizations, and on the Saturday and Sunday of that week it is expected that upwards of one hundred and fifty delegates will come to Sherbrooke from Ottawa, Montreal, the Border Club, (Derby Line, Stanstead and Rock Island) and St. Johnsbury, Vt. The local Business and Professional Women's Club is taking this opportunity of supporting and exploiting Sherbrooke's Centenary, thus demonstrating their interest and co-operation in all things for the advancement and welfare of their own city. The present officers are: Miss I. R. Nourse (who was proposed for vice-president of the Province of Quebec at the Federation annual in Niagara last week, but unfortunately had to decline owing to other duties), president; Miss Florine Mullins, vice-president; Miss Alice Milford, second vice-president; Miss A. J. Morrison, secretary; and Miss Bessie Bryce, treasurer.



Mrs. W. E Loomis

Child Welfare Clinic.

Supported for the most part by grants from the Provincial Bureau of Public Charities, the city and local Rotary Club, and operated under the patronage of the Sherbrooke Hospital, the Child Welfare Clinic of Sherbrooke today enjoys an enviable position among the many charitable women's organizations in this city. But the sky has not always been so rosy or the path so smooth for the women who first undertook to establish a free clinic for children of ex-soldiers or ex-sailors who could not afford proper medical care for their defective little ones. The history of the present efficient organization dates back to January 26th, 1920, when representatives from the Sherbrooke branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Sherbrooke branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Sherbrooke branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the local Association of the Victorian Order of Nurses met for the purpose of organizing a free clinic for children. It was decided to establish the clinic and to accept the offer of financial assistance from the Patriotic Fund to the amount of $100 to $150 per month, the offer of the use of the Red Cross Room, the St. John Ambulance Nursing Division No. 12 to supply V. A. D's to assist at the clinic, and also the offer of the V. O. N., to give the service of a V. O. N. at each clinic. The personnel of the first officers of the (then) Child Welfare Committee was: Mrs. W. E. Paton, president; Mrs. S. A. Jones, first vice-president; Mrs. J. T. Morkill, second vice-president; Mrs. A. W. Blue, third vice-president; Miss Eva White, secretary; Mrs. Ernest Jones, treasurer; and H. D. Bayne, M.D., C.M.L., M.C.C., doctor in charge. On August 9th, 1923, the Child Welfare Clinic of Sherbrooke was duly incorporated and the charter compiled by J. P. Wells, K.C., adopted. The election of the officers was also duly confirmed the slate including the president, Mrs. W. S. Allen; three vice-presidents in order of precedence, Mrs. S. A. Jones, Mrs. A. M. Sangster and Mrs. J. T. Morkill; secretary, Miss Eva White; and honorary treasurer, Mrs. Ernest Jones. During this same year the clinic received its first grant from the Provincial Government, and the Rotary Club, whose sympathy had ever been evinced by generous contributions, likewise increased their financial help, while many public spirited citizens took a lively interest in the work of helping defective and suffering children by seeing to it that they were at least given a chance to start life with healthy bodies and minds. Through the intervening years the Child Welfare Clinic of Sherbrooke has carried on its noble work on behalf of little children, its officers, Board members and many volunteer helpers laboring unceasingly in the face of seemingly unsurmountable difficulties, the uncertainty of regular grants being continued being perhaps the greatest handicap as the expenses entailed in conducting the clinic were much heavier prior to the wise decision made in December, 1933, to accept the offer of free quarters in the Sherbrooke Hospital. This move caused quite a stir in the heretofore quiet routine followed at the Red Cross rooms, but the advice of doctors and members of the Rotary Club were strongly in favor of the change and the Clinic Board unanimously concurred. The attendance of children has varied, the total attendance ranging from 166 to 1474 during a year.

Mrs. W. S. Allen's resignation as president, was most regretfully accepted in February, 1933, after eleven years of devoted service to the Child Welfare Clinic. Mrs. Allen was not only a very efficient and capable president, but her never failing tact and kindly consideration endeared her to all her associates in office and won her many friends among the parents and sponsors of the children who benefitted by her personal interest in the clinic's work. Mrs. Harold Goodhue succeeded Mrs. Allen as chief executive and most faithfully discharged her many duties during her term in office, which unfortunately was for only three years. It was in Mrs. Goodhue's time that the clinic moved to the Sherbrooke Hospital. Recorded in the annals of the Child Welfare Clinic are motions expressing the deepest regret at the loss sustained by the clinic in the passing of Miss Eva White, its first honorary secretary, Mrs. Ernest Jones, the first honorary treasurer, and Mrs. Joseph Rosenbloom ever ready and willing to help in all good works and a staunch supporter and worker on behalf of the clinic. Today the clinic is continuing its good work at the Sherbrooke Hospital, the following officers and Board members being duly elected at the annual meeting held at the MacKinnon Memorial on February last: honorary president, Mrs. G. Ellery Read; honorary vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Allen; president, Mrs. W. Marchant; first vice-president, Mrs. W. G. Cross; second vice-president, Miss Amy Wells; secretary, Miss Kathleen Leonard, and treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Jones. The Board of Directors includes: Mrs. William C. Marchant, Miss Amy Wells, Mrs. W. F. Norcross, Mrs. W. G. Cross, Miss Kathleen Leonard, Mrs. David Echenberg, Mrs. Frank Milne, Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Mrs. S. A. Jones, Mrs. H. Dundin, Mrs. W. E. Paton, Mrs. Andrew Sangster, Mrs. F. S. Rugg, Miss Geraldine Dwane and Mrs. M. W. Mitchell.



Mrs. B. C. Howard

Canadian Red Cross Society.

The Sherbrooke Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society organized on September 9, 1914, resultant of the committee sponsored by the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association during the month of August, needs no introduction, for through its work it will ever be rated among the brightest stars in the history of women's work in Sherbrooke. Linked with the local branch the names of Mrs. J. T. Morkill, president, Miss Eva White, secretary, and Mrs. S. A. Jones, treasurer, will go down to posterity as leaders in every sense of the word in this great humanitarian work during and after the Great War. Many names are recalled as the work of the Red Cross in Sherbrooke is reviewed, faithful workers all doing their "bit," some with aching, anxious hearts for dear ones "over there," others working just for sweet charity's sake to try and alleviate the pall of misery and woe under which not only the British Empire, but the whole world was suffering. During the first year ten business and eighty-two working meetings of the Sherbrooke Branch were held. Every week the work increased and Sherbrooke became the headquarters for forty surrounding towns and villages, including Ayer's Cliff, Adamsville, Beebe, Bethel, Bromptonville, Bulwer, Bury, Boscobel, Brome, West Brome, Birchton, Clifton, Eaton, East Angus, East Farnham, Eustis, Flanders, Gallup Hill, Grove Hill, Highwater, Island Brook, Johnville, Kingsbury, Lorne, Little Lake, Magog, Marbleton, Megantic, Milby, Rock Island, Province Hill, Richmond, Melbourne, Randboro, Sawyerville, Scotstown, Sutton Junction, South Durham and Ulverton.

As the volume of work increased the members were untiring in their energy and gave freely of their time to help the work in all its branches. Correspondence alone was voluminous as the members kept in touch with the many details and changes in the nature of supplies requisitioned by headquarters, and en passant many letters congratulating the Sherbrooke branch upon the excellence of their work were received. These helped not a little to encourage members to even greater effort.

The first campaign launched by the local branch was for a motor ambulance, and within three weeks $2,500 was raised to purchase the ambulance, while an extra $500 also raised during the same campaign, was sent to purchase anaesthetics and surgical supplies. Forty-five beds were donated to the Duchess of Connaught's Hospital, and other activities included the sending out of supplies to surrounding places for the work they were doing for the Sherbrooke branch. In addition to outside helpers, a great many societies here worked for the Red Cross among which were the Guilds and Ladies' Aids of city churches, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the Business Girls, King Albert Club, Girl Guides, Sunbeam Club and the Graduate Nurses' Association, to all of whom the Red Cross supplied materials. During 1914-1915 the Sisters of Mont Notre Dame, the Little Sisters of the Holy Family, the Sisters of the Precious Blood and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, all contributed their share to the work of the Red Cross in Sherbrooke. Hospital garments, hospital accessories, surgical dressings and convalescent comforts were all included in the work of the society which donated 99,958 articles during the first year. Year by year the work grew heavier, but the indomitable courage of Mrs. Morkill and her associates in office, backed by a splendid band of workers in Sherbrooke and throughout the Eastern Townships — there were seventy-nine out of town branches working under the jurisdiction of the Sherbrooke Branch — carried them through these trying and weary months, their reward being in the knowledge that the Red Cross in Sherbrooke was accomplishing even more than its share as compared with larger cities and group centers.

The appeal for the French Red Cross society launched by the Sherbrooke Record and The Tribune realized $3,010 within ten days, and this sum was forwarded to headquarters. Thus the local branch did not only do outstanding work themselves, but whenever possible rendered assistance to every branch and service of Red Cross work at home and abroad. If the women who so nobly undertook the work for the Red Cross in 1914 could have forseen the amazing development during the four years of the World War they would certainly have been astounded, for the expansion was truly marvelous. For the first year the Sherbrooke branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society met at "Seaton Place," the home of the secretary, Miss Eva White, and her father, Mr. Justice William White, and later as the work increased they moved to the Whiting Block where the branch, now in a quiescent state, still keeps a reserve supply in case of emergency.

The signing of the Armistice did not end the activities of the Red Cross in Sherbrooke, for relief has been administered to many refugees and returned ex-service men. This work has for the most part been carried on by Mrs. S. A. Jones, still the treasurer of the Sherbrooke branch, whose untiring efforts and kindly interest in all soldiers and their families has won for her the affectionate sobriquet of "Mother Jones." In January, 1922, a joint committee was formed of the Patriotic Associations and the Red Cross Society for the relief of soldiers' families in the Townships. This work was carried on for ten years until in January, 1932, the out of town relief had to be given up by the Sherbrooke branch. The work now carired on by the Sherbrooke branch is chiefly of an advisory nature. During the past year contributions have been received for the United States flood relief and also for the London, Ont. relief. In 1920 the Red Cross, assisted by members of the St. John Ambulance Nursing Division and the Victorian Order of Nurses, and financed by the Patriotic Fund, opened a clinic for the children of ex-service men, but very soon the benefits were extended to any sick children of the city. From this beginning the Child Welfare Clinic of Sherbrooke was organized. Thus another deserving charity owes its birth to the Red Cross. The present officers of the Sherbrooke branch are: Mrs. W. E. Paton, president; Mrs. J. H. Bryant, secretary; and Mrs. S. A. Jones, treasurer, who has held office ever since the Sherbrooke branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society was established in 1914, treasurer.

Although the Sherbrooke branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, was not a women's organization, it would be impossible to omit the names of

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FINE LADIES' WEAR IN "CHEZ LOUISE" STORE

A Bi-lingual Store Situated in Center of Shopping District.

Among the consistent advertisers in the Record is the name of Louis Bernstein, who in 1927 established the shop known as "Chez Louise, Ltd.," at 52 Wellington St. N. Interested in business in Sherbrooke since 1913, he left in 1917, but always maintained business connections here, and returned in 1925.

"Chez Louise" is a bi-lingual store and sells throughout the Eastern Townships. It still retains its first customers who came ten years ago. There are ten members on the staff to serve you.

The stock of ladies' wear comprises dresses, coats, knitted goods and millinery, Vanity modes, Dress of the Week and Fashion Preferred. In coats the Hurlingham, made of the finest British wools, Wee Women's and Fashion-Craft mantailored. In knitted goods, Jantzen's and the ever popular brand of Ballantyne's are kept in stock.



Mrs. George Hume

Ken B. Jenckes

Builder, Contractor, and citizen of Sherbrooke, is especially proud at this time, as his name has long been connected with the progress of this city.

HE OFFERS CONGRATULATIONS TO SHERBROOKE ON ITS 100th ANNIVERSARY.

Ken B. Jenckes

Shop on Jenckes Lane — Phone 3078

HOVEY'S



SMOKED MEATS

The Hovey Packing Co. Limited, merchants of Sherbrooke for the past 43 years, have today reached the top of their industry. This well known and honoured firm take pleasure at this time in offering Sherbrooke congratulations.

Hovey Packing Co., Ltd.

Sherbrooke, Que.



On Sherbrooke's 100th birthday it is only proper that I should join my voice with those other thousands who are congratulating our city on its achievement and progress.

We can look proudly back on our honourable and fine past. The future however is still hidden; may it be developed with the same spirit that has made our city, in fact the entire Eastern Townships, the envy of the province.

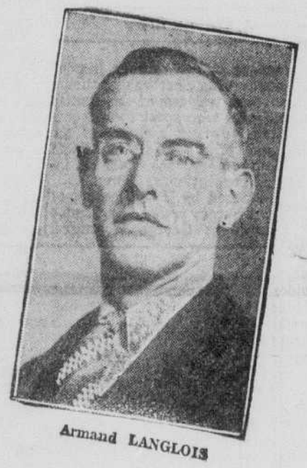
COLONEL THE HON. J. S. BOURQUE,
Minister of Public Works.

1927 — 1937



J. Elz. BOUFFARD





Armand LANGLOIS

Co-proprietors of

BOUFFARD & LANGLOIS

Had its beginning in the year 1927 — already ten years! Messrs. Bouffard and Langlois are situated in one of the oldest business establishments of Sherbrooke. More than sixty years have passed since it was founded by the late L. A. Gray. Following that it was occupied by Messrs. Alphonse Bergeron, Bernard & Co. Following that it was occupied by Alphonse Bergeron and still later by Bernard & Co. The new proprietors joined together in a co-operative company and have successively carried out several improvements to the establishment.

FOR YOUR BETTER SERVICE

First there is a huge refrigerated warehouse of 150 feet equipped with Kelvinator apparatus, to conserve perishable goods. This warehouse is scientifically regulated to assure just the right degree of coldness and heat needed to keep meats or vegetables in first class condition.

The meat department was opened in 1930, under the direction of Mr. Adelard Couture, a butcher of long experience. This department is equipped with the most modern equipment to assure economy and also the most appetizing choice of meats. Fish and all seasonal dishes are also sold.

The staff, including 12 clerks and delivery men, assures a rapid and courteous service to all clients. Two vehicles give regular delivery and there are two others for special delivery by telephone. The store is also provided with a large line of goods for the accommodation of clients from the country.

BEER AND PORTER ON ICE
DELIVERY UP TO 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT

Besides its day delivery, licensed grocers Bouffard and Langlois assure delivery up until ten o'clock every night, to all parts of the city, for all orders of Beer or Porter on ice—all the popular brands. The motto of the store, which enjoys a growing clientele, is

UNSURPASSABLE QUALITY

Lowest Prices on the Market.

111 Marquette Phone 293-126-127

Organizations Of Sherbrooke Women Have Been An Important Influence In Bettering Conditions In City

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the ladies who did such outstanding work during the World War on its Relief Committee. Mrs. W. E. Paton, who acted as convener all through the war and for many months afterwards, indefatigably devoting her time and energy to the welfare and relief of soldiers and their families, has ever been an outstanding figure in all patriotic and social service organizations. During the four years of war, Mrs. Paton was supported by a joint convener, Mrs. J. A. Darche, Mrs. J. E. Poutre and Mrs. Fred. Bertrand in order of precedence occupying this office.



Mrs. S. A. Jones

Catholic Women's League.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada came into being on June 17th, 1920, following a meeting in Montreal of Catholic women interested in the project. It is now established in thirty-three dioceses throughout the Dominion with six hundred sub-divisions and approximately 30,000 members, and through its affiliation with the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, whose membership is 25,000,000, is part of a world-wide movement of Catholic womanhood. Its organization calls for a National Executive Board drawn from representatives of every Diocesan Board, which in turn is formed from a federation of all C. W. L. branches within the territory of a diocese. Its motto is "For God and Canada."

In September, 1920, the call came to Sherbrooke from the then National President, Miss B. Guerin, of Montreal, requesting the late Mrs. H. W. Mulvena to organize a subdivision in this city. Alert to see the need and advantages of such an organization in her own community, Mrs. Mulvena, with the approval of His Excellency, the late Bishop Larocque, formed the first Sherbrooke sub-division. Mrs. Mulvena was elected president and the late Mrs. Fred. J. Griffith was first secretary-treasurer. Much of the success of the present day organization here is due to the zeal and devotion of Mrs. Mulvena, who after arduous years was obliged to resign the presidency owing to ill health. She was succeeded by Mrs. Henry Veilleux, who also worked valiantly in the cause. In 1926, having the required number of units in the diocese, a diocesan sub-division was formed with Miss M. Mooney as president. A review of the work accomplished by the C. W. L. in Sherbrooke since its inception would reveal active participation in any movement for the good of the community. Its activities are wide and varied, covering social service, child welfare, education, including study clubs, citizenship, juniors and Girl Guides, so that any member may find congenial occupation and happiness in helping others. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Francis Hoye: three vice-presidents, in order of precedence, Miss Florine Mullins, Miss M. Elizabeth Bradley and Mrs. James Cameron; recording secretary, Mrs. Raymond Provencher; corresponding secretary, Miss Vivian Powers; and treasurer, Miss E. Coogan.

The educational policy of the C.W.L. of Canada is to form leaders of thought and action, and what better way of accomplishing this than to consort with the best thinkers of the past and the present in our literature. With this end in view, the Study Club is advocated as is also its offshoot, the Reading Club. In May, 1935, the first Reading Club sponsored by the Sherbrooke subdivision was organized by Miss Gladys Mullins, with a membership of twenty. The interest was keen and has never flagged. The Reading Club has not only achieved its purpose of fostering the love and propagation of good books, but has also been a source of delight and enjoyment to its every member.

Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, who in this Coronation year renewed their allegiance to His Gracious Majesty King George Sixth, and only two years ago celebrated the silver anniversary of their organization in Sherbrooke simultaneously with the silver jubilee of our late beloved King George Fifth, will form another Empire link during the city's centenary celebrations when the magnificent colors (made for them in England) will be presented to the Sherbrooke Regiment. This will be one of the special features of the centenary celebrations and the crowning event in the history of the Order in Sherbrooke—an ambition gratified and a dream of years realized. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec has been invited to make the presentation on Saturday afternoon, August 7th, at the Exhibition Grounds, and the Venerable Archdeacon F. G. Scott, of Quebec, beloved Padre of the Great War, will conduct the service of dedication. It is expected that a company of the Royal Canadian Highlanders (Black Watch) and a company of the Fusiliers of Montreal will be present with the local regiments.

Many years ago, shortly after the world war, the I. O. D. E. in Sherbrooke and the Maple Copse Chapter of Lennoxville, then under jurisdiction of the local Municipal Chapter, conceived the idea of presenting Colors to the Sherbrooke Regiment to perpetuate and honor the memory of the men who nobly answered the call of King and Country during 1914-1918. Funds for the Colors were raised almost immediately and the order sent to England, the delay of several years being entirely due to red-tape regulations regarding "Battle Honors" and the change in name of the battalion from the 53rd to the Sherbrooke Regiment. All difficulties have been overcome and the beautiful Colors, the Regimental Color with Battle Honors, "Arras" and "Amiens," and the "King's" Color are now reposing in a handsome cabinet emblazoned with the Order's Crest and a presentation plate at the Regiment's Armoury, awaiting the great day in local I.O.D.E. history when they will be publicly presented to the Sherbrooke Regiment. Thus today's happenings are closely interwoven with the history of preceding years as link by link a continuous chain of loyalty, patriotism and service is forged by this band of noble women who since their organization here in 1910 have played an important part in the development and progress of this city. Strange as it may seem, "war" and the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire have ever been closely associated, for it was the Boer War that inspired Mrs. Clark Murray in 1900 to organize Empire women for the purpose of succoring disabled soldiers, their wives, widows and children, and it was during the World War that the Order launched its supreme endeavor and collected six million dollars for war work. Later, as a War Memorial, another half million was raised for the founding of bursaries and scholarships to benefit children of disabled soldiers and as a lasting remembrance to the noble sacrifices of our brave Canadians.

It was one of Sherbrooke's daughters, Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, of Toronto, formerly Miss Gertrude Smith, of Sherbrooke, who was incidentally responsible for the formation of the first chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in her natal city. During a visit here she remarked to a friend: "Why is there not a Chapter of the I.O.D.E. here?" The seed from this suggestion very quickly bore fruit for shortly afterwards in 1910, ten years after the Order was founded in Montreal, the first chapter—King George Fifth—was organized. The first regent was the late Mrs. A. N. Worthington, wife of the late Col. A. N. Worthington, M.D., the gallant local surgeon who was among the first to enlist with the South African forces. Mrs. Worthington was supported by the following officers: First vice-regent, Mrs. William Farwell; second vice-regent, Mrs. W. A. Morehouse; secretary, Mrs. W. A. Farwell; treasurer, Mrs. B. C. Howard, and standard bearer, Mrs. C. H. Bowen, the two latter being the only surviving officers. Fifty - three ladies signed the roll of membership and the first work undertaken by the Order in Sherbrooke was the engaging and the financing of a district nurse. In order to secure a vote on the Dominion Board it was decided to form two more chapters, this decision resulting in the organization of the Sir John Sherbrooke and the Duke of Wellington Chapters with Mrs. H. A. Odell and Mrs. H. R. Fraser as their respective regents. The Sherbrooke Municipal Chapter was constituted in 1911, and Mrs. A. N. Worthington was Sherbrooke's first municipal regent. Even in the early days of its history social service played an important part in the activities of the Order and in 1911 the district nurse was engaged. Two years later it was decided to form a branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Sherbrooke and the I. O. D. E. members, who were responsible for its inauguration, have never ceased their interest in its welfare and work, each primary chapter contributing regularly towards the V. O. N. upkeep.

The work of the Order grew and prospered in Sherbrooke and throughout the Dominion, but it was during the World War that the summit was reached, the local chapters raising thousands of dollars annually for war purposes. Two days after war was declared on August 4th, 1914, the I.O.D.E. executive met to organize for any emergency in compliance with the principals of the Order. The executive of the I. O. D. E. decided to call a mass meeting of women for the purpose of preparing to undertake war work. This mass meeting resulted in the formation of the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association, the idea being to organize women irrespective of race, creed or nationality in one united cause for the good of all, and Mrs. C. H. Bowen was unanimously elected president. In thus to a certain extent sinking their identity for the common good, the I.O.D.E. in Sherbrooke examplified that breadth of outlook and largeness of perception so typical of the peoples of the British Empire they are pledged to serve. The splendid co-operation of all women in work for the Red Cross, the soldiers in the field and the Navy during the stress of war years and their courage and fortitude amidst almost insurmountable difficulties is beyond praise, and among them all the wonderful loyal-



Mrs. C. H. Bowen.

ty and devotion to duty evinced by the I.O.D.E., shone like a beacon light, ever shining out to guide the weak, and oftimes discouraged back to fight and work for King and Country. At this time the 53rd Chapter was organized by the wives, mothers and sisters of the officers of the 53rd Regiment, many of whom went overseas. The charter members were Lillian Pilcher, J. Jean Fletcher, Mary Edney, Phoebe S. Brett, Augusta Byrd, Bessie A. Ward, Ida M. Brooks, Lizzie Strickland, Ann S. Hogg and Sarah Bowen. Mrs. Pilcher was the first regent and this chapter, like its older sister chapters of the I. O. D. E., nobly upheld the honor and dignity of the Order during the entire war and afterwars, when perhaps it was even more difficult. Some of Sherbrooke's noblest women have guided the destinies of the I. O. D. E. in the past and today other noble women are bravely carrying aloft the torch handed on by their predecessors by endeavoring to inculcate in all members the highest ideals of the Order, whose motto is "One Flag, One Throne, One Empire."

In reviewing the history of the I. O. D. E. ever since its organization in Sherbrooke, it would be quite impossible to comment upon individual efforts or accomplishments, for a large number of women have accomplished much good work as officers and members of the local chapters. However, a resume of the what the Order has achieved in Sherbrooke would not be complete without some reference to the outstanding part played by the successive municipal regents upon whse shoulders the full burden of responsibility has rested. To these women Sherbrooke owes much, for through their wise and tactful guidance the I. O. D. E. has extended and prospered in its work until now it occupies an honored and important place in the city's educational and philanthropic enterprise. Mrs. A. N. Worthington, Sherbrooke's first municipal regent, who resigned owing to ill health, was succeeded by Mrs. H. R. Fraser, a charter member of the Order who held office during the strenuous years of the World War when the I.O.D.E. so graciously renounced their prerogative as leaders in war work in order to better enlist the services of all women for the common good. This was indeed a noble gesture and worthy of being recorded to the lasting credit of the I.O.D.E. in Sherbrooke. In all organizations there comes a time when a strong hand at the helm and a courageous spirit are essential to the cause. Such a time came to the I.O.D.E. in Sherbrooke during the aftermath of the World War in 1919, when the members, tired and perchance a bit weary of "well doing," seemed to lack interest and at times were seemingly indifferent, or perhaps the lure of pleasures so long denied was too strong to be resisted. Be that as it may, the enthusiasm and zeal of war days when nothing was too hard or no task too difficult to be tackled, was clearly lacking. At this the most crucial time in the history of the local I. O. D. E., Mrs. George Hume as municipal regent assumed the gigantic task of endeavoring to revive that splendid spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm evinced by the members during the four years of the World War. Fortunate indeed was it for the welfare of the Order in Sherbrooke that there was such a woman as Mrs. George Hume to



Mrs. F. H. Bradley

pilot them through the sea of unrest and disatisfaction which was the aftermath of the feverish effort and endless work during the long years of tamult. To Mrs. Hume's indomitable and courageous spirit and her undaunted perseverance, the I.O.D.E. owes its undying gratitude, for she won the victory, her untiring devotion and loyalty to the highest ideals of the Order inspiring the faint hearted and inducing others to assist in winning back members to help in the work of reconstruction of the morale of the I.O.D.E. in Sherbrooke. As a tangible expression of their love and appreciation for her fifteen years of devoted service as municipal regent, the I.O.D.E. in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville presented Mrs. Hume with a, life membership in the Order, the highest honor in their power to bestow, upon her retirement as municipal regent in 1934.

Mrs. W. E. Loomis, who succeeded Mrs. Hume as Sherbrooke's municipal regent, and still fills the office of chief executive of the Order in this city, made the presentation in the same gracious and dignified manner that she discharges the many public duties of her position. The manifold activities of the Order include education in its broadest sense, for no school is too small or no student too humble but that the hand of the I.O.D.E. is ever outstretched to encourage and if necessary assist in furthering the desire for higher education. To this end bursaries are awarded to sons and daughters of ex-service men, and these represent what is known as the I.O.D.E. National War Memorial. A post-graduate scholarship overseas to the value of $1,600 is awarded to a graduate of a Canadian university, and Sherbrooke is proud to report that Ralph Gustafson, son of C. O. Gustafson and the late Mrs. Gustafson, of Sherbrooke, a graduate of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, was awarded this honor. Canadian bursaries are given at Macdonald College annually, also at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. Musical education is also included, the Charles Palmer Fund, enabling Charles Palmer, of Saskatoon, a promising Canadian organist, to continue his musical education at Oxford, England. The Municipal Chapter of Sherbrooke sponsors a bursary at Bishop's College for a local male student, all primary chapters in the city contributing to this fund. Assistance is given to the Labrador Voluntary Education League and local schools have been assisted as well as the pupils attending them. The co-operation of colleges in reducing the percentage of the bursary holder's fees is much appreciated by the Order, and makes these awards much more valuable to the student who benefits from them. Work in India, means St. Helen's School, where from the kindergarten up "English" alone is taught. Here the new Science Wing is to be called "Canada Wing." Donations are sent regularly to the Nasik Zenana Hospital, another branch of I. O. D. E. work in far off India. The national president of the I.O.D.E., is a member of the Board of the Navy League of Canada, and the Order through its chapters everywhere contributes generously to the League in money

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WALLPAPER AND PAINT MAKE THE HOME BRIGHTER

Re-decoration of House Often Changes for Better the Mental Attitude of the Whole Family.

To the home lover nothing seems more important than improvements in the home. Planning ahead, dreaming of the effect, working to make the dreams come true. Such are the people who drop in at the showrooms of the National Wallpaper Co., Ltd., 76 Wellington street north. This company carries two of the most necessary lines in furbishing up the home—paint and wallpaper. It has been the experience of A. Douglas Kerr that the re-decoration of the house often changes for the better the mental attitude of the whole family just as a little new bonnet will chase away the frown from a fair forehead.



A. Douglas Kerr

The late James F. Kerr founded this business forty years ago in the premises where his son still carries on today.

"Three years ago," said Mr. Kerr, "we were fortunate in securing from the Canadian Industrie Limited sole right to the distribution of their paints, enamels and varnishes in the Eastern Townships district. Already our sales have increased enormously — far beyond expectations. We are proud of our C. I. L. connection."

Canadian mills have of recent years assumed world leadership in the manufacture of wallpaper, as is but natural considering that Canada is where the best paper is made. The high quality is not limited to the strength of the wallpaper, but extends to the designing and colouring as well. There are but four wallpaper mills in Canada and the National Wallpaper Company Ltd. acts as selling agents for all.

The wholesale end of the business reaches far north into the Lake St. John District and east to Riviere du Loup whilst to the west shipments are made as far as Valleyfield. The magnitude of the business is revealed by the fact that in the showrooms and the warehouse over six hundred individual designs are carried in quantities which permit of shipments being made the day orders are received. And the extent of stocks of paint and varnish appears staggering to the layman.

Shields GROCETERIA

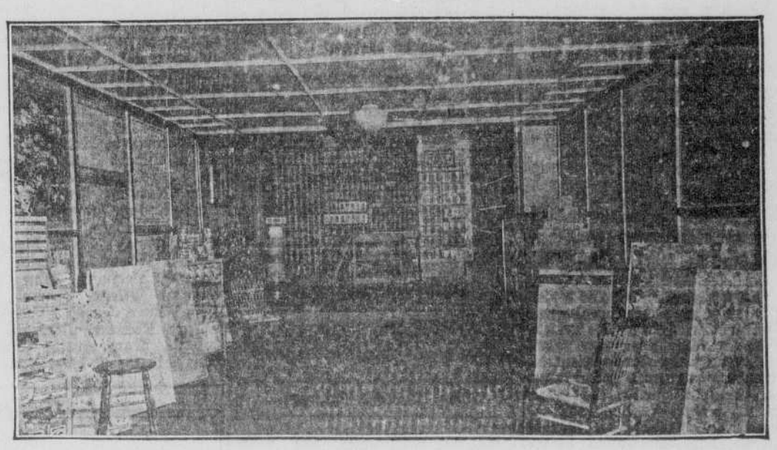
A visit to Sherbrooke's most up-to-date Grocery Store will show you the tremendous improvements in Retail Food Distribution over conditions existing in 1837.

We invite you to shop the 1937 way by serving yourself at —

Shields GROCETERIA

96 WELLINGTON ST. NORTH.

1892 — 1937



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It is never necessary to go elsewhere for painting requirements. Brushes, removers — everything you may need will be found here.

The Finest Patterns of WALLPAPERS DOMESTIC and FOREIGN.



The National Wallpaper Company, Ltd., has for 45 years been doing an ever increasing business, and today distributes to all parts of the province the products of the four manufacturers in the Dominion.

A. DOUGLAS KERR, Pres. and Mgr.

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ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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A TALE OF WOODMANS

In 1933 Milton A. Woodman came to Sherbrooke from Coaticook, bought out an established grocery business and has since so increased the sales volume, without sacrificing quality, that "Woodman's" today is regarded as a leader.

In the basement of his premises at 24 Dufferin Avenue, an old relic was recently found. On a board of ancient vintage the name "A. A. Woodman" was discovered, a carving of half a century ago; inquiry revealed this to be the father of the present proprietor of the store. A. A. Woodman, when a youth had clerked in the store, which was then the old Fuller Grocery, and had whiled away an idle minute by carving his name — as youngsters have ever done and shall ever do!

And so the son carries on as the master where the father served as an apprentice. Many years intervene but the spirit of the family has never wavered.

Woodman's pay their respects to all those fine old characters who have helped build the City of Sherbrooke during its first hundred years. At the same time we congratulate all our neighbors who now enjoy their splendid inheritance.

M. A. WOODMAN

GROCERIES — FISH — MEATS.

Real Development Of This District Began With Construction Of First Railway Through Townships In 1852

Lack of Proper Water Transportation Facilities Throughout the Eastern Townships Made the Coming of the Railway Doubly Important for the Struggling Communities Which Made Up This District in the Year 1852.

Far removed as they were from any seaport and their rivers made difficult of navigation by great waterfalls and rapids, the districts which now comprise the thriving Eastern Townships found their early development greatly hampered by problems of transportation, and it was not until the coming of the first railway in 1852 that the real progress of the region started.

Realizing the importance of the railway, the early leaders of the communities situated around Sherbrooke took a keen interest in reports reaching them of the progress of this new method of transportation. Thus we find that less than fifteen years after the first railway was established in Canada, Sherbrooke, the chief town of the district was linked to both Portland and Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, which today forms part of the Canadian National system. In September, 1852, with great ceremony and in the presence of the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, the railway was formally opened.

This line was originally incorporated as the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway. The road was designed to connect at the International boundary with a line from either Boston or Portland, largely through the efforts of three Sherbrooke citizens, J. Pennoyer, John Moore and Sir Alexander T. Galt.

Many interesting stories are told of the difficulties and problems confronting the promoters of this road, perhaps the most interesting of which is the manner in which the seaboard terminus was chosen. Both Portland and Boston were strong contenders for the honor and especially the trade which this line was expected to bring. Then a novel idea was conceived. The prospective routes between Montreal and the two cities were laid out and arrangements made for a race between relays of horses to determine which was the shorter. The Portland horsemen won and thus an essentially Canadian port grew up on United States soil. Before either the St. Lawrence and Atlantic or its United States affiliate were completed they passed into the hands of the English-owned Grand Trunk which at the time was aggressively extending its lines throughout Eastern Canada and the United States.

The next stage in the railway development of the district came in 1858 when the Passumpic Railway acquired the still uncompleted Massawippi Valley Railway and pushed its lines into Sherbrooke. Shortly after the Passumpsic fell into the control of the dominant railway of New England, the Boston and Maine and for many years Sherbrooke was the northern terminus of this system until the Canadian lines were taken over in 1923 by the Quebec Central.

Railway construction stood at a virtual standstill during the next ten years, largely perhaps, on account of the upsetting of normal conditions by the United States civil war.

A New Era Opens.

The year 1870 marked the beginning of a new era in railway construction and within the next decade the district was spotted with lines, most of them of a local nature which have subsequently been absorbed by one or other of the major systems.

Probably the major undertaking from the Sherbrooke point of view was the Quebec Central Railway. Incorporated originally as the Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships and Kennebec Railway, the project was sponsored by Hon. J. G. Robertson with R. D. Morkill, sr., as vice-president, and James R. Woodward as general manager. Like many other promotions of its day, the project ran into financing difficulties and had to be re-organized before it finally reached Valley Junction, where connection was made with the Levis and Kennebec Railway in 1875. This latter road was in trouble of its own and was purchased by the Quebec Central Railway at sheriff's sale. From time to time branch lines were constructed and in 1923 the road assumed an international status when it took over the Boston and Maine line from Sherbrooke to Newport.

A New Route to Montreal.

The roads operating west of Sherbrooke in the direction of Montreal, principally the Waterloo and Magog and the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly railways were grouped into a single system about this time under the aegus of the Central Vermont and a competitive line established to the Grand Trunk between Sherbrooke and Montreal. The Central Vermont disposed of their interest in a major section of this line about 1886, however, to the Atlantic and Northwest Railway Company which soon after came under the control of the Canadian Pacific Railway and today forms part of their main line from Montreal to St. John, New Brunswick.

The International Railway.

Another railway which had a rather troubled history and nearly wrecked many Eastern Townships municipalities financially was the St. Francis and Megantic International Railway Company which was formed in May, 1870, to construct a railway from Sherbrooke to the province line at a point near Lake Megantic, there to connect with a line about to be constructed in the State of Maine which would connect with the European and North American Railway (nothing small about these early systems) to form a continuous railway from the Grand Trunk to St. John, N.B.

The provisional directors were John Henry Pope, M.P., Hon. John Sewall Sanborn, Hon. Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, James Ross, M.P.P., Charles Brooks, Richard W. Heneker, Thomas S. Morey, Benjamin Pomroy, Cyrus A. Bailey, Lemuel Pope, Colin Noble and Lewis McIver.

As the proposed line was to pass largely through Compton County, an appeal was made to the municipalities of the county to grant financial assistance. Finally in June 1871, after considerable bitter discussion, the county council decided to issue county bonds to the extent of $225,540 to purchase stock in the road. Feeling ran so high, however, that the municipalities of the Town of Sherbrooke and the Townships of Ascot, Orford and Compton, which had hitherto formed part of the County of Compton withdrew and established the new County of Sherbrooke.

In 1871-72 construction work was started and on June 15th, 1875, the line was completed and opened to traffic between Sherbrooke and Bury. The name was changed to the International Railway and the line was completed to Lake Megantic in 1879, with the following board of directors: Hon. J. H. Pope, president; E. T. Brooks, vice-president; R. W. Heneker, T. S. Morey, M. H. Cochrane, C. C. Colby, L. McIver, L. Pope, Charles Brooks and C. Noble, with J. Davidson as secretary. In November, 1886, the line was sold to the Atlantic and Northwest Railway and shortly after leased in perpetuity to the Canadian Pacific.

The Hereford Railway.

Another road which had more than its share of vicissitudes was the Hereford Railway, which was incorporated in 1881 to link the Quebec Central Railway at Dudswell Junction to some railway operating in the state of Maine by way of Cookshire, Sawyerville and the Cliftons. Finally sufficient money was raised to start the project and the contract was let in 1887, twelve hundred men being employed of whom eight to nine hundred were Italians, a few Swedes and many Greeks — and there by hangs a tale.

On September 20th, 1888, the contractors absconded with $25,500 in cash, leaving behind more than that in unpaid bills and wages. Immediately the hot-tempered sons of sunny Italy worked themselves up into a frenzy terrible to behold. Finally they started destructive action, tearing up pieces of track and throwing away small tools. So menacing did things become that the people called upon the warden of the county, W. H. Learned, for protection. Warden Learned also feared serious depredations and with two Justices of the Peace asked for military protection from Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, officer commanding the district. Seven companies of the 58th Regiment, about two hundred in all, were concentrated in Cookshire the following afternoon together with the Cookshire troop of cavalry. Three more companies were ordered to report at Hereford the following day and the road was under martial law until October 3rd, by which time the directors of the road had taken charge of the construction work themselves and paid off the arrears of wages.

The road was completed in the spring of 1889 from Lime Ridge to the International boundary where connection was made with the Maine Central, who leased the line and carried on operations for several years, abandoning it about 1920. For several years the line was inactive until it was taken over by the Canadian Pacific who scrapped part of it and have since provided a limited service over the remainder.

The Orford Mountain.

The last major railway project undertaken in this district was the Orford Mountain Railway, promoted by Judge Foster, which ran from Windsor Mills to the International boundary at Mansonville by Eastman and Bolton Pass. Completed in 1907, it was worked as an independent railway until 1913 when it was leased to the Canadian Pacific. Changing conditions played havoc with the road's earnings and last summer a considerable stretch was abandoned and service on the remainder reduced to three days a week.

Several other projects reached the promotion stage about 1906, the chief of which being the idea of a third railway between Sherbrooke and Quebec to serve the district between the Grand Trunk and Quebec Central Railway. Various reasons, financial and otherwise, interfered and the idea was postponed until the outbreak of the war, when all plans of this nature were suspended. During the war, the automobile developed rapidly and by 1919 when money was again available, bus and truck transportation had reached such proportions that the building of local railways was out of the question.

But while the picturesque day of railway construction is apparently over for the Eastern Townships, the importance that the railways played in the early development of the district cannot be over estimated and in the winter months when the main roads become snowbound for weeks on end, it does not take a very active imagination to picture how the Eastern Townships would be handicapped if it were not for the railways.

Review Of Two Petitions Gilbert Hyatt Presented For Township Of Ascot

Continued from Page 36.

referred to the committee of the Council as a Whole by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on October 30, 1801. Signed H. W. Ryland.

Had To Wait Another Year For Decision.

Gilbert Hyatt was fated to wait another year before receiving a decision, as the Township of Ascot was erected only on March 4th, 1803, and the Letters Patent issued only the following April 21st. The names of Burns and Leonard do not appear among the twenty-nine associates whose names are found in the History of Mrs. Day. However, it appears that each associate received 1,200 acres of land. This permitted the petitioner to fulfill his obligations as, according to an agreement between them, the associates were to keep 200 acres each, remitting 1,000 acres each to the leader who shouldered all the costs. Half of the township, that is to say exactly 20,188 acres, was granted.

According to Mrs. Day this is the list of Gilbert Hyatt's associates in the Township of Ascot: David Moe, John Newton, Senigah Benedict, Moses Knapp, James Lobdell, Joseph Hyatt, Abraham Hyatt, Connelius Hyatt, Jacob Hyatt. Isaac Hyatt, Francis Wilcox, Abraham Vontime, Thomas Merihew. John Merihew, Clement Wilcox, Samuel Dorman, John Wilcox, Joseph Wilcox, Thomas Wilcox, Ebenezer Dorman, Thomas Lobdell, Elam Austin Moe, Jonathan Ball, Joseph Moe, Samuel Packham, John Ward, Buldad Hubbard and Israel Hubbard

The work that was to be continued in the Township of Ascot was to fully show the good faith of Gilbert Hyatt (11). He was the first to construct a flour mill, near the Magog River in Ascot. Jonathan Parker operated a carding house, while Jonathan Ball built the first sawmill on the Orford side. Two of Hyatt's associates, the Dormans, erected a potash plant at Little Forks (Lennoxville). Prior to 1800 David Moe, another associate, had built the first barn at the very limits of the town. The fact that boards were used for the construction of this barn indicates that a sawmill existed at that time. The site soon took on the name of the man who was encouraging its development like a real pioneer. Big Forks became Hyatt's Mills.

Needless to say that Hyatt's success was not complete. The year 1812 proved unfortunate for himself and for many pioneers with him. In this, his fate resembles that of William Barnard in Brompton and that of Elmer Cushing in Shipton, whose effects were sold by sheriff sale. Meanwhile, it must be remembered that at this period Crown lands were being exploited on a large scale, and the odious favoritism that created the "forest barons" claimed many victims. Hyatt appears to have been one of these.

In closing, basing ourselves upon the documents (12) and the facts, we agree with Rev. Father I. Caron, who said: "Gilbert Hyatt may be justly considered the founder of Sherbrooke."

Appendix.

(1)—Samuel Holland was married to Marie-Joseph Roulette, who, widowed in December, 1801, obtained with her three children, Charlotte, Suzanne and Georges, a quarter of the Township of Kingsey on January 14, 1805. The oldest child, John-Frederick, had on May 24th, 1803, obtained about 11,500 acres in Clinton.

(2) — William Osgoode, born in England in 1854, was first Chief Justice in Upper Canada, and then member of both the executive and the legislative councils and president of the Legislative Council. He became Chief Justice of Lower Canada in 1794 following the death of William Smith. As member of the executive council of Lower Canada, he engaged in disputes with Dorchester, Prescott and Milnes, that ended in his resignation, given to the Duke of Portland in 1800. He died in England February 17th, 1824.

(3)—Hugh Finlay came to Quebec in 1760, was named to the executive council in 1768 and postmaster general in 1773. A member of the lands committee in 1792, he obtained the Township of Stanbridge in 1800. Upon his death in 1801, he was discovered to owe a vast sum to the Crown for arrears as postmaster general. His property was seized and sold to Isaac Todd and James McGill, who offered 35,000 acres of land in Stanbridge for sale in 1802.

(4)—Ryland, Witsius, was clerk of the Executive Council and accused by Osgoode of writing secret letters against Prescott; furthermore, in 1810, Governor Craig accused him anew of secret letters written against the so-called revolutionary tendencies of the Canadians; at about this time Ryland was in favor of new territorial divisions in the Eastern Townships, in concord with the former attorney general, Sewell, in order to have English-speaking Members in the House to counter-balance the influence of the Canadian members. Ryland's name is associated with all the schemings of the time, directed particularly against the men he was supposed to serve.

(5) — Robert Prescott, born in Lancashire in 1725, served in the campaign against Louisbourg (1758-1759), during the War of Independence (1775-1778) and was in command of the troops that captured Martinique in 1794. He became the first governor of Martinique and was named Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada on December 15, 1796. Possessing a firm and determined character, he did not alter his opinions easily. His good faith in the granting of the townships cannot be doubted. It may be said that after his departure, the facts justified his attitude, in part at least.

(6)—Portland, leader of the Coalition Government that succeeded Shelbourne in 1783, resigned upon rejection of a bill introduced by Fox and relating to India. In 1794, William Pitt, who had succeeded the Duke of Portland as Prime Minister, allied himself with the most conservative faction of the Whig party, and this allowed Portland to enter the new Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Interior.

(7)—Robert Shore Milnes, born in 1746, who was commissioned in the Royal Regiment of Mounted Guards, succeeded Prescott in the Martinique Government in 1795 and replaced him as Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada in 1799 . He resigned in 1803 because of ill health, but did not leave the country until August, 1805.

(8) — Samuel Gale, who had obtained 23,000 acres in Farnham in 1798, was born in Hampshire and had come to the United States about 1770. He was thrown into prison by the American rebels because of his Royal sentiments. In 1776, following the war, he was released upon parole and entered the service of the English army. He came to Quebec following the signing of the peace treaty in 1783 and entered the office of the General-Surveyer. He subsequently became Prescott's private secretary. He returned to Canada after pleading the case of the dissatisfied petitioners in London and settled on his property in Farnham, where he died in 1826. His son, who was Judge of the Court of King's Bench in Montreal in 1835, played an important role in the troubles of 1837 and 1838.

(9)—Lord Hobart, born in 1760, fought in the American War, was elected to the Irish Parliament in 1787 and then sat in the British Parliament. He was governor of Madras from 1793 to 1798 and Secretary of War and of Colonies under Addington.

(10)—The Imperial Government, upon the representations made by Samuel Gale, recognized to a certain extent the claims of the dissatisfied petitioners. Bowing before the orders from London, the Provincial officials made an extravagant distribution of the land between 1800 and 1815. The consequences of this policy made themselves felt for many years. Big and small speculators were numerous. Not one real settlement took place in the Township of Orford, that was granted to Luke Knowlton. The registration office in Sherbrooke, according to researches made by Mr. McKee, contains record of a sale of 200 acres of land by Seth Hoskins, Knowlton's associate, to a rich New Yorker, Jonathan Ball, for the sum of $1,000. This deed of sale is dated September 30th, 1801. The Letters Patent for this Township were issued the previous May. It may be said that this so-called colonist did not lose any time. The biggest speculator of them all was, without fear of contradiction, John Black, Quebec Member, McLean's accuser, concerning whom, in the end, Milnes wrote to Portland: "I do not hesitate to declare to Your Honor that this is not a person I would recommend for a position that requires honesty."

(11)—There were still Indians in Sherbrooke and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships at this time. Fur-trading was carried on with them, having been regulated by the treaty signed between Lord Grenville and John Jay, representing the United States, on November 19, 1794.

(12)—Documents from the Public Archives of Canada and kindly furnished by Francis J. Audet, L.L.D., Director of the Information Bureau.

(13) — The Colonizaton of the Province of Quebec — the Eastern Townships—1791-1815.



— YOU NEED IT IN SUMMER More Than Ever!

When hot weather threatens the freshness of foods and vegetables you know that iceman's ice will keep them fresh and full of their natural flavor. When hot weather brings calls for iced drinks, with iceman's ice you need never run short. Learn the true economy of refrigerating with ice!

A FEW FACTS ABOUT ICE!

Ice refrigeration and only ice refrigeration preserves foods without loss of their natural flavor.

Only real ice banishes food odors in your refrigerator. Your butter, cheese, etc., retain their natural aroma.

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An ICE refrigerator is noiseless, safe, dependable and constant in operation. Steady, safe, even temperature assures proper care of foods.

We congratulate the City of Sherbrooke on attaining its 100th Birthday—and may each and every one of its citizens enjoy many more years of peace and prosperity.

Sherbrooke City Ice & Fuel Company Limited

18 Belvidere St. South, Sherbrooke, Que.

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CONGRATULATIONS to SHERBROOKE

On the occasion of your one hundredth anniversary we wish to extend to all the citizens of this thriving city, our very best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

Although this company has no business relations with the people of Sherbrooke in matters pertaining to the distribution of electrical energy, it nevertheless appreciates the fact that the progress of Sherbrooke is a factor of paramount importance in the economic well-being of the adjoining district.

We also wish to avail ourselves of this occasion to congratulate you for the worthy example you have always given of promoting cordial relations between English and French speaking citizens . . . . a most laudable feature of your community life.

It is our ardent wish that the coming celebrations will further enhance the prestige which Sherbrooke has acquired during all these years.

GOOD LUCK!

Southern Canada Power Company, Limited

"Owned by those it serves"

Sherbrooke Citizens Displayed Real Loyal Canadian Feeling As The Royal Sons Paid Successive Visits To City

Colorful Reception to Prince Albert Edward in 1860 Marked First Visit of Prince of the Royal Family to Sherbrooke—King George V and King Edward VIII, Prior to Attaining the Throne, Touched Hands with Sherbrooke's Citizens.

It is often said that a nation or government has no soul, yet in all ages the people have sought some central spirit of power to which they might look for sympathy and relief.

Despotism has never been tolerated for long, because it is the nature and will of the people to have a central figure or soul set up, with whom contacts can be made and kept, to whom petitions may be presented for the alleviation of distress, and to whom homage may be paid—a personality to occupy the throne of grace, to wear the crown of national glory, to wield the scepter of authority, and to be the converging point of the national soul.

This fundamental motive has reached a high degree of ideality in the past few centuries in Great Britain and her commonwealth of nations, in the succession of kings and queens who have been worthy of homage and respect as well for personal qualities as for the office of sovereignty; and wherever the royal personage goes the national soul manifests itself. A visit from a king, or a prince of the royal line, is today and long has been an outstanding event.

Canada has not enjoyed many visits from royalty; but when royal visitors did come they have been most loyally welcomed—the distinctive spirit of Canada has, as it were, gushed out to them.

The first royal personages to visit Canada were the Duke of Clarence, fourth son of H.M. George III., a captain in the navy, later King William IV.; and his brother, Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. The Duke of Kent was Commander-in-Chief of North America. Prince Edward Island is named after him, also the Kent gate in Quebec City. The village of William Henry (Sorel) was named after the Duke of Clarence.

These princes were in Canada about "the level 'undred"—as the old settlers called the division of the 18th and 19th centuries—and when Sherbrooke was only a mere dot and not yet on the map.

But about half a century afterwards, (on August 30th, 1860), Sherbrooke had become a-wide-awake town, in gala attire awaiting a visit from a real princely prince—H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

H.R.H Albert Edward Visits Sherbrooke.

From miles around people had come to see this nineteen year old son of their beloved Queen Victoria, and to join in giving him fitting welcome. Flags were unfurled, evergreen arches set up in the royal path, and a white canopied pavilion erected in the Square (Strathcona). The biggest crowd ever lined the way from the Grand Trunk Station to the pavilion. They were listening and watching for the royal train to approach from Brompton Falls where the Prince had stoped to see the famous Clark saw mills.

Soon the fire-belching loud-puffing smokestack came in sight, and then the Royal car. The shriek of the whistle rent the air, a momentary lull in the puffing occurred as the train tunnelled through the old covered bridge over the Magog river and then slowed down for the station.

Then the welcome broke! Lt. Col. Stephenson and men of the Montreal Field Battery fired the royal salute, cheering and shouts of "Long Live the Prince!" awoke the echoes from the surrounding hills. The Prince and his entourage alighted from the train and were conveyed in gay carriages drawn by choice Canadian bred horses, led by a military escort and with bands playing, through the arches of evergreen and the cheering flag-waving crowd. It is said the Prince was literally smothered in a bank of flowers, bouquets thrown to him from the hands of bewitching maidens, who were thrilled by his appearance — tall, slim, handsome and faultlessly dressed.

At the pavilion Prince Albert Edward was presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor, Hon. J. G. Robertson. In welcoming the prince, Mayor Robertson expressed the loyalty of the people of the Crown and to the person of his august mother, the pleasure which all experienced in having her son for a guest as her worthy representative. He voiced their high hopes for the future of the country, likewise for that of the Royal Family and for His Royal Highness.

An address of welcome was also presented from Bishop's College.

The Royal Reply.

The Prince of Wales endeared himself to the people by his manly reply, saying in part:

"Even in this hurried view of your country I see much to indicate the future destiny which awaits a land to which so great energy and industry are devoted, and whose inhabitants are influenced by such attachment to the institutions in which they have been educated, as is evidenced by your address." He extended warm greetings from the Queen, and good wishes for continued prosperity.

A chorus of children sang "God Save the Queen," and amid cheers and cries of "Long Live the Prince!" the royal party were escorted to the residence of Hon. A. T. Galt, then Minister of Finance, on Moore street, now called "Rockmount," the home of Mr. W. E. Paton and his sister, Mrs. Andrea Robinson.

In the royal entourage were His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of St. Germain; the Lord Chamberlain; Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Robert Bruce, Governor, to His Royal Highness; Dr. Auckland, his physician, other notables, and His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmound Head; also military officers, railroad officials, etc.

A reception followed at the Galt residence, and as the guests were not in full dress, the prince also wore plain clothes.

On this occasion his restoration of John Felton's standing as an ex-naval officer (he had been dismissed from the British navy) was welcomed as a noble gesture.

Future King George V Vists Sherbrooke.

Continuing the succession of royal sons' visits, on October 16th, 1901, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (later King George V and Queen Mary) came to Sherbrooke, and they were lavishly welcomed.

They were received on behalf of the city by Mayor Col. E. B. Worthington, and after the Duchess was presented with a bouquet of white roses by Miss Gladys Worthington, he read an address as follows:

"May it please Your Highness: The Citizens of Sherbrooke in welcoming you to the city desire to express their high appreciation of the honor which your presence confers upon them. Your visit is to them an evidence of the royal favor of their Gracious Sovereign King Edward VII, to whose person and throne they bear the most loyal allegiance.

"It has been a source of satisfaction and pride that in 1860, as Prince of Wales, your illustrious father visited Sherbrooke; and your own visit will ever be likewise cherished in grateful remembrance.

"They also desire to extend a hearty welcome to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and to express the hope that she may carry away with her feelings of warm friendship for her future Canadian subjects, and pleasant impressions of this Dominion.

"They trust that the people of Canada may again have the pleasure of greeting Your Highnesses on this side of the Atlantic.

"They earnestly wish for you both a long and happy life, secure in the attachment and loyalty of the subjects of the Empire in all quarters of the globe."

In reply His Royal Highness said:

"The Duchess and I sincerely thank the people of Sherbrooke, who through the address which you have presented, welcome us with kindly words to the principal city of the Eastern Townships.

"Among the many pleasant experiences of our delightful and never to be forgotten visit to Canada, none will remain more deeply engraved in our memories than the solemn declarations of personal attachment to my dear father the King, and of loyalty to the Throne of our glorious Empire.

"I shall not fail to make known to His Majesty how heartily the people of Sherbrooke share these sentiments with their fellow-countrymen.

"We thank you for your good wishes, and we fervently trust that the blessings of peace, prosperity and goodwill may ever unite the people of the Dominion."

The Last Royal Visitor.

Again on October 29th, 1919, another royal son visited Sherbrooke, and this occasion was the greatest of all. The details of it would make a long story. The eldest son of King George V, the Prince of Wales, heir to the Throne, a brilliant young man and a favorite wherever he went, so captivated the public heart, that Sherbrooke en masse and nearly all the Eastern Townships congregated to honor and welcome him. And their hail and goodwill followed him when as King Edward VIII he succeeded his father in 1936; now they deplore his misfortune in regard to the Throne.

Vice-Regal Visits.

Several Vice-Regal representatives also have visited Sherbrooke. Lord and Lady Dufferin made a tour through the townships in August, 1878, their itinerary including Danville, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Massawippi Lake, Compton, Coaticook, Hatley, Stanstead, Lake Memphremagog, Granby, Waterloo and St. Johns.

In one of his addresses His Excellency referred to the townships as having "all the advantages which one would desire to congregate within the circuit of an ideal kingdom." At the conclusion he told the following story:

"You know that Bostonians are not supposed to fail in the virtue of self-appreciation. Well, a school inspector from that city was visiting a certain seminary in New England, and after describing to his young audience a little boy he once knew as possessing every possible juvinile virtue, such as never blotting his copybook, never telling a story, or omitting an exercise; he concluded by asking the children in solemn tones: 'And where do you think he is now?' With one acclaim the little boys cried out: 'In Heaven, Sir!' With a somewhat disconcerted visage the inspector replied: 'No! No! not exactly in Heaven; but—he is keeping a store in Boston!'

"Well, my good people," concluded His Excellency, "for 'keeping a store in Boston,' I would have substituted 'he is at the plough-tail in the Townships'."

This was after Lord Dufferin had made a strong appeal to the educated people of the Townships to make the most of their great agricultural advantages, and to the wealthy to seek here their holiday ground instead of going to the seaside resorts.

Earl and Countess Grey.

Sherbrooke also welcomed Earl Grey and the Countless Grey, September 10th, 1907; and on June 18th, 1914, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. His Excellency, the son of Queen Victoria, remained in Canada until the close of the war. On March 16th, 1921, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were given a reception here; also in December, 1923, Lord and Lady Byng; August 30th, 1927, Lord and Lady Willingdon; June 15th, 1932, Lord and Lady Bessborough.

The present occupants of Rideau Hall, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, came to Sherbrooke on the evening of March 2nd, 1936, and were entertained at Howardene, the residence of C. B. Howard, M.P., for dinner. In the party were His Excellency the Governor-General, Her Excellency Lady Tweedsmuir, Hon. Alastair Buchan, their son; Miss B. Spencer-Smith, Lady in Waiting; Mr. A. S. Redfern, Secretary to the Governor-General; Lt. G. Rivers-Smith, A.D.C., to His Excellency. After dinner they retired to their private train for the night.

The civic reception took place at 10:45 a.m. the next day at the Armoury on Belvidere street. The invited guests included His Worship Mayor F. H. Bradley and Mrs. Bradley, eight ex-mayors, councillors, representatives of societies and institutions, local and national, the press, and other prominent citizens.

Mayor Bradley presented an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens. He complimented Their Excellencies upon the popular esteem already accorded them in Canada, and hoped that they would read in the white blanket of snow an invitation to visit us in the summer season. The address was read in French by the pro-Mayor.

His Excellency placed a bouquet on the Soldiers' Monument, King street; then the party were received at the Bishop's Palace by Mgr. A. O. Gagnon. Dividing the party into two sections His Excellency visited the Girls' High School, Mont Notre Dame, and St. Charles Borromee Seminary. At the New Sherbrooke House the Rotary Club, Mr. Lee Watson, president, received Lord Tweedsmuir. He replied to the president's address in a short speech, magnetic as the writings of fiction and history which have made him an outstanding international character.

Meanwhile Lady Tweedsmuir's section of the party visited the Protestant and Catholic hospitals, and the two parties, uniting at Gibbs' Home for boys, proceeded to Bishop's College. Lord Tweedsmuir also met the military officers at the 54th Regiment Armoury.

On account of their visit occurring at the time of mourning following the death of H.M. George V., the programme was much more formal and confined than otherwise it would have been.

A young city girl was holidaying in the country and became rather friendly with a young farmer. One evening as they were strolling across the meadow they saw a cow and calf rubbing noses in the accepted bovine fashion.

"Ah," said the young farmer, "that sight makes me want to do the same."

"Well, go ahead," said the girl, "it's your cow."

SHERBROOKE'S LAST ROYAL VISITOR



In the fall of 1921, citizens of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships turned out en masse to welcome the Prince of Wales on his official visit to Sherbrooke. He was later to rule for less than a year as King Edward VIII.

A WORTHY ROYAL COUPLE





Then the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, King George and Queen Mary paid a visit to Sherbrooke in 1901 and were given a warm welcome by the citizens. The address of welcome was read by Mayor E. B. Worthington and a bouquet of flowers presented by Miss Gladys Worthington, now Mrs. Napier Blakely.

A ROYAL GOVERNOR GENERAL



A son of Queen Victoria and a great-uncle of the present King, the Duke of Connaught was the only member of the Royal Family to visit Sherbrooke as Governor-General.

ALL RAW MATERIALS PURCHASED IN CANADA

Aeroxon Fly Catcher Manufacturing Plant Established in 1933.

On the Ascot road within the limits of the city of Sherbrooke, the manufacturing plant of the famous Aeroxon fly catcher, famous all over the world for its lasting qualities, was established in 1933.

This manufacture buys all its raw materials in Canada and sells its goods throughout the British Empire and United States.

We are all familiar with this product, which is of great use especially where cooking is done on a large scale, such as in hotels and restaurants, also in camps and summer homes.

"It's always morning somewhere" and "somewhere the sun is shining," and knowing the friendliness of flies, we are glad to know where the Aeroxon fly catcher can be purchased.

"Can I touch you for five dollars?"

"For five dollars you can sock me on the jaw."

STEVENSON'S LTD.

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As citizens of Sherbrooke, we are proud of the growth of the city during the past hundred years. We are also pleased with the growth of our business from the smallest florist in Sherbrooke ten years ago, to the largest today.

"WE GROW OUR OWN"

The next time you are in need of flowers, try us, you'll never regret it.

Let your business stand out before the community in



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Specializing in Public Buildings Installations.

361 KING STREET WEST — — SHERBROOKE.

Congratulations

To All

SHERBROOKE CITY AND DISTRICT

on your

100th BIRTHDAY

We are glad to have shared in some measure in your progress and growth during the last quarter of a century. Since our opening day in 1913 when the manufacturing of automobiles was still in its infancy, we have been fortunate in receiving an ever increasing portion of the automotive business of this District.

Starting first as selling agents for the Cadillac car, today we are the exclusive dealers for the full line of General Motors products and our place of business is the largest of its kind in the Eastern Townships, the building fire-proof throughout and of the most modern type

Recent expansion has made it necessary to open another showroom on Belvidere Street North, as well as an open-air lot for the sale of used cars on Belvidere Street South. With the complete equipment of our extensive organization we offer to our patrons a speedy and most efficient service.

SHERBROOKE'S EXCLUSIVE G.M. DEALERS

CHEVROLET — PONTIAC — OLDSMOBILE

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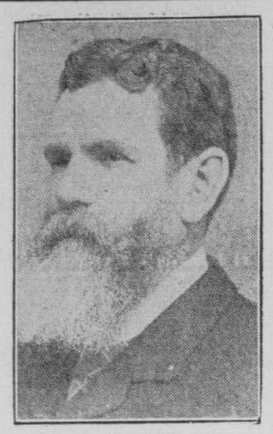
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129 WELLINGTON STREET SOUTH.

Founder Of Leading Sherbrooke Industry



Andrew Paton

A man who played one of the most important parts in the development of the City of Sherbrooke from an industrial point of view was Andrew Paton, founder of the Paton Manufacturing Company, one of Sherbrooke's largest employers of labor. His life, which ranged from 1833 to 1892, was one of outstanding usefulness to his fellow men and was productive of many beneficial results in both its business and public relationships. A man of achievements, a public-spirited citizen, an individual of rare talents and abilities, Mr. Paton readily won the esteem and respect of those who were associated with him. His genial disposition and kindliness of temperament were such as to win for him the lasting affection of hosts of friends and acquaintances. His was a place of leadership in his city and province and he was regarded with admiration and love by all privileged to know him.

Mr. Paton was born at Torbex, near Bannockburn, Scotland, on April 7, 1833. At the time of his death he was in the fifty-ninth year. After he had received his early education in his native region, he served an apprenticeship with the manufacturing firm of J. and D. Paton, of his native town. Although bearing the same name, the families of Mr. Paton and the Patons conducting that enterprise were unrelated. Afterward, foreseeing possibilities for rapid advancement in the New World, Mr. Paton concluded that he would come to Canada, and so he did in 1856, selecting Upper Canada as his home. In the town of Galt he started his business endeavors, and in that place he soon made a name for himself as a straightforward man and a skilful woollen manufacturer.

After about six years he removed to Waterloo, Ont., where he commenced a business relationship with Mr. Bricker, forming the firm known as Paton-Bricker, with the prospect of building a large woollen mill in Sherbrooke. This enterprise was started in 1866 as A. Paton and Company and was incorporated as the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke in 1868, with Mr. Paton as managing director and Lord Mount Stephen and other prominent men as directors. The mill was built, and then enlarged; and under Mr. Paton's administration became an outstanding leader in its field. The list of operatives grew larger and larger, and at the time of his death was about seven hundred. Mr. Paton was justly proud of his harmonious relations with his staff, and it was his boast that he never experienced trouble with them. He possessed that quality of kind and mild supervision that readily endeared him to those working under his direction, although he ever exacted full service from those employed by him. He truly sympathized with their troubles and difficulties, and they knew that he was ready at all times to recognize their good intentions even when they made mistakes.

Widely known in the commercial world, Mr. Paton was associated with such men as Lord Mount Stephen and Sir Alexander T. Galt, as well as with other prominent business men; and he bought the home of the late Sir Alexander T. Galt, known as "Rockmount," situated in Moore street, a beautiful estate commanding a view of Sherbrooke and the adjoining countryside. It was here that the late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, was entertained during his visit to Sherbrooke in 1860. It was here, too, that Mr. Paton died, as did his wife many years later. Mrs. Paton ever took great pride in the place, and was especially fond of its flowers and shrubbery. Here, too, the daughter, Mrs. Andrea (Paton) Robinson, now makes her home. Mr. Paton was likewise fond of nature and outdoor life, as well as of art and flowers and the finer things; and, though he always took a lively interest in the civic affairs of the city of his adoption and its people and institutions, he was chiefly devoted to his home and family. He was a member of St. George's Club of Sherbrooke and the St. James' Club of Montreal.

Andrew Paton married Isabella Moir, a woman of culture and refinement, who lived to the ripe old age of eighty-six years. She is buried beside her husband in Elmwood Cemetery. Mrs. Paton was noted for her kindliness of character and for her numerous acts of charity and benevolence; and she was ever a devoted wife and mother. Mr. and Mrs. Paton had the following children: Lady Holt, wife of Sir Herbert Holt, of Montreal; Mary, who died in early womanhood; Belle, who became the wife of William Drysdale, of Australia and Scotland, who died, and second, of W. R. Baker, of Montreal, now also deceased; James, who died, aged seventeen; William Edward, and Andrea (Mrs. Andrea Paton Robinson), who made her home on Moore street, Sherbrooke.

The death of Andrew Paton, the father of this family, occurred on October 23, 1892, and he was interred in Elmwood Cemetery. He had contributed a great deal, indeed, to his community and Province, and had won the lasting esteem and affection of his fellow men. Not only did his death bow down countless individuals with grief, people who had been his friends and had known him as a man, but it also brought sorrow to the leaders in many organizations in which Mr. Paton had been actively interested. One of these groups was the Board of Trade, which passed the following resolution:

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to suddenly remove from amongst them Mr. Andrew Paton, president of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade and the first to hold that office, we, the members of the Board at a special meeting assembled, desire to express our heartfelt sorrow at the irreparable loss which we have sustained. He was most highly esteemed amongst us as a man of sterling worth with administrative ability, upright and honorable in all his ways, ever disposed to take a warm interest in anything affecting the welfare of this city, the loss of whose practical judgment to the city of Sherbrooke is greatly to be deplored and difficult to estimate in importance. Administering as he did in such an able manner the business of the largest woollen mill in Canada, that Corporation will bereave full his death while its seven hundred operatives mourn in plenty a good man and a warm true friend. That this Board desires to express its sincere sympathy to the members of the bereaved family who have just been visited with one of the severest of earthly afflictions, the loss of an indulgent husband and father."

Another resolution was passed by the City Council of Sherbrooke, which held a special meeting for the purpose of considering Mr. Paton's death. This resolution read:

"That it is with deepest sorrow we learned on Sunday last of the death of the highly esteemed and valuable citizen, Mr. Andrew Paton. As a promoter of the Paton Mills in this city, he gave his untiring efforts to make it a success. He also produced lucrative employment for several hundred of its citizens. These facts, coupled with his gentlemanly and generous disposition, have made for him, in the esteem and affections of our people, a name well worth while.

"For some eight years he was an active member of this Council, and whether in council or committee his gentle demeanor, high tone of character, great business experience and zeal always gave weight to his expression. In discussions, although of moderate and retiring disposition, he was always equal to the argument, and soon proved his usefulness in whatever place he was engaged.

"As a councillor, a citizen and an employer, Mr. Paton was by all admired and loved, and his untimely death is a great misfortune to the Townships in general.

"To the bereaved widow, family and friends this council tenders its sincere sympathy with the assurance that their grief is shared by thousands of fellow-citizens who had the opportunity of knowing the sterling worth of the deceased."

BARNES CONCERN HAS DEVELOPED RAPIDLY

With Depression Vanishing Around Mythical Corner, It Is Expected that Even Further Development Will Be Possible in Near Future.

The Sherbrooke Centennial may well be named the celebration of a century of progress. Tremendous strides have been made in every industry. The profesional world has also kept pace with industry, if not passing it. Among the leaders in this latter field has been that branch pertaining to optometry. And a distinguished figure in optics was the late Thomas H. Barnes, O.D. Always progressive, possessed of a keen mind, Mr. Barnes had many original ideas incorporated in his practice.

Graduating from the Quebec school of optometry, he immediately became prominent in his profession. From the usual small beginning the organization, under his guidance, developed quickly. The office was established in Verdun, Que., shortly after the Great War, and in 1924 the head office was moved to the Henry Birks Bldg., Montreal, and has been there ever since.

In 1926 Mr. Barnes was the first to establish a strict control over prices since copied by all successful opticians. In 1932 he installed a complete optical laboratory on his premises in Montreal, and under his supervision began producing some of the finest opthalmic lenses in Canada. Experiments in colored lenses followed and a special lense bearing his name made its appearance for the first time. Wide angle lenses were also experimented with and found to be satisfactory. A policy of expansion was then started, and Sherbrooke was the first city to benefit by this plan. Quebec City followed in rapid succession and last year a branch was opened in Northern Quebec, namely Rouyn. It is estimated that Mr. Barnes personally examined over forty thousand patients, a remarkable achievement in itself. Today the organization is under the direction of Thomas M. Barnes, who received his education at Loyola College in Montreal and St. Michael's College in Toronto. With the depresion vanishing around the mythical corner, it is expected that even further development will be possible in the near future.

ROSENBLOOM STORE NEARLY 40 YEARS OLD

Well-Known Sherbrooke Men's Clothing Establishment Founded in Spring of 1898 Has Become One of City's Most Important Stores.

Joe Rosenbloom, one of Sherbrooke's senior merchants, needs no introduction, being well and favorably known in this part of the country and noted for his fair dealing.

One hundred years ago, in 1837, a group of men realized that Sherbrooke had a great future and they prepared for this future by applying for a Charter. Nearly forty years ago, in the spring of 1898, Joseph Rosenbloom saw that there was a future for the type of business he had dreamed of and he established his men's store at 64 Wellington street north, practically opposite the City Hall, in the Rosenbloom Block. Here, assisted by a staff of nine, he continues in his chosen calling of selling dependable goods at attractive prices. The firm is very proud of the fact that some of their customers today did business with Mr. Rosenbloom fifty-two years ago. He is now selling to the fourth generation of some of Sherbrooke's families. Mr. Rosenbloom actually sold a gold watch to the father of the late J. H. Bryant, esq., and he is now selling his products to that gentleman's grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Sherbrooke and Rosenbloom's take pride in their glorious traditions of the past—it is pleasant to glance back occasionally at the successes of by-gone days. But they are also young, because they look ahead to even greater things in the future, and their plans eclipse their history. The ideals that made the name Rosenbloom a synonym for quality and service still inspire those who continue the work, and "the old store with the young spirit" is constantly gaining in popularity with the well-dressed men of this district.

As a man is known by the company he keeps, so is a store known by the goods it sells, and by this standard alone Rosenbloom's compares favorably with the best men's stores anywhere.

Jaeger woollens, Burberry English coats, Hudson's Bay blankets, Society Brand clotnes (Canadian), Welch Margetson neckwear—these are the highest ranking names in the men's wear field and you'll find them all in Rosenbloom's. And, of course, the young lads of the Eastern Townships all know Rosenbloom's as the store that sells the official Boy Scouts uniforms. They have everything for men and boys.

The Record congratulates Rosenbloom's upon its splendid history.

ESTABLISHED IMPORTANT BUSINESS



James Simpson Mitchell

For many years one of the enterprising business men and founder of probably the greatest Sherbrooke commercial concern, James Simpson Mitchell was an individual of rare excellence and charm, beloved for his personal qualities as he was respected for his achievements in the world of action.

Mr. Mitchell was born in the Township of Ascot on April 12, 1852, son of William and Anne (Wood) Mitchell, of a pioneer Scottish family, in the vicinity of Lennoxville. His father was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and settled in the vicinity of Sherbrooke in 1834. During the troublesome period of 1837 to 1838, he was actively on the side of the Loyalists. Later William Mitchell settled in what is now Ascot township on land he cleared and improved and on which he was later joined by his parents and other members of his family who left the Old Land. Farming and stock raising were his pursuits at which he was eminently successful.

J. S. Mitchell attended school in Ascot and later at the Sherbrooke Academy. Upon finishing his schooling, he embarked on a business career, first being connected with the late Walter Beckett. Sensing the future possibilities of the then comparatively small town, Mr. Mitchell joined forces with Colonel Lucke in 1877 to establish the hardware firm of Lucke and Mitchell. This firm expanded rapidly until 1894 when the death of Colonel Lucke forced the dissolution of partnership. Mr. Mitchell continued on alone however, under the name of J. S. Mitchell and Company, and by his own efforts built it in to one of the most successful wholesale and retail concerns in the Province of Quebec.

In addition to his hardware and coal business, which is still carried on today by a limited company, Mr. Mitchell was interested in many outside enterprises, the chief of which were directorships in the old Eastern Townships Bank and the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was also a pioneer in the asbestos mining industry, being interested in the old Beaver mine. He was among the organizers of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, of which he was president for two years, and one of the promoters of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association. He was also keenly interested in the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital — now the Sherbrooke Hospital, which interest has been continued by his widow and other members of his family. He aided in the organization of the Sherbrooke Golf Club, of which he was first president, and was at one time president of the Sherbrooke Curling Club. From 1884 to 1890 he served as a member of the Sherbrooke Protestant School Board.

A keen disciple of Izaak Walton, he was a member and for some time vice-president of the Wolfe County Fish and Game Club and a promoter of the Opeonga Fish and Game Club, Smooth Lake.

In politics he was a keen Conservative and in religion an ardent member of Plymouth Congregational Church. He was also a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity and a member of the Caledonia Club. In later years he became keenly interested in the housing question and was an earnest advocate of the Government scheme for the establishment of model dwellings.

On May 8th, 1878, James Simpson Mitchell married Isabella McKechnie, of this city, who makes her home on Dufferin avenue and still takes an active part in the affairs of the community. Mrs. Mitchell purchased a valuable piece of land opposite her residence which she converted into a park dedicated to the memory of her husband, under the name of the James Simpson Mitchell Memorial Park. It stands as a lasting tribute to a man who had been productive of much good in the city.

Mr. Mitchell passed away in October, 1920, and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, and in his death Sherbrooke lost a public-spirited man and a citizen who was widely known and respected as an individual whose life was wholly worth while.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had three children, Malcolm William, who died about a year ago, Mrs. H. Bruce Fletcher, of Sherbrooke, and Mrs. Walter Brown Parker, of Portland, Maine.

Leaders in Service

The roots of this store stretch back to upwards of fifty years, the last eight of which it has been our privilege to be amongst you in Sherbrooke.

In thanking you for your patronage we wish also to issue a hearty invitation to our out-of-town visitors to our Centenary Celebration to visit our sore and make it your headquarters.

We congratulate the mayor and council on the occasion of Sherbrooke's hundredth birthday. You, as a citizen, should be proud of the progress which has been made because the progress of the city is based upon the the individual effort of each citizen.

FRASER BROS.
LIMITED

S. A. VINEBERG, Manager.

A&P FOOD STORES

1837 1937

Sherbrooke

WE

CONGRATULATE YOU

ON YOUR

100TH ANNIVERSARY

AND

CORDIALLY WISH YOU
CONTINUED PROGRESS

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SINCERELY THANK THE CITIZENS OF THE QUEEN CITY OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS FOR THEIR VALUED PATRONAGE.

A&P FOOD STORES

CELEBRATE
Sherbrooke's Centenary
with
SHERBROOKE DRY
PALE GINGER ALE

"Sparkles Like Champagne"

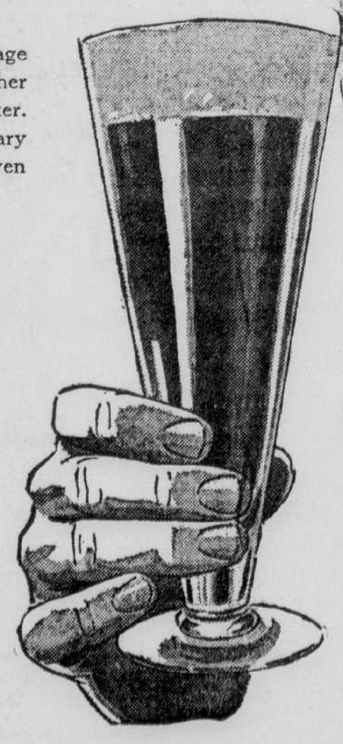


Order this new crystal pure beverage by the case. Delicious in hot weather —either "straight" or used as a mixer. Ask your dealer for the Centenary souvenir glasses that are being given away while they last.

Whistle, Green Spot,
Root Beer, Grenadine,
Apricot Brandy,
Champagne Cider.

If your dealer can't supply you

Phone 599



Its TASTE Reveals
Its GOODNESS!

Whistle is the Orange Drink with a body of fresh pure orange juice with just the right amount of cane sugar syrup and charged clear water. Serve it ice cold and every sip will be a delight. Don't hesitate. Just Whistle!

WHISTLE BOTTLING WORKS Reg'd.

60 BALL STREET.

Recollections Of Earlier Sherbrooke As Told Me By My Father, N. N. Walley

(By N. E. Walley)

It is impossible for me to give the exact date that my father settled in Sherbrooke. I know he was in his early twenties and Eastern Townships, and Kennebec railroad was just building, afterwards becoming the Quebec Central Railway. The Massawippi Valley and Grand Trunk were running into Sherbrooke. The Magog and Waterloo railroad came in some years later, to be taken over by the Canadian Canadian Pacific Railway.



Late N. N. Walley.

My father worked for a short time for William Long, grandfather of M. V. Long, in his sash and door factory situated between Wellington street and the Grand Trunk tracks, where Grand Forks street is now. He then went into the grocery business with G. N. Hodge, their store being situated between the Magog House and Dufferin Bridge. Their business was very largely barter. They used to sell goods not produced in the district for butter, eggs and maple sugar and pay the wholesalers, from whom they bought in Montreal, with the above produce. At that time Sherbrooke did not have the lighting and water facilities that it has today.

In 1880 G. N. Hodge and my father started in buying pulpwood and ties, which was the opening of the pulpwood and tie business in Sherbrooke. The British American Land Company had a sawmill on King street, opposite the Paton Mill, and used to haul the logs into the mill with a chain under the old bridge. Later this mill was operated by C. H. Fletcher and Hector Ross. A little later William Ross put up a sawmill on the St. Francis River, where part of the Hall machinery plant is now located. When William Ross gave up his mill, due to poor health, Hodge and Walley built a mill where the freight tracks are now in lower Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke, at that time, was a very busy logging town and remained so for many years. Fletcher and Ross drove their logs down the Magog River to the old British American mill and the river would be full of them. We used to cross on these logs to the Rand Drill shop and back: I can remember distinctly falling in one noon hour, playing hookey from school to get my clothes dry and then getting the strap the next day.

It is hard to believe today what a lumbering center Sherbrooke was. The late J. A. Cook once showed me a stock list of what Hodge and Walley had in their yard, which is all railroad side tracks now. In 1896 the firm took in one hundred and twenty thousand hemlock and cedar ties, all hand hewn and hauled in by horses and oxen from a radius of twenty-five miles of Sherbrooke. Many of the settlers had to leave at two or three o'clock in the morning to get in and sell their stock, buy in Sherbrooke and get back before dark. There were no cheques given them. They were paid in cash. The same year about four thousand cords of pulpwood were hauled in. Our firm, in those days, also bought hemlock bark for the tanneries, who now use acid. Shortly after our firm started buying pulpwood and logs the late David Thomas, grandfather of Forrest Keene, commenced buying in upper Sherbrooke. In all, I should say that there must have entered into Sherbrooke at least ten million feet board measure yearly.

When my father built the house in which I was born, at the corner of Queen and Wolfe streets, it was on the outskirts of the city. There was only one house on Portland avenue and they used to toboggan down by our house to Island street.

There were two volunteer fire and police companies. My father was captain of one and Wallace Shaw, father of W. W. Shaw, of the other. From all reports, there was great rivalry between these two companies to see which would be the first on the scene. If I remember rightly I gave my father's police button, after his death in 1927, to Chief Camirand.

Sherbrooke certainly has grown, as I used to hunt partridge, when a boy, on the same hill where I now live.

In closing, I wish to thank the Record for asking me to write what I know of the development of the lumbering industry in Sherbrooke, as I am still very much interested in this industry and have seen the hewn softwood tie gradually becoming nearly extinct, and being replaced largely by sawn creosoted hardwood ties.

Many Picturesque Houses Standing in Sherbrooke Today

Continued from Page 37.

more beautiful garden bloom, while the natural rock garden is a most picturesque spot, just beyond the "crazy path," that is bordered with flowers in bloom from early spring to late autumn.

The interior of the house is one storey, except the servants' quarters, and is of English tone, with its fireplaces, wide windows and spacious rooms. One can picture in mind Prince Edward and his genial host, Sir Alexander sitting before the fireplace in the late evening, talking about Confederation, for in the early sixties this was an engrossing topic. Then, too, there is the mind-picture of the young Prince standing on the broad veranda taking in the splendid view before him ,and saying: "It is a goodly land, this Canada, and this town will surely become a queen city."

In the year 1867 the Patons Mills began operation in Sherbrooke and Andrew Paton came from the Old Country to take charge of this industry, one of the most important manufacturing plants in the industrial city. After the passing of the "Father of Confederation," in 1893, "Rockmount" became the property of the Paton family, and today it is presided over by a daughter of Andrew Paton, Mrs. Andrea (Paton) Robinson, who takes pride in retaining all the natural beauty of the place, and in its historic associations.

Citizens of Sherbrooke may take proper pride in the knowledge of what this place stands for, and can feel assured that the historic home will be retained in all its alluring beauty and traditions.

Mountfield

In the same residential part of the city and occupying a rocky prominence is "Mountfield," the home for many years of the Brooks family. Samuel Brooks, a leading man of his day, and later a Judge, prominent in political, legal and social life, built this fine residential property, surely with an eye to the future, for today there is a "matronly" dignity and beauty that delights the visitor and adds interest to the place which is not one of the oldest places, but one of the fairest and a home to which is attached happy memories of days gone by. When Judge Brooks laid out his grounds he planted specimens of every known tree growing in Canada. Many of these lived, and some did not, but today there are stately English oaks, a large Japanese lilac that blossoms most generously and many sturdy scions of the forest.

During a morning visit to the grounds the gardener was found at work and in conversation mentioned the fact that he had been here on duty since 1907. He is growing old in the service but is devoted to his work and the place. "I've been here over thirty years now, and they haven't told me to go," he explained in modest tones, and just then the old collie came across the lawn and stood close by. "He stays with me most of the time," the gardener said, with a note of pride in his voice. Robins strutted about in a dignity that, in bird language, said plainly: "This is our lawn," and the eye passing from them to the deep shrubbery notices an old cannon, standing "at ease," yet mindful of the fact that all the world is not at peace. Yet the peaceful scene at "Mountfield" creates a feeling of contentment — here is beauty, wealth, contentment and true British solidity; secluded from the noisy thoroughfare, yet existing in the heart of the city.

While exact dates relative to the building of the Brooks home are difficult to obtain, an incident relating to past days was centered around a family keepsake shown the visitor by Mrs. Brooks. The object of interest was a quaint silver trowel, a gift to the lady from Sheriff Bowen and bearing the date, October 10, 1872, with initials of donor and recipient. Just a little reminder of the past, without historic value, but treasured by its owner.

BRYANT'S NAME MEANS QUALITY IN BEVERAGES

Firm of J. H. Bryant, Ltd., Established Forty-One Years Ago, Has Several Employees with Service of Over Third of a Century.

That "Man is what he eats" has come to be regarded as an important truth, which includes that "Man is what he drinks."

The firm of J. H. Bryant, Limited, wholesale and retail bottlers, at 65 Depot street, by the use of their modern equipment, can certify that "Adam's ale" enters the manufacture of their products in all its purity.

J. H. Bryant came to Sherbrooke in 1896 from a district of the Eastern Townships between East Angus and Cookshire. He first established himself on Depot street, next to the Sherbrooke House, but in 1920 moved to the present location. Here he carried on business with his three sons, whom he had trained in the work, until his death in 1934. Quality was his watchword and quality and cleanliness are still stressed by the company. They have a saying that when we buy a ring we look to find "eighteen carats" engraved upon it; when we buy a drink we look for the name "Bryant's." The business now extends all over the Eastern Townships and as far down the Gulf as Anticosti Island. They have agents in Three Rivers and Quebec City. A staff of thirty-five employees, working day and night in two shifts at present, supply the demand and keep a fleet of trucks busy delivering throughout the Eastern Townships.

On this staff it is worthy of note that one hundred and sixteen years of service have been given by three men together. They are now grandfathers, namely, Cubitt Gray, in charge of the bottling department, with forty-one years of service to his credit; Edmond St. Pierre, forty years of service in the shipping department, and Oliva Boisvert, thirty-five years of service, in charge of the city sales.

Robert W. Service, the poet of the Yukon, has written:

"There's a race of men that don't fit in,
A race that can't stay still;
So they break the hearts of kith and kin,
And they roam the world at will.
They range the field and they rove the flood,
And they climb the mountain's crest;
Theirs is the curse of the gipsy blood,
And they don't know how to rest.

"And each forgets, as he strips and runs,
With a brilliant, fitful pace,
It's the steady, quiet plodding ones
Who win in the lifelong race."

The members of the firm of J. H. Bryant, Limited, and their employees, cannot be said to belong to the above-mentioned race, as the so-called younger men have been with the firm ten or twelve years on an average. They manufacture Bryant's Bull's Head ginger ale, Bryant's Orange, Lime Rickey; are authorized bottlers of Coca-Cola for this district and agents for Labatt's ale, stout and lager.

In this three-storey, modern brick building, the ground floor is used for storage, the first floor for manufacturing, the second for mixing and storing and the third for the storing of empties.

There is on view an old copper kettle which was formerly used to boil drinks in, under old manufacturing methods, but is now no more than a curiosity.

All the machines used are automatic and of the latest type. The bottle-washing machine is a source of pride. Only twenty minutes are required from the time a bottle starts around the machine on its course until it comes out washed and sterilized.

The bottling machines fill thirty-six bottles per minute. This rate will be doubled in a short time. The labelling machine places two labels and gold foil on a bottle at the same time.

An unique machine, called a germifier, of contemporary historic interest, has the power to free water from germs and thus render it perfectly pure.

In the mixing-room stainless steel vessels are used and everything here is spotlessly clean. This prevents the products from absorbing any odors or foreign tastes. Cleanliness is always the first consideration. In this connection we may say that sugar and water are no longer boiled together to make syrup, as is the custom of the housewife, but are combined by pressure.

The three sons of the late J. H. Bryant, Guy, Albert and Cliff, whose pictures appear in this issue, carry on the business. They served their apprenticeship under their father's direction. Guy and Albert, after four years of military service in France during the Great War, returned to the business.

MATHIEU FIRM HAS ENJOYED A STEADY GROWTH

Is One of Best Known Industries in Province of Quebec and Has No Equal in Canada in Its Particular Line of Business.

The J. L. Mathieu Company is one of the best known industries in the province. In its particular type of business it has no equal in Canada. There is not a first class drug store or a general merchant who has not among his goods the preparations of the J. L. Mathieu Company. Ask for a bottle of Mathieu Syrup or for a box of "Nervin" Mathieu powders wherever you are and you will be sure to find them, for the good reason that they are well known as superior quality products.



Lt.-Col. L. Chevalier.

Founded in 1903 to exploit the discoveries in pharmacy made by Mr. J. L. Mathieu, druggist and chemist of Sherbrooke, the Mathieu Company progressed rapidly. Under the expert direction of Arthur Chevalier, the new company acquired a national reputation, and the sales of its products, which up until then were perhaps only some thousands of bottles, were augmented to such a point that it soon became necessary to obtain transport cars. Also, after some years, the company enlarged its laboratory. It now has splendid laboratories on Albert street, with a three-storey building and basement of fifty by seventy-five feet.

The first tentative efforts to commercialize Mathieu syrup were made in 1892 under the direction of the chemist Mathieu himself. The success of Mr. Mathieu, his tenacity, his hard work, always was pushing his product ahead. Death, however, did not leave him much time to enjoy his fine success. Mr. Mathieu died on October 5th, at the early age of thirty-six years. It was then that the Mathieu Company was organized under Mr. Arthur Chevalier, who became its directing spirit. Known as one of the most distinguished and most enterprising of our business men, Mr. Chevalier soon gave a great impetus to the business of the company. Unhappily this fine citizen, enjoying the esteem of all, perhaps more particularly the poor and fatherless, died May 6th, 1926. It was then that Lt. Col. Leopold Chevalier, who had entered the company in 1917, succeeded his father in the capacity of president, and under his expert management the company has passed from success to success.

Lt. Col. Chevalier is well known in the business world of Sherbrooke, where he has lived for thirty-five years. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1936, Lt.-Colonel and Officer Commanding Les Fusiliers de Sherbrooke from 1932 to 1937, and is general manager of the Teaberry Chewing Gum Co. Ltd., which has its offices on Albert street, Sherbrooke.

"Why do you prefer Wagner?"

"Because he composes about the only kind of music one can hear above the conversation."

Sherbrooke's Pioneer Beverage Manufacturers

ESTABLISHED 1896



THE LATE J. H. BRYANT, Founder.



GUY BRYANT



ALBERT BRYANT



CLIFF BRYANT

Growing with Sherbrooke for Nearly Half A Century!

Forty-one years ago John H. Bryant, founder of the large manufacturing establishment that bears his name, arrived in Sherbrooke, a typical youth seeking his fortune. The beginning of his business was very small and seemingly unimportant but, like those early settlers who founded this city, he worked on diligently, consistently improving his plant and enlarging his field of operations, mindful always that quality and service were of the utmost importance. The one thought — "Quality First" — which has always been adhered to, is the principal reason why Bryant's Beverages throughout the land are known as the best that can be bottled.

He watched Sherbrooke pushing ahead into its present place of importance amongst the cities of the Dominion, a city growing in population and industrial importance. He kept pace with the growth of the city and his business grew to a point where it ranks first throughout the Eastern Townships whenever soft drinks are in mind.

Three sons, Guy, Albert and Cliff, are now solely responsible for the management, in carrying on this famous old business of manufacturing good things to drink.

This Company is proud to be the authorized bottlers of Coca-Cola and agents for John Labatt Limited, Ale, Lager and Porter. Their message to the people of this city on this important Centennial Celebration is that each and every one may be blessed with many years of continued happiness and prosperity.

J. H. BRYANT, LIMITED

Quality Drinks for Over Forty Years

Organizations Of Sherbrooke Women Have Been An Important Influence In Bettering Conditions In City

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and by knitting for the sailors.

The I. O. D. E. Endowment Fund was instituted to fix a yearly income for the development, extension, maintenance and administration of the Order. The fund is growing and the members now have every confidence that their objective of $200,000 for the financing of their own Order will soon be an accomplished fact. Colonization and immigration also play an important part in the I. O. D. E. activities, for in practically all the provinces in Canada they have stressed the importance of admittance of foreign-born persons desirous of becoming Canadian citizens, and send them cards of greeting, welcoming them to Canada, the new land to which they have pledged their faith. Thus their entrance to Canada is made an important ceremony and one to be remembered. Many other branches of patriotic and educational work are annualy helped by the local chapters, all of which have generously contributed both with money and in personal interest to every branch of social service work for the betterment of the poor and needy in this city and abroad, for never is a really deserving appeal turned down by the I. O. D. E., who keep the welfare of others and the progress and success of all good works constantly in mind.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in Canada is well organized with headquarters in Toronto, where they are most luxuriously housed in the beautiful old residence, formerly the home of Timothy Eaton, whose name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of Canada. This munificent gift was made to the Toronto Municipal Chapter by the late Mr. Eaton's daughter, Mrs. J. S. Burnside. The organization includes the National Chapter, a provincial chapter in each province, in many cities a municipal chapter with jurisdiction over primary and junior chapters, the whole comprising "The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire."

Today the Order is represented in Sherbrooke by five chapters, the Municipal, King George Fifth, Duke of Wellington, 53rd Regiment, and Sir John Sherbrooke. There are also several chapters in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, whose organization has been effected by the Municipal Chapter's organizing secretary. They include the Maple Copse Chapter, Lennoxville; The Sir John Fisher, Knowlton; The Udolphus Lord Aylmer, Melbourne and Richmond; The Missisquoi, Bedford; and the Stanstead Chapter, Stanstead, the latter organized by Mrs. George Hume. The officers who have been elected for the present year in the several local chapters follow:

Municipal Chapter — Honorary regents, Mrs. S. A. Jones and Mrs. George L. Hume; regent, Mrs. W. Loomis; first vice-regent, Mrs. M. W. Mitchell; second vice-regent, Mrs. G. S. Thompson; secretary, Mrs. A. W. Reid; treasurer, Mrs. Matthew Graham; educational secretary, Mrs. S. H. Gallinger; echoes' secretary, Mrs. R. M. Lougheed; organizing secretary, Mrs. M. W. McA'Nulty; and standard bearer, Miss May Mitchell.

King George Fifth Chapter — Honorary regent, Mrs. S. A. Jones; honorary vice-regents, in order of precedence, Mrs. F. N. McCrea, Mrs. Andrew Steele, Mrs. James Wilson and Mrs. William Bailey; regent, Mrs. W. E. Loomis; first vice-regent, Mrs. A. W. Reid; second vice-regent, Miss Annie Twose; secretary, Miss May Mitchell; treasurer, Miss Mary Twose; Echoes' secretary, Miss M. McIver; educational secretary, Miss Edith Martens; and standard bearer, Mrs. Walter Kinkead.

Duke of Wellington Chapter — Honorary regent, Mrs. George Hume; honorary vice-regent, Mrs. Robert Newton; regent, Mrs. G. S. Thomson; first vice-regent, Mrs. Roy Wiggett; second vice-regent, Mrs. George Wiggett; secretary, Mrs. F. C. Churchill; assistant secretary, Mrs. J. Corfield; educational secretary, Mrs. S. H. Gallinger; treasurer, Mrs. M. Graham; Echoes' secretary, Mrs. A. A. Munster; and standard bearer, Mrs. N. E. Bachand Dupuis.

53rd Regiment Chapter—Honorary regent, Mrs. T. A. Lougheed; honorary vice-regent, Mrs. G. S. Thomson; regent, Mrs. F. Cathcart; first vice-regent, Mrs. R. M. Lougheed; second vice-regent, Mrs. T. Wyatt; secretary, Mrs. G. Kennett; treasurer, Mrs. H. Maskell; educational secretary, Mrs. F. Baker; Echoes' secretary, Mrs. W. E. Buck; and standard bearer, Mrs. E. Worby.

Sir John Sherbrooke Chapter — Regent, Mrs. Malcolm W. Mitchell; first vice-regent, Mrs. P. M. Robins; second vice-regent, Mrs. Gordon Hume; secretary, Miss Pauline Gustafson; treasurer, Mrs. Norris Robins; educational secretary, Mrs. W. E. Hume; Echoes' secretary, Mrs. F. W. McCrea; and standard bearer, Miss Moira Bradley.



Late Miss Eva White

Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary.

From an historical standpoint, perhaps the story of the Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary will be the most valuable contribution to the centenary's records of women's organizations in Sherbrooke. Dating back to March 20th, 1894, when a meeting of ladies was called at the "Art Hall" to consider methods for raising money to furnish the Sherbrooke Hospital, this organization has continued its wonderful work without cessation for almost half a century. Extracts from this first meeting will be of interest locally, recalling names revered in memory and deeds worthy of the noble cause undertaken so many years ago by women prominent in religious, social and philanthropic circles. Mrs. Clark Gordon, who was appointed chairman at the inaugural meeting in 1894, was unanimously elected first president of the (then) Ladies' Hospital Committee. Mrs. W. Morehouse was the first secretary and Mrs. A. S. Hurd the first treasurer. Of interest too is the fact that the first money raised by the ladies of Sherbrooke for the Sherbrooke Hospital was through a Talent Fund, upwards of forty women signing the secretary's roll and promising to work. Other activities were planned, including a "lawn party" at Mrs. William Farwell's, and prior to adjournment Mrs. R. W. Heneker gave a list of articles required for the furnishing of the different rooms in the hospital. En passant it might be mentioned that Mrs. Heneker was one of, if not the first, woman in Sherbrooke responsible for the erection of the Sherbrooke Hospital which has been such a great blessing and comfort not only to city patients but to those in many parts of the Eastern Townships. Gleanings from records of the Sherbrooke Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary during the past forty odd years reveal that several times $1,000 has been handed to the Board for the building fund in connection with the new wing and also for the Nurses' Home.

The perfect harmony and cooperation existing between the Board and the Ladies' Committee has been quite manifest from the very beginning. Oftentimes it has been recorded that Mr. William Farwell and other presidents had attended certain meetings, commended the ladies for thir excellent work and put before them in a businesslike manner the financial position of the hospital or the reasons why the ladies had been asked to subscribe to certain special objects, such as instruments and other equipment necessary to keep the operating room up to date and ready for any emergency. Even in the early days members of the Ladies' Committee visited the patients, and they have always kept in close touch with the superintendents from whom they regularly receive requisitions for supplies of linen, etc. The year 1917 was a rather trying one for the Ladies' Auxiliary, who very much regretted the resignation of Mrs. T. J. Tuck, their president, and also Mrs. E. C. Fraser's resignation as treasurer, she having left the previous year to join her husband, Capt. Fraser, who was on war duty in Halifax. Mrs. B. C. Howard was the unanimous choice as chief executive, which office she most efficiently filled for many years. Miss C. Edwards succeeded Mrs. Fraser as treasurer. It was also during this year that the constitution and by-laws were formally adopted by the Ladies' Auxiliary and Miss Mary Twose was appointed secretary, holding the office until October, 1919, when she was unanimously elected treasurer and was accorded a special vote of thanks for her efficient services as secretary. Taking notes at random from reports on the "Lunch Counter" operated at the E.T.A.A. Exhibition annually by the Ladies' Auxiliary for many years, the net receipts loom large in the financial statements. For a period of years from 1912 to 1920 inclusive, the average was $1,573.40, while the largest amount, $2,578.62, was raised in 1920.

During the intervening years many women have been devoted officers and workers for the Sherbrooke Hospital and it would be impossible to give tribute to all even if the records were available. It must suffice to name the presidents who in succession filled that office faithfully and well, upheld by the splendid support and co-operation of all members of the committee. Mrs. David Wilson, who succeeded Mrs. B. C. Howard, was a popular and most efficient officer for over ten years and resignation was truly regretted by every one connected with the Auxiliary. After Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. C. B. Howard was chief executive for a year, while Mrs. Miller Hall and Mrs. J. K. Edwards each held office for two years respectively. The officers today are: Honorary presidents, Mrs. B. C. Howard and Mrs. David Wilson; honorary vice-president, Miss Verna K. Bean, superintendent of the Sherbrooke Hospital; president, Mrs. L. A. Darey; four vice-presidents in order of precedence, Mrs. Fraser Armstrong, Mrs. C. A. Turner, Mrs. E. A. Tomkins and Mrs. R. D. Wood; secretary, Mrs. R. Havard; and treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Rose. The executive committee comprises: Mrs. G. T. Armstrong, Mrs. M. S. Macdonald, Mrs. Miller Hall, Mrs. C. B. Howard, Mrs. J. K. Edwards, Mrs. A. W. Reid, Mrs. David Wilson, Mrs. W. G. Cross, Mrs. W. R. Moore and Mrs. R. S. Giff.

The Junior Welfare League.

November 14th, 1930, will ever be a memorable anniversary in the history of women's organizations in Sherbrooke, for on that day the Junior Welfare League was launched. Calling a mass meeting at the MacKinnon Memorial, a group of young society matrons and girls assembled with the benevolent intention of working for the relief of the deserving poor through united social service. How splendidly they have carried out their original intention, and how nobly and unselfishly they have labored, giving up many social engagements and pleasures in order to devote their time and energy in service for others, is an outstanding example of practical Christianity beyond all praise. Working in complete harmony and co-operation with the Social Service Organization of the city, the Child Welfare Clinic and the Victorian Order of Nurses, whose layette cupboards have been fully supplied by the League ever since its inauguration, this society has accomplished wonderful work in a businesslike and tactful manner. Personal investigation of cases by the members, the daily distribution of milk and fresh eggs to needy children and hot lunches to fifty undernourished pupils in the local schools are special features of the League's charitable work. Since its inaugural meeting in 1930 the League members have met regularly every Friday afternoon throughout the autumn and winter months. They have personally conducted the soup kitchen at the Central School, serving hot lunches to upwards of fifty children daily, and distributed milk to from six to eight families every day throughout the whole year, for Mrs. Gordon Miller, the convener of the Milk Fund, takes no "summer holiday"—the kiddies must have their daily supply of nutriment especially during the hot weather. Mrs. O. R. Webster, the welfare convener too has been most assiduous in keeping in contact with the families she has visited during the winter and to them help has been gladly given if the appeal was deemed deserving by the convener.

In addition to their manifold social service duties the League members have been most active in organizing various entertainments to raise funds to carry on their work. Dances, teas, fashion shows, bridge parties, talent money and fees collected at their weekly teas, all contribute to the treasury. Many and generous donations have also been received from time to time, encouraging the members and helping them substantially in their extensive social service undertakings.



Late Mrs. A. N. Worthington.

The Junior Welfare League has been of inestimable value, not only as an outstanding social service organization doing meritorious work for others, but because from its tactful personal investigations other societies have too reaped the benefit. This fine spirit of co-operation has helped the really deserving poor, while the few who have at times tried to take advantage of relief and the dole have been prevented from continuing their despicable fraud.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting in May — Honorary president, Mrs. A. A. Munster, the League's first president; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. O. R. Webster and Mrs. A. M. Edwards, second and third presidents respectively; president, Mrs. Gordon Miller; first vice-president, Miss Ave Walsh; second vice-president, Mrs. S. H. Gallinger; secretary, Mrs. H. G. Browne; and treasurer, Mrs. Dean Bishop.

Sherbrooke Patriotic Association.

Simultaneously with the men who enlisted for service overseas in answer to England's declaration of war on August 4th, 1914, the women of Sherbrooke rallied to their country's call by organizing for war work. Using their rightful prerogative as a patriotic association, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire called a mass meeting for women in the "Art Hall" on August 10th, 1914, for the purpose of preparing for war work. This meeting resulted in the formation of the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association, the idea being to organize all women regardless of race, creed or nationality in one united cause for the common good, and Mrs. C. H. Bowen was unanimously appointed president of the newly formed society. To be acclaimed "Leader" by hundreds of representative and influential women in her own city was not only a great honor but was a tangible expression of confidence and faith in Mrs. Bowen's outstanding ability. How wisely the women of Sherbrooke selected their president is well known to all who had the privilege of working with her during the four years of the World War. On the morning immediately following its inaugural meeting the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association met to elect officers and organize for war work. The newly formed society being the outcome of a mass meeting of the women of Sherbrooke, it was unanimously decided to have joint presidents and other officers representative of the English and French citizens, with a view of equalizing the honor and responsibility of the work about to be undertaken by the Association. The first officers were: President, Mrs. C. H. Bowen (the unanimous

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SHERBROOKE PURE MILK CO'S HISTORY

Is Daily Market for 450 Eastern Townships Farmers—Manufactures Ice Cream and Butter.

In a small way, away back in 1911, the Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co. started a city dairy. The purpose of this undertaking was to provide the people of Sherbrooke with a pure milk supply and to handle milk products in a sanitary and modern method.

From a small staff of half a dozen employees, this dairy has grown with the city and today has over fifty-five regular employees on the pay roll.

Realizing that milk was the most important of all foods, and that good health is so dependant on a safe supply, this small company of men spared neither time or money and made a real contribution towards modern dairying.

The installation of sicentific pasteurization for all dairy products has been the greatest attribute towards the satisfaction achieved. Today, a city's milk supply is considered just as important as their water supply. A good, clean dairy renders valuable and important service to its citizens 365 days in the year and when we think of the many, many lives of children that are safeguarded by being fed on pure pasteurized milk, the value of such an institution is more appreciated.

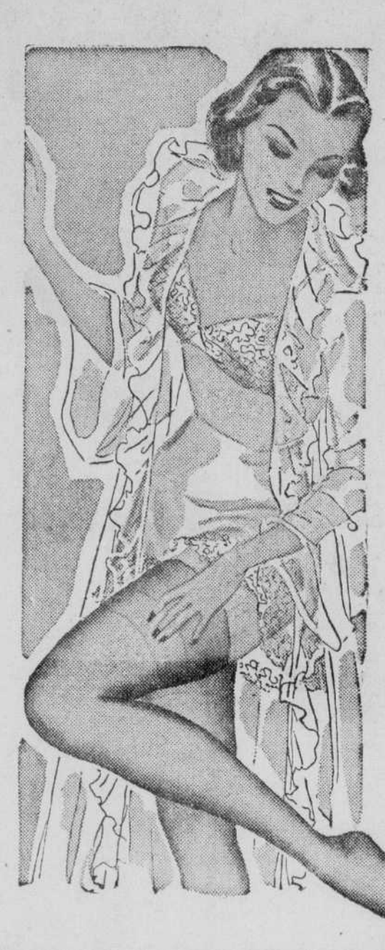
Besides milk, the Sherbroke Pure Milk, from their Sherbrooke plant, manufacture and supply large quantities of ice cream and butter all over the Eastern Townships. This is also the home of Vi-Co, Revels and Creamsicles, those delicious, nourishing refreshment for hot weather.

The Sherbroke Pure Milk Co. is the daily market for 450 farmers from this section of the province.

The Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co. is the daily market for 450 farmers from this section of the province.

Alderman M. T. Armitage is the company's president and R. W. Reid is the general manager. The directors are as follows: Rev. J. N. Codert, C. B. Howard, M.P. C. Guy Bishop, Gedeon Nadeau, A. C. Ross, K. A. Bryce is secretary and Miss A. Frechette treasurer.

The company's buildings are most attractively decorated for the Centenary occasion.



ELEGANCE and STYLE

Primarily depend upon foundation garments.

The elegant and modern women, to be smartly turned out, must give particular attention to their choice of foundation garments. For not only must these garments be chic themselves, but they must give a smartness to the outside clothes.

CORSETS — BRASSIERES — LINGERIE
STOCKINGS—PYJAMAS—NIGHTGOWNS
Etc., Etc.

CORSETS
We make a specialty of adjusting Corsets to the figure: Nu-Back and D. A.

Chez Yvette
LINGERIE
10 Wellington St. North.
Phone 50

A Cordial Invitation During the Centenary Celebrations
We invite the ladies and misses of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships to come and visit our shop.

LARGE CROWDS
will be attracted to the Centennial celebration

The chances of accidents will be greatly increased so the utmost precaution should be exercised to prevent the loss of life, dismemberment or the loss of property.

Practise safety first — and insure against liability to others and accidents to yourself — with

CONWAY & CONWAY
LIMITED
Olivier Bldg. — Phone 2520
Sherbrooke, Que.

The Neighborhood Shop
144 London Street.

Here is a shop that will amaze you with the variety of its wares!

From early morning until late at night, whatever the busy housekeeper may need, the chances are it can be had here — and quickly!

Ice Cream — Candy — Vegetables — Tobacco and Cigarettes — Needles — Pins — Patent Medicines — Groceries — Fuse Plugs — and a thousand other things.

Most housewives in my neighborhood have learned to "Call on Salter" in emergencies, and seldom are they disappointed. But I will gladly extend my services to other parts of the city.

Call 1084F

E. A. SALTER



ICE CREAM
REVELS
CREAMSICLES
VI-CO

SHERBROOKE PURE MILK CO. Limited

PURE MILK
SWEET CREAM
(First Grade)
BUTTER
BUTTERMILK

1911 — 26 YEARS OF MODERN DAIRYING — 1937

For the Centennial Celebration, Sherbrooke Pure Milk offers the new Creamery Package super-fine ice cream. "None better and none to compare with its quality and flavor," say those who have tasted the new product.

Housewives, ease up on work — serve this delicious dessert during the celebration. The cost is less and it is much more enjoyable than ordinary desserts during hot weather.

Call your nearest store or telephone 886 and your ice cream wants will be gladly taken care of.

Centennial Visitors — You are welcome to visit the home of Pasteurized Products, where the dairy supply for Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships is carefully safeguarded every day.

Citizens will do well to treat their guests generously with our good ice cream.

Sherbrooke Pure Milk Co.
Limited

PHONE 886 - - - - SHERBROOKE - - - - PHONE 887

Organizations Of Sherbrooke Women Have Been An Important Influence In Bettering Conditions In City

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choice of the women of Sherbrooke) and Mrs. Emile Rioux, joint secretaries; Mrs. Pilcher and Mrs. Fred. Bertrand; and treasurer, Mrs. T. M. Craig. Mrs. Rioux resigned shortly afterwards and Mrs. J. L. De Lottinville, who was unanimously appointed her successor, continued in office until the society was disbanded. The honorary patronesses were Mrs. James Mackinnon, Mrs. F. N. McCrea and Mrs. Therrien; honorary presidents, Mrs. William Farwell, Mrs. Louis Oliver and Mrs. J. H. Walsh. There was also a general committee and an advisory board, the latter comprising officers of the Sherbrooke branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund and other prominent citizens.

The first undertaking of the association was a campaign for a "Hospital Ship," and within two weeks of its formation the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association had raised approximately $3,000, of which one-third, or $1,000, was sent to the Hospital Ship Fund. Committees were formed and at once began operations. The Red Cross Committee immediately applied for a charter and became an authorized branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, supported by the Association for almost a year, the men's committee allowing or contributing a certain sum regularly each month. Belgian and Serbian relief and the French Hospitals committee were also formed, the scope of the work undertaken by Mrs. Bowen and her staff of competent assistants knowing no limit, all appeals being given kindly and careful consideration and wherever possible help and encouragement. The "Work Committee" was formed simultaneously with the Red Cross committee, and continued its work as a branch of the Association until the latter was disbanded. Over $18,266 was expended by this committee for wool for socks and other necessities, and in March, 1915, in answer to an appeal from Sir George Perley, then president of the Canadian War Contingent Association in London, Eng., the work committee forwarded 500 pairs of socks and ever afterwards all the supplies from this committee were sent to the London office, whence they were taken care of by the British Government and forwarded to their proper destination in France. Very shortly the monthly shipment of socks included 1,000 pairs of hand made woollen socks.

The Canadian War Contingent Association was organized at the request of the British Government, and the local committee was in constant communication with the head office, thus being assured that everything they forwarded was safely delivered. It was on May 23rd, 1917, that the work committees was honored by a visit from Mrs. McLaren Brown (now Lady McLaren Brown) president of the ladies' branch of the Canadian War Contingent Association in London, Eng. This was indeed an outstanding day in the history of the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association and especially for the members of the work committee whose guest the distinguished visitor was during her never to be forgotten visit to Sherbrooke.

The establishment of a Khaki Club, a happy home and restful place for returned soldiers, was the final effort of the Sherbrooke Patriotic Association.

The closing of the Khaki Club about concluded the active work of the Patriotic Association, although meetings were held at intervals to gradually make arrangements for disbanding. In 1920 it was decided to endow a bed in the Sherbrooke Hospital for the benefit of Canadian soldiers and sailors. The project had been under discussion for some time but not until September 18th, 1920, were the final papers signed and $2,500 paid to the hospital for the bed that stands as a memorial of the work done by the Association for our soldiers in the field, in hospital and upon their return home.

The Schubert Music Club.

In recounting the activities of the Schubert Music Club, one enjoys a pleasant respite from the more serious problems affecting patriotic and welfare work. This organization, which owes its origin to the late Miss Alice Wilson, who was one of Sherbrooke's talented musicians and also a gifted poetess, together with the Reading Club, instituted by Miss Gladys Mullins and sponsored by the Catholic Women's League, are tangible proofs that the women of Sherbrooke are keenly interested in music and literature. Associated with Miss Alice Wilson, the instigator of the Schubert Music Club, was Mrs. Ryot, wife of the then curate of St. Peter's Church, who left Sherbrooke shortly after the club was launched.

Ever since its inception the Schubert Music Club has been an active and progressive organization, its chief aim being to foster a greater love and appreciation of good music. To this end fortnightly recitals, each featuring a special master, have been regularly arranged, the programme being contributed by the members. Annual concerts have also formed part of the educational scheme practised by the club, and under its auspices several distinguished artists have been brought to Sherbrooke. During the past season the Schubert Music Club presented Richard Crooks, world renowned Metropolitan tenor. This was the club's supreme effort and met with the outstanding success it so well deserved. The music lovers of Sherbrooke owe much to this club, for the attainment of their present position as a popular and successful musical organization was not easily gained. It meant many years of struggle and perseverance by the officers and members to whom much praise is due for their splendid contribution to the musical life of Sherbrooke. The club numbers many of Sherbrooke's most prominent musicians among its members and officers, who are ever ready with sympathetic understanding to help and encourage "novices" in music.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Mildred Largie Sampson; secretary, Miss Kathleen Leonard; and treasurer, E. M. Armitage. The former presidents in order of precedence follow, the late Miss Alice Wilson, Mrs. J. Keith Edwards, Mrs. L. E. Codere, Mrs. F. H. Bradley and Mrs. J. G. Ransehousan.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Dating back to ancient history the St. John Ambulance Brigade is an organization having its origin in the Order of St. John, the most ancient order of chivalry, when at the time of the Crusaders in 1087 the Brethern of the hospital of St. John devoted their lives to the relief of suffering and administering hospitality to the pilgrims. From then until the present day this Order has been in existence with its headquarters now at St. John Gate Clerkenwell, London, England. In May, 1915, a nursing division was formed in Sherbrooke with Mrs. S. A. Jones as lady divisional superintendent and Miss H. E. Lawrence as second officer and secretary treasurer. Three members of the local division served overseas as V.A.D.'s during the World War, namely, Mrs. David Echenberg, Mrs. Russell Tate and Miss Mary Gwyn. The St. John Ambulance Association (the teaching branch of the Order of Saint John) was formed in October, 1914, and has given instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing ever since that date. One hundred and six medallions have been gained by the students, each medallion representing three examinations. The following local members are holders of long service medals, representing twelve years of efficient service: Mrs. S. E. Jameson, Miss M. Elizabeth Bradley, Miss C. Woodard and Mrs. S. A. Jones, who has medal and bar, the latter representing seventeen years of service.

During the flu epidemic of 1918 an emergency hospital was opened and the members worked day and night caring for the patients. Each year a First Aid room is operated at the Sherbrooke Exhibition grounds, and as many as seventy cases have been treated during Fair week. A member of the nursing division goes every week to the Child Welfare Clinic to help look after the children. In December, 1934, Mrs. S. A. Jones resigned her office as lady divisional superintendent, and was succeeded by Mrs. S. E. Jameson, who still holds office with Mrs. W. G. Cross as second officer and secretary-treasurer and Mrs. W. C. Marchant as storekeeper. The Sherbrooke Nursing Division had the honor of having one of its members, Miss Juliette Trudeau, on duty in Hyde Park, London, during the Coronation service on May 12th.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The founding of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Sherbrooke on February 28, 1913, sixteen years after the Order's inauguration by the Countess of Aberdeen, was consequent upon the decision made by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire in 1911 to "sponsor and maintain a district nurse." For two years the I. O. D. E. assumed this additional responsibility, and to the King George Fifth Chapter is due the honor of being the first godparent to the V. O. N. in Sherbrooke. In reviewing the history of the V. O. N., in Sherbrooke, a brief resume of the objects of the Order inaugurated in 1897 by the Countess of Aberdeen will establish afresh in the minds of many why such an organization was founded as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, "The Good." Her Majesty was ever keenly interested in the welfare of the Order and this interest has been continued by Queen Alexandria and Queen Mary, and will without a doubt receive the same kind consideration and help from our present lovely Queen Elizabeth. Following the precedent set by Royalty, the wives of our successive Governors-Generals have each lent their distinguished patronage to the Order and given it their active support. Through the initiative of these ladies practically all the money collected for administrative purposes by the Central Board in Ottawa has been raised. No local branch is required to forward money to headquarters, the funds of each being devoted entirely to local V. O. N. work. In 1898 training centers were established to enable graduate nurses to obtain the necessary post graduate course in district nursing. The Royal Charter sums up the aims and objects of the Order as follows: "To supply nurses thoroughly trained in hospital and public health nursing and subject to one central authority, for the nursing of the sick, the prevention of disease and the promotion of health."

The work of a V. O. N. is varied, and in addition to the nursing service she gives instruction in home nursing and home and community hygiene. She also organizes mother's conferences, baby clinics and forms classes in mothercraft and home nursing for younger girls. All these manifold duties have been faithfully performed by the local V. O. N., since the work was started in 1913 with Miss Orford in charge and Mrs. T. M. Craig as the Order's first president, she being succeeded later by Mrs. A. W. Blue. The next year it was found necessary to engage the services of a second nurse and the staff consisted of two V. O. N. nurses until 1919 when, owing to lack of funds, the Board reluctantly reverted to only one. In May, 1925, the Graduate Nurses' Association presented the V. O. N. with a car and from this time things looked brighter, this splendid gift facilitating the work of the nurse. Miss Geraldine Dwane came to assume the position of "nurse-in-charge" in October, 1926, and under her regime the work of the V. O. N. in Sherbrooke grew and prospered, so much so that in a year's time Miss K. Porteous, who is still here, was engaged, her appointment being closely followed by the arrival of Miss Edith Hill, who is also a member of the staff at the present time.

Financial problems have ever been the chief source of worry and it is largely due to the indomitable courage and untiring effort of Mrs. Andrew Sangster, for the past ten years the capable and efficient president of the local branch, that the V. O. N has so splendidly carried on in the face of so many difficulties, until today the Order ranks among the most powerful and efficient women's organizations in this city. This year Mrs. Sangster's resignation was regretfully accepted and then only because every one fully realized that she had contributed more than her share of time, energy and health for the benefit of the Order she has so faithfully served. Perhaps the most critical and trying time for those responsible for the welfare of the local branch was between the years 1919 and 1925, when they faced the difficulty of raising money and the seeming indifference of the public, which after all was only superficial, they splendidly responding when it was realized that the work would have to be discontinued if funds were not immediately forthcoming. Oftentimes the local V. O. N. has been on the verge of bankruptcy, but a "way" seemed always to open up for these courageous women to "carry on" their noble work of service for others. Surely these women and the V. O. N. nurses who have so tenderly ministered to the sick and feeble may well look back with pride and in the words of their Dominion president, the Right Hon. George Graham ask: "Do we not experience a deep thrill and feel blessed beyond measure in having been permitted to follow closely in the foot-steps of Him who went about doing good?" The officers past and present have indeed been fortunate in the support and co-operation received from the nurses, their confreres and the many volunteer helpers who have so cheerfully given of their time and talents to help the V. O. N. In the passing of Mrs. Joseph Rosenbloom the Order lost a staunch friend and a most efficient officer, she having for seventeen years been treasurer of the local branch, holding this office until the time of her death, which was a real grief to her associates in whose hearts her memory is forever enshrined, while records of her "good works" are her perpetual memorial.

The name of Dr. G. Ellery Read, now president of the Order, has been closely associated with the V. O. N. ever since its organization, he having taken an active and prominent part in everything pertaining to its welfare and work. To Mrs. John Stein, who for four years was a most devoted officer, only resigning as secretary this year owing to ill health, the Order is deeply indebted not alone for her faithful performance of the many arduous duties belonging to this office but for the additional work she so cheerfully assumed, included in which were her annual reports. These attractive pamphlets designed by Mr. and Mrs. Stein were most artistically printed and illustrated, and in a nutshell reviewed the high-lights of nursing activities and the financial standing of the Order.

Officers of the Sherbrooke branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses at the present time are as follows: Patrons, the Mayor of Sherbrooke and the Mayor of Lennoxville; honorary president, Mrs. Andrew Sangster; honorary vice-presidents in order of precedence, Mrs. G. E. Read, Mrs. J. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Andrew MacDonald, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mrs. Andrea Paton Robinson and Miss Mildred Ewing; president, Rev. G. Ellery Read, D.D.; vice-presidents in order of precedence, Mrs. Howard Aikman, Mrs. E. E. Goodenough, Mrs. Wilfred Davey, Mrs. David Echenberg, Mrs. A. R. Walters and Mrs. Leo Liddell; treasurer, F. E. Kerridge; corresponding secretary, Miss Amy Wells; recording secretary, Mrs. W. B. McCaw; executive committee, Mrs. J. S. Mooney, Mrs. M. L. Norcross, Mrs. C. B. Howard, Mrs. H. Cuthbert, Mrs. Guy Bryant, Mrs. W. G. Cross and Mrs. H. G. Browne; educational and publicity committee, Miss Geraldine Dwane and Miss Margaret Robins; entertainment committee, Mrs. M. L. McFadzen; finance committee, Mrs. J. G. Ransehousan, Mrs. N. E. Bachand Dupuis and Mrs. W. E. Paton; relief committee, Mrs. F. S. Rugg.

Young Women's Christian Association.

The evolution of the Young Women's Christian Association since its humble genesis in 1904 to its present affluent position in the MacKinnon Memorial and the Howard Residence is perhaps one of the most amazing epochs in the history of women's organizations in Sherbrooke. To two generous benefactors, the late B. C. Howard and the late George D. MacKinnon, the Y. W. C. A., is indebted for its magnificent properties, and the debt to the noble women who were responsible for its organization in 1904, neither the society nor those who benefit from the Y. W. C. A., can ever hope to repay.

The names of Mrs. Sarah A. Jones and the Y. W. C. A., seem almost synonymous so closely have they been associated since its inauguration in 1904, prior to which Mrs. Jones was one of the first to sense the necessity for establishing in Sherbrooke a branch of the Y. W. C. A., the primary object of which is "to help young women and girls to help themselves." The first Y. W. C. A. home was in a room over Spearing's store, from whence they moved to more commodious quarters at 177 Wellington street, then to Court street, where the Association was domiciled until taking possession of the Howard Residence in 1910. In 1913 the Board acquired the lot adjacent to the residence and erected a fine Assembly Hall.

Finally the dream of years was realized when George MacKinnon deeded the beautiful Memorial building erected in memory of his wife, to the Y. W. C. A. on November 21st, 1929. The opening of this magnificent building was epoch-making in the history of the Sherbrooke Y. W. C. A. and an eventful land-mark in the city's progress.

The munificent gift of the "Howard Residence" in 1910, by the late Benjamin C. Howard and Mrs. Howard who has ever been an active and interested member of the Y. W. C. A., and later became its chief executive, was seemingly the first stepping-stone to the Y. W. C. A.'s ultimate progress and success. In June, 1910, the Association moved to its new quarters in what was formerly one of Sherbrooke's ancestral homes, the residence of the late Mr. Justice William White, father of Mr. Justice C. D. White, Victoria street, and later of Mr. Walter Blue, president and owner of the "Walter Blue Company," one of Sherbrooke's largest industries. Ideally situated with frontage on Moore, Dufferin and Melbourne streets, this beautiful building has since been the "Home" of hundreds of women and girls, who have benefitted through all these years by Mr. and Mrs. Howard's generous gift to the Y. W. C. A., whose directors in tribute to their beneficiaries named it the "Howard Residence".

Associated with Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, Mrs. David Wilson, Mrs. B. C. Howard and Mrs. F. S. Rugg, all past presidents of the Y. W. C. A. in Sherbrooke, have been many noble women prominent in social and philanthropic circles. These women have unselfishly given of their time, money, and talents through the years for the benefit of women and girls who find in the Y. W. C. A. a safe haven of rest when travelling and at the end of a day's work a bright, comfortable "home."

The personnel of the present officers follows: Honorary president, Mrs. F. N. McCrea; honorary vice-president, Mrs. Andrew MacDonald; president, Mrs. J. S. F. McCaw; six vice-presidents in order of precedence: Mrs. A. E. Rowell, Mrs. A. E. Willis, Mrs. F. S. Rugg, Mrs. C. A. Turner, Miss Amy Wells and Mrs. A. F. Mabbett; recording secretary, Mrs. E. T. Harbert; corresponding secretary, Miss Laura Van Vliet; and treasurer, Mrs. David Wilson. Committee conveners: Religious, Mrs. A. E. Willis, Mrs. G. Ellery Read and Mrs. A. C. Hill; health education, Mrs. Hawley Griffith; house committee, Mrs. G. T. Armstrong and Miss L. Van Vliet; membership, Mrs. B. C. Howard; educational, Mrs. S. A. Jones; publicity, Mrs. L. S. Channell; finance, Mrs. D. Wilson; honorary members, Mrs. George Harkness and Mrs. E. A. Powers. Board members: Mrs. J. G. Armitage, Mrs. Wilfred Davey, Mrs. R. G. Davidson, Mrs. R. A. Ewing, Mrs. Fred. Hovey, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Jr., Miss Mary Milford, Mrs. E. G. Pierce, Miss Margaret Robins, Mrs. D. J. Salls, Mrs. C. Spafford, Mrs. Oscar Stenson, Mrs. W. L. Reford Stewart and Mrs. G. D. Wadsworth. Members of health education committee: Mrs. H. Griffith, Mrs. Gerald Rowell, Mrs. H. Kennedy, Mrs. H. Barclay and Mrs. A. C. Hill. Members of finance committee: Mrs. D. Wilson, Mrs. D. J. Salls, Mrs. G. T. Armstrong, Miss Van Vliet, Mrs. H. Griffith and Mrs. Fred Hovey. Members of Advisory Board, Messrs. D. J. Salls, David Wilson, J. H. Bryce, George Ewing, C. B. Howard and Chenier Picard.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is one of the oldest organizations in Sherbrooke, founded in 1882 by Mrs. Yeomans, who came from the Union's headquarters in Ontario to organize the local

Continued on page 59.

H. J. DELISLE HAS UP-TO-DATE SHOE STORE

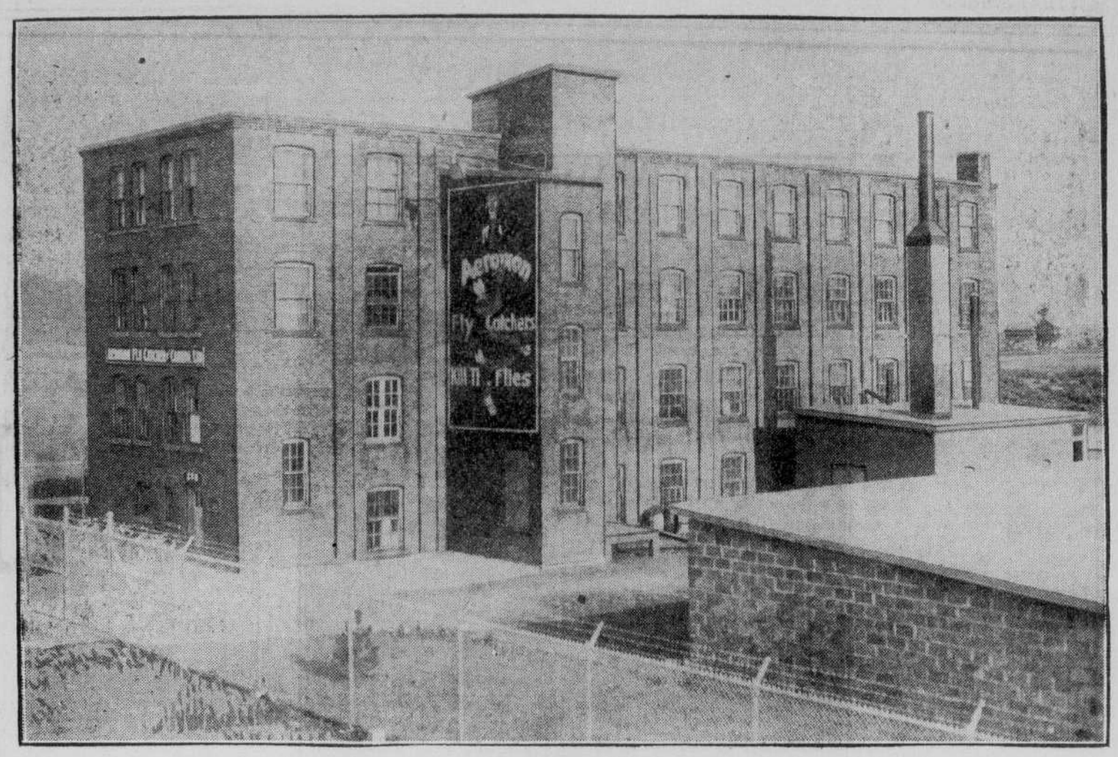
X-ray Machine Shows Proper Size and Shape of Shoe Customer Should Wear.

Passing along Sherbrooke's main commercial artery, we come to a very charming shoe store at 48 Wellington street north, and pause to admire the attractive display of footwear in the windows. The interior, luxuriously fitted up, is no less interesting. This retail store has been in business in Sherbrooke for nine years. Mr. Delisle's two sons, Roger and Fernand, are associated with him, and there are several employees.

A great feature of the service offered is that of the uncanny machine known as the X-ray. Without guess-work it shows the proper size and shape of shoe for you.

H. J. Delisle, the owner of this establishment, was for thirteen years associated with Osgood & Sons in Cookshire. In 1914 he went into business for himself in Sanford, Maine, where he remained for seven years. Returning to Cookshire in 1921, he bought out the E. J. Planche store and entered into partnership with H. Casavant. He finally came to Sherbrooke in 1928 and bought out J. A. Vaillancourt, and his first location was in the Oliver building. When it became necessary to seek more commodious quarters he moved to the present location in the Skinner building in 1933.

Mr. Delisle's experience in the business methods of different countries is a valuable asset to him as he remains "chez nous."



Aeroxon

Fly catchers kill the flies.

There is Summer every day of the year somewhere in the British Empire. Those are the places that use these famous flycatchers — Aeroxon — Made in Sherbrooke — Shipped to all corners of the Empire.

We join with the citizens of Sherbrooke in celebrating the initial centenary of her history. By co-operation let us strive to make the second hundred years even more glorious than the first.

AEROXON FLY CATCHER OF CANADA
LIMITED
SHERBROOKE, QUE.



MRS. GENDRON

GENDRON CORSET SHOP

Established in 1932

72 Wellington Street, North.
SHERBROOKE.
PHONE 643



MR. GENDRON



INTERIOR VIEW OF GENDRON CORSET SHOP

NEMO-FLEX

The name that means the best in corsets and corselettes. Made by Kops Bros., these famous Nemo-Flex products are offered by the Gendron Corset Shop for a Centenary special.

Mr. and Mrs. Gendron and their entire staff wish to congratulate the city on its centenary.



Economy... through Quality

THE SAINT-JEAN STORE specializes in the sale of goods of high quality. Every department has a competent staff ready and willing to give expert advice on all problems pertaining to fashion in the realm of ladies wearing apparel, house furnishings and furs. Saint-Jean's are exclusive agents in Sherbrooke for most of the best brands in their particular line.

The old French proverb: "A good name is better than riches" could very appropriately be taken by the store of C. O. Saint-Jean, Limited, as their policy in their relations with the public.

Naturally, as in all business enterprises, the firm is trying to realize profits—but it has never, in the course of its twenty-five years' experience practised the motto: "Let the customer look out for herself."

In fact, TO HELP THE CUSTOMER TO BECOME INFORMED, that is what has brought the store—C. O. Saint-Jean, Limited—from its rather humble beginning to its present proud position.

From the opening day, the founder, the late C. O. Saint-Jean, mapped out for himself a line of conduct from which he never deviated, and which his successors still follow. We might define it thus: To strive, by serving her well, to make of every occasional lady-buyer, a permanent customer.

No matter what department you visit, if you explain to the saleslady your requirements, you are sure of getting authentic information.

Telephonne or mail orders receive the same conscientious attention as a personal visit to the store and all orders of this nature are shipped by return.

Expert advice is always available on questions of interior decoration.

Visit our display of Furs during the Centennial Celebrations.

During the Sherbrooke Centenary festivities, we shall have a special display of 1937-38 models in our fur salon. New York and Paris models are now on display. Orders may be placed for Fall delivery. Terms of payment arranged if desired. Repairs and remodelling at reasonable prices.

The Ideal Place to Meet Friends

The Tea Room

The tea room on the third floor is an ideal place to entertain your friends at luncheon or afternoon tea. A quiet exclusive atmosphere prevails and the service is excellent.



Exclusively from the house of

C. O. Saint-Jean, Limited

Sherbrooke.

COATS AND SUITS
Langbourne, Printzess, Knit-to-Fit and Saint-Jean's Special.

DRESSES
Debonnair — Joyce Gould — Saint-Jean's Special.

KNITTED GOODS
Jaeger — Jantzen — Harvey-Woods — Knit-to-Fit.

KENWOOD BLANKETS and CABIN CRAFT CANDLEWICK BEDSPREADS.

IRISH LINENS
John S. Brown & Son, Limited of Belfast, Ireland.

CURTAINS
Imported from England, Adjustable Length.

KNITTING WOOLS
"Twinlady" English Wool, Etc.

C. O. SAINT-JEAN, LIMITED

E. E. GOODENOUGH, President.

21 - 23 Wellington St. North. Telephones 1236 - 1237 Economy Through Quality. Sherbrooke, Que.

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established 1897. SHERBROOKE, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1937. Forty-First Year.

JAPANESE ARMY CONTINUES ADVANCE

Fear Serious Clash As Chinese Central Army Nears Peiping

Vanguard of Chief Chinese Force Reported Only Thirty Miles South of Ancient Capital and Less Than Twelve Miles from Invading Japanese Army——Bitter Guerilla Warfare Raging in Streets of Peiping.

Tientsin, July 31.—Fighting broke out at the Central Railway station, in the heart of Tientsin, today as Japanese troops attempted to clamp complete control on the commercial gateway to North China.

New hostilities started when Japanese forces attacked a Chinese unit which still held entrenchments nearby despite two days of bombardment of the city by Japanese batteries.

An earlier barrage of shells had brought no reply from Chinese guns. This had led to the belief that Japanese domination of the city was complete.

At the same time Japanese reports asserted their army had advanced down the Hankow-Peiping railway line south of the ancient Chinese capital to a point eighteen miles beyond the city's walls, to tighten Japan's grip on the central region of the northern provinces.

The spearhead of the Japanese advance thus reached Liangsiang, three miles south of Changhsintien, on the vital railway line linking Peiping with central and southern China.

Aircraft and artillery were said to have opened fire against Chinese forces entrenched in the hills west of Peiping.

(Peiping despatches told of guerilla warfare raging west and northwest of the city as gendarmes retreated before Japanese machine-gunners. Fighting between two thousand Japanese troops and the Thirty-Seventh Chinese Division was also reported northwest of Peiping).

Reliable reports from Nanking, seat of China's Government, declared that the vanguard of central Chinese troops moving north toward the trouble zone had reached Liuliho, only thirty miles south of Peiping.

Two Armies Draw Closer.

If the reports were accurate, the Chinese movement northward would place the vanguard only twelve miles from the Japanese army penetrating southward and might presage a serious clash between Nanking forces and the Japanese.

The Nanking regime thus far has remained aloof apparently from the Hopeh-Chahar trouble and its future policy has been veiled in secrecy.

Chinese sources asserted that Japanese planes flew out of Tientsin to Paotingfu, eighty miles southwest of Peiping, late yesterday and bombed troop concentrations there. It previously was reported some thirty thousand Chinese were massed near Paotingfu to reinforce the forces engaged in the northern fighting.

The renewed shelling of Tientsin revived the terror that swept the populous city during the past two days of bombardment. Thousands of homeless Chinese streamed from the native quarter during the night.

Thousands Of Non-Combatants Die.

Corpses were said still to be strewn along the narrow, twisting streets, but no accurate estimate could be made of the total number of casualties.

Chinese officers reported thousands of non-combatants were killed in the first day's attack. Japanese officers said the bombardment was necessary to wipe out the centres of Chinese military preparation and to prevent counter-attacks seeking to regain control of the important city.

Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported five were killed and sixty injured in a train wreck late on Thursday west of Tangku which belated military reports blamed on tampering with the rails to prevent further Japanese troop movements to Tientsin.

Several unidentified Occidentals were said to be among the victims.

CHINESE GENDARMES SUFFER HEAVY LOSS

Peiping, July 31. — Japanese machine guns sprayed destruction into the ranks of retreating Chinese gendarmes west of Peiping today as the Japanese war machine virtually completed encirclement of this ancient Chinese capital.

A heavy toll of Chinese casualties was exacted by the running Japanese attack to clean up the region

Continued on Page 50, Col. 5.

THE WEATHER

FAIR WITH FRESH WINDS.

Forecast: Fair with fresh winds tonight and tomorrow.

FARNHAM CENTRE CHURCH LEVELLED BY FLAMES

Farnham Centre, July 31. — Flames following a bolt of lightning which struck the spire of the Presbyterian Church here totally destroyed the building yesterday.

Volunteer fire-fighters were successful in saving the organ, the pulpit and the Bible, but the blaze spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save the church.

Built in 1860, the church has held no services for the past three years.

Vatican City, July 31.—German Catholics have been forbidden by secret police to make pilgrimages to Rome.

Bombing And Slugging Mark Renewal Of Belfast Violence

Whole Capital City of Northern Ireland Shaken by Explosion of Land Mine Fifty Yards from Police Barracks in West End—Alleged Police Spy Beaten into Unconsciousness by Gang of Gunmen.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, July 31.— Dynamiters and sluggers spread fresh terror in Belfast today in a renewal of the gangsterism that marked King George's visit to Northern Ireland three days ago.

The whole city was shaken by explosion of a land mine fifty yards from a police barracks in the west end. Thomas Doherty was beaten unconscious after gunmen lined him and five companions against a wall in another part of the city.

Three of the gang held up the five while the others bludgeoned Doherty with their revolver butts. They left him seriously injured with a card hung around his neck, inscribed "spies and police touts beware."

Families in a wide section of the west end tumbled from their beds in terror at 2:15 o'clock when the mine ripped a large hole in an occupied store near the police barracks where twenty men were sleeping.

The three-storey building was nearly toppled by the explosion. The bomb had been planted against a well. Dozens of windows were shattered in the vicinity and hundreds of persons came running to the scene.

Authorities said they did not know why Doherty had been singled out for the attack but were investigating.

A large land mine was exploded Wednesday at the height of the city's welcome to the King and Queen on a Coronation visit. The blast gouged a large hole in the pavement about a half mile from the route the Royal pair were traveling to City Hall.

The Wednesday terrorism included the burning of many customs huts along the Irish Free State frontier. Authorities then credited the outrages to Irish Republican extremists.

PUBLISHER ACTS TO BOOST ADVERTISING

Novel Pleas for Greater Support Inserted by Editor of Broadwater, Nebraska, Weekly.

Broadwater, Neb., July 31.—That bugaboo of newspaper publishers—lack of advertising—may have terrors for Editor J. P. Kelley of the Broadwater News, but in this week's edition he did something about it.

In a large blank space in which the ads might have been, Editor Kelley inserted three well-spaced words:

"Our——Idle——Acres."

In another gaping white hole, he chided non-advertisers thusly:

"A newspaper which hasn't a representative volume of local advertising is a dead newspaper and indicates a dead town. Either the non-advertiser or the paper is dead, but in this instance there's nothing wrong with the newspaper."

ENGLISHMAN IS INDULGING IN HEAVY TRAVEL

Facts and Figures Indicate More People Will Travel More Places and Do More Things During August than Ever Before.

London, July 31.—A post-Coronation-pre-August fatigue has London under the eyes and between the arches. All that shouting and tramping of May is beginning to tell, and a nation that doesn't take its holidays until August—and then packs them in in the mass—is conscious July has been a long, warm month.

August is measuring itself for a great blow-out. Facts and figures indicate more people will travel more places and do more things this August than ever before.

The easy-going Englishman may be shy of statistics but he can't overlook the announcement 50,000,000 train journeys will be made over this week-end — the August bank holiday. Even if you cut that in half to allow for coming and going it still represents a good bit of travelling.

The same shy Englishman had his eye opened in May and is out to take a look around. So many nice things were said about him and his country, "Gad, sir, we must have something." And while he's indulging himself he'll run plump up against 100,000 foreigners who have come over to see what the Englishman has that they haven't.

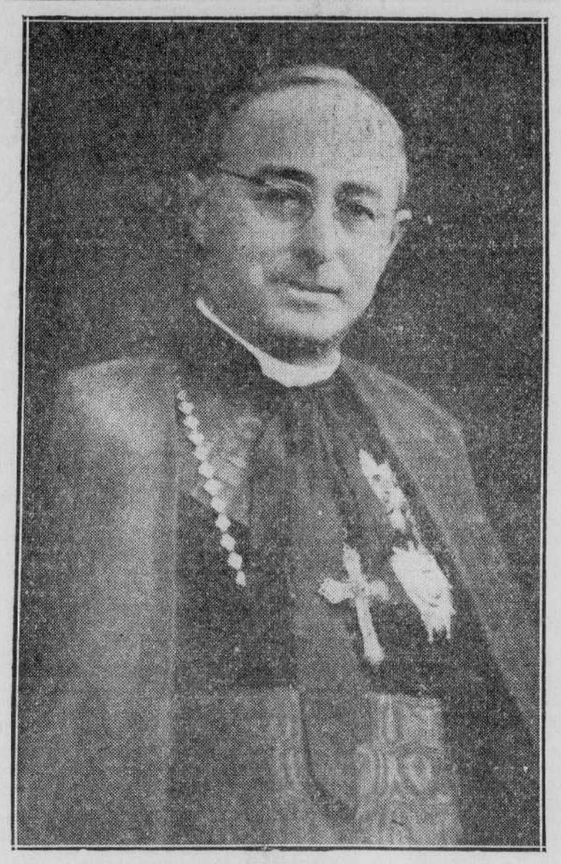
Someone has reckoned English railways will cover 2,500,000 more miles this summer than usual, and do it with a general acceleration of 5,000 minutes; 150 special trains will run to coast points during Naval Week and 400 coaches will be parked like caravans.

Camping in a railway coach is becoming popular. They are run to out-of-the-way spots throughout the country and the travellers live a la gypsy. Then, of course, there's the old standby of "conducted rambles" which present sections of the country with a guide and the rate is inclusive. Thousands of these leave the cities each week-end.

Not all Englishmen will keep their money in their country. Favorable foreign exchange rates have boosted the exodus until the passport office states it issues an average of three thousand new passports a day.

Air lines report turning away customers for week-end passages and motorists are taking their cars to the continent in ever-increasing numbers.

Sherbrooke's Eminent Guest



His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, will arrive in Sherbrooke this evening to take part in the opening festivities in connection with Sherbrooke's Centenary celebration. His Eminence will also attend the open-air mass at the Exhibition amphitheatre tomorrow morning.

GORDON URGES EMPLOYEES TO AWAIT NEW LAW

Federation Will Hold District Meetings Tomorrow Evening to Consider Acceptance or Rejection of G. Blair Gordon's Plan.

Montreal, July 31. — Managing Director G. Blair Gordon of Dominion Textile Company suggested yesterday in a conference that the wage and hours demands of the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers for its eight Quebec mills be deferred until the Provincial Government sets up its projected new fair wage board about September 1.

The company head, an announcement said, advanced the proposal at a meeting with Alfred Charpentier, general president of the National Catholic Syndicates. An affiliate of the Syndicates, the Federation recently announced six thousand

Continued on Page 50, Col. 2.

COVERNMENT TO SPEED POLICY OF IRRIGATION

Federal Minister of Agriculture Expresses Pleasure at Results of Test Projects Installed in Southern Saskatchewan.

Medicine Hat, Alta., July 31. — Plans for construction of a dam and development of water resources at Cypres Lake to feed irrigation projects at Eastend and Valmarie in south western Saskatchewan are under consideration, it was announced here today by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture.

Accompanied by Hon. Norman Rogers, Dominion Minister of Labor, the Agriculture Minister and his party reached Medicine Hat late last night on their tour of the western drought area to determine means of restoring the land to production.

Although still in initial stages, the plans to develop water resources at

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Probe Into Insurance Fraud Racket Led To Indictment Of Thirty-Nine

Ten Physicians and Seven Attorneys Included in Number Charged with Mail Fraud and Conspiracy—Twenty Policy Holders Accused of Submitting Claims for Simulated Disabilities.

New York, July 31.—Thirty-nine persons had been indicted by a Federal Grand jury today for mail fraud and conspiracy. They included ten physicians, one the husband of a Tammany politician, seven attorneys, a high pressure insurance agent known as a "conservator," another insurance agent and twenty policy holders charged with submitting claims for simulated disabilities.

A federal grand jury, following an inquiry of two and a half months, returned fifteen indictments charging policy holders of at least eight large companies had been drugged by physicians and coached by attorneys into collecting as much as $12,000 a year for illnesses that never existed.

Twenty-eight of the defendants were arrested last May and released on bail ranging from $1,000 to $7,500. The indictments, handed up to Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize, contain eleven new names, among them that of Dr. Maximilian W. Goldstein, of 829 Park avenue, who is accused in five of the true bills.

The indictments charge that chasers for the ring sought out policy holders and took them to the coaching them on the symptoms of heart disease, took them to the offices of physicians employed by the ring.

The doctors, it is alleged, prepared false diagnosis and medical histories for the policy holders, dosed them with digitalis and then took them to physicians of high standing in the medical profession who were entirely innocent of fraud but were deceived into joining in certifying that the claimant was permanently and totally disabled.

The claimant had been thoroughly coached according to Mr. Hardy, to say among other things that he "suffered from squeezing pains in the left chest, with the pain radiating up to the left shoulder and down to the left hand; numbness in the fingers, fear of impending death, cold sweats, shortness of breath, frequent attacks of dizziness, weakness, recurring tired spells, palpitation of the heart and discomfort at night."

When it came time for the claimant to be examined by physicians of an insurance company, he again would receive a dose of digitalis.

"As an added precaution," Mr. Hardy said, "the claimant, prior to examination by the company's doctor, would in many instances be directed to take violent exercises" to overstimulate the heart.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY TO RESIGN FROM BRITISH HOUSE

London, July 31. — Lord Eustace Percy announced today he will apply for the Chiltern Hundreds when Parliament reassembles. He was recently appointed rector of the Newcastle division of Durham University and in announcing his decision stated his duties would be incompatible with the performance of parliamentary duties

To apply for the Chiltern Hundreds is to resign from the House of Commons. Chiltern Hundreds is a crown manor, administration of which, being titular office under the crown requires the otherwise illegal vacation of a seat in the commons.

SOVIETS MASSACRED REVOLTING MOSLEMS

Paris, July 31.—Several thousand men and women have been shot by Soviet troops in a revolt of the Moslem population of Central Asia, the continental edition of the London Daily Mail said today in dispatches from Warsaw.

"Several thousand men and women are said to have been shot by Soviet soldiers and terrorist police at Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakstan republic, following a recent abortive revolt against the supreme Moscow Government," the newspaper said.

"Messages received from Moscow today state that the movement, which is anti-Stalin and Separatist, has broken out afresh.

A Trans-Canada Record Established By Minister In Dawn To Dusk Flight

Trip from Montreal to Vancouver Made in Seventeen Hours and Eleven Minutes—Minister Hopes for Early Establishment of Service—Announced Ground Facilities of Airways Will Be Completed by Fall.

Vancouver, July 31.—Hon. C. D. Howe and five other aerial trail-blazers rested here today from the flight they started early yesterday morning in Montreal and ended seventeen hours and eleven minutes later at Vancouver's sea island airport.

From dawn to dusk the Dominion Transport Minister and his party flew westward over the surveyed route of Canada's projected coast-to-coast airline. His arrival here probably set a new speed record for a Montreal-Vancouver flight.

"I don't think any of us had an uneasy moment all the way," Mr. Howe said as he stepped from the big all-metal plane a moment later after it bounced gently to earth. "But I'm mighty glad I don't have to turn around and go right back again."

Scarcely had he been welcomed by Mayor G. C. Miller, of Vancouver, than Mr. Howe was engulfed in a circle of old friends. Later he commented, the friendships he renewed were one of the best parts of the trip.

Behind him were his companions of the flight—Commander C. P. Edwards, of Ottawa; H. J. Symington, Director of Trans-Canada Air Lines; Squadron Leader J. H. Tudhope, Pilot; John Hunter, Vancouver, Co-Pilot; and Engineer Lou Parmenter, of Ottawa.

Mr. Howe was spokesman for the group during the first few minutes after the plane landed. He clambered down slowly, hand extended to Mayor Miller.

"Thank you, sir," he replied to the Mayor's congratulations. "Glad to be here."

To Complete Facilities By Fall.

Speaking later from the office of William Templeton, airport manager, Mr. Howe said ground facilities for Trans-Canada Air Lines would be ready by the autumn. He did not say actual service would be started by that time.

But after reviewing briefly the work already accomplished by his department in preparing for the regular passenger flights on the Montreal-Vancouver lap of the coast-to-coast route, he said:

"I was interested in reproducing conditions under which the Trans-Canada Air Lines will function when it comes into operation at, we hope, a not too distant date." Mr. Howe said it was this opportunity to study conditions of actual operation that was his principal reason for making the flight.

His foremost impression, he said, was the "tremendous amount of work involved in building an aviation route across Canada." He said one hundred airports had been built between Halifax and Vancouver, spaced less than fifty miles apart. Nine hundred stations through the Dominion were gathering weather reports to insure the greatest possible safety for planes flying the route.

All Comfort And Safety.

"The trip was taken with all comfort and safety," he continued. "I think none of us had an uneasy moment. We had tremendous confidence in our pilots, and our plane's two motors made us independent of engine failure."

The flight started in Montreal at 6:18 a.m., E.D.T., after one false start at 5:01. Pilot Tudhope swung the plane back to St. Hubert airport when he encountered a violent electrical storm a few minutes after the take-off.

Once well started, the plane quickly ate up the miles. At five points—Gillies and Sioux Lookout, Ont., Winnipeg, Regina and Lethbridge—brief stops were made for refuelling.

Mr. Howe said he would remain in Vancouver for about a week. He planned to meet S. J. Hungerford, president of the Canadian National Railways, Wednesday. While here, he said he would be engaged mainly on departmental business.

HEPBURN IS OPPOSED TO SEAWAYS PROJECT

Washington, July 31. — Representative Alfred Beiter, of Williamsville N. Y., made public a letter from Ontario's Premier, Mitchell Hepburn, definitely showing him to be opposed to the St. Lawrence seaway project. Hepburn said the project, "insofar as the Province of Ontario is concerned, cannot be justified on economic grounds."

When asked by Beiter what stand his Government would take regarding the planned Great-Lakes-St. Lawrence development treaty, Hepburn replied that his province had ample over facilities and that the transportation facilities in the Dominion were adequate for present needs.

"Under such circumstances," Hepburn said, "I see no possibility of changing the policy of this Government until such time as there is need for additional transportation facilties."

Session Without Parallel In British Parliament Adjourns

Abdication of King Edward VIII, Coronation of King George VI, Selection of a New Premier and Embarking on Largest Peace-Time Rearmament Programme in History All Occurred During Present Session of British House.

London, July 31. — Parliament rises for the summer recess after a session without parallel in the long history of Westminster. It opened with Edward VIII on the Throne, with Stanley Baldwin at the helm in Downing Street. After a brief nine months, it adjourned Friday with George VI as King, the splendid pageantry of the Coronation already becoming a memory, with Neville Chamberlain as Prime Minister.

Westminster differs from Ottawa in the nature of the summer recess. At Ottawa, it is the custom to complete business and close the session with a formal prorogation. At Westminster, the House merely adjourns over the recess to meet again at a fixed date in October. The House then concludes outstanding business, Parliament is prorogued and within a few days the King opens a new session. In addition, under the terms of the adjournment motion, the speaker is authorized, should need arise, to summon the House during the summer recess.

The advantage of the British method is that, in the event of emergency, the House can be re-assembled quickly, without the necessity of state opening and a Speech from the Throne.

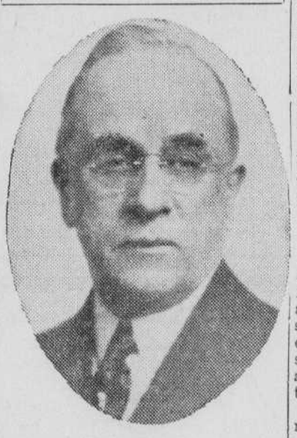
Even for these crowded days it is hard to realize that the present session of Parliament was opened by Edward VIII in person, that it will continue in being till October when George VI opens a new session in state.

One recalls how, with firm voice, Edward read the Speech from the Throne and announced his intention to visit India. The possibility of abdication then seemed little more than an idle rumor. Yet within a few weeks the country was plunged into a constitutional crisis such as it had not known before. Edward had renounced the Throne alike for himself and his descendants. The Parliament he had opened was considering a bill to give effect to his abdication. "Le Roy Le Veult" (The King Wills It), quietly announced a clerk in the House of Lords in old Norman French. And with the Royal Assent thus expressed Edward VIII ended his own reign. The reign of George VI began.

Baldwin emerged from the constitutional crisis with enhanced reputation but it was clear that advancing years would not permit him to retain the mantle long. After the Coronation he retired from politics and took an earldom. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Baldwin Government, became Prime Minister. Ramsay MacDonald, who had formed the first National

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FINE EXAMPLE OF WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY CO-OPERATION



A. C. SKINNER

A. C. Skinner, ex-mayor and prominent business man of Sherbrooke, is of the opinion that the preparations that have been made for the Sherbrooke Centenary celebration demonstrate the advantages of co-operation between all citizens, French-Canadian and English-Canadian alike, "and prove conclusively that we can do more for ourselves and our city by working together than by working separately."

Co-operation has been the keynote of every activity connected with the Centenary, stated Mr. Skinner. The idea was advocated persistently for almost two years by J. W. McKee, then was taken up by the progressive mayor and council and is now being carried out by all of our citizens, who, together, are seeking a common goal—the glorification of our fair city.

'We are indeed fortunate," continued Mr. Skinner, "that our beautiful city is so ideally situated, easily accessible from all points, and that, even in a time of depression, so much was done to improve its appearance. Above all, we are fortunate that the celebration comes at a time when we are enjoying a greater measure of prosperity than we have had for many years."

Mr. Skinner feels that we owe a debt of gratitude to our two parliament members, C. B. Howard and Hon. Johnny Bourque, who have given whole-hearted support to the project of the centenary, and to Chief Organizer Trepanier, who has kept the programme on a high plane, one which will bring lasting benefit to the city.

"One thing is necessary to make this celebration an outstanding event. Every courtesy must be shown to our visitors, and I would urge all proprietors to refrain from taking advantage of their presence here and overcharging.

"We all hope and pray for fine weather. If climatic conditions are favorable there will be nothing to mar the inevitable success of our Centennial festivities."

SUMMER SLUMP STILL AFFECTS STOCK TRADERS

Volume of Trading on Toronto Exchange Slumped to Lowest Point in Four Years During Past Week with Prices Easier.

Toronto, July 31. — Volume of trading on Toronto Stock Exchange dropped to the lowest point this week in more than four years as summer dullness still further burdened the market, already suffering from four unbroken months of depression.

Only 1,800,000 shares changed hands in the five full sessions of the week, compared with a daily average of 1,600,000 shares in the corresponding week of last year. And while business dwindled, prices sagged slowly to show a net drop of two points in the gold share index and about a half point in the miscellaneous mines and the industrial indices.

The financial district, taking a hopeful view of the situation, inclined to the idea that the month-end settlement, always a factor in bringing out stocks at cut prices in order to meet margin requirements, together with the departure of traders to holiday resorts and the natural lag produced by hot weather, were responsible for the market's low pulse this week. With the opening of the new month and the Monday (civic) holiday out of the way some brokers expect to see the market show better form.

While the golds turned in a drab performance, there was some restless churning in the base metal group with International Nickel leading part of the list to higher ground. The period was marked by general firmness in the London and New York metal markets accompanied by more talk about the prospect of higher commodity prices shortly.

Nickel held seventy-five cents of a larger gain, Ventuers firmed twenty-five cents and Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Hudson Bay, Waite-Amulet and Sherritt were unchanged to slightly stronger. Noranda declined one dollar and Sudbury Basin lost twenty cents. Interest in the silvers was low and Eldorado took a net loss of twelve cents.

In the golds the widest change was a decline of $1.35 for McIntyre in light trading. Lake Shore dropped thirty-five cents, Dome twenty-five and Hollinger improved slightly. Moderate buying resulted in narrow gains for Wright Hargreaves, Teck Hughes, Pioneer, Little Long Lac, Siscoe, Sylvanite and Kirkland Lake.

Weakness was displayed by a dozen of the medium-price golds.

Selective trading pulled a few of the industrials out of the rut. Abitibi common was the feature on Monday as it sold off in apparent disappointment over the bondholders' plan for reorganization of the company. The price declined $1.63 in active trade. On Wednesday Brazilian claimed the spotlight and keener interest was displayed in the steel group. Dominion Steel and Coal B advanced a point but most of the gain was dropped. Brazilian gained about one dollar.

Paper stocks came to the front again on Friday with the Great Lakes issues advancing. Building shares along with implements and liquors fell back.

General firmness marked the senior oils.

Teacher: "So you went to the dentist with a toothache. Does it still ache?"

"I don't know," said the child.

"Don't know! How is it that you don't know whether your tooth aches or not?"

"Please teacher," came the shaky answer. "the dentist kept it."

HOLD WITNESS IN MONTREAL KILLING

Man Identified as Exalpha Benoit in Custody in Connection with Murder of Hyacinthe Cote.

Montreal, July 31.—Quebec Provincial Police last night took into custody a man they said they wanted as a witness in the strangling last week of Hyacinthe Cote, elderly and wealthy Montreal realtor.

Detectives identified the man as Exalpha Benoit, twenty-nine years old, of the seven witnesses now being held by the investigators, his was the only name made public. He was arrested at Ste Rose, Que.

Police said they were still looking for one more man to round out their investigation of the killing. They refused to divulge the progress of the inquiry beyond stating belief that Cote, found dead with a knotted handkerchief around his neck last Saturday, had been killed by a blackmail group.

Gordon Urges Employees To Await New Law

Continued from Page 49.

members in Dominion's plants had authorized a strike to gain the union objectives.

Gordon told Charpentier he was ready to submit the questions to the government board and have, not only the Federation and the company, but also independent unions in the mills and unorganized workers discuss them. Charpentier was to report to the Federation executive on the suggestion.

District meetings will be held Sunday night to consider acceptance or rejection of the managing director's plan.

AGREE TO SECOND NEGOTIATING CONFERENCE

Montreal, July 31. — A second negotiating conference with spokesmen for 1,700 striking employees was agreed to today by Canadian Cottons, Limited, General Manager R. G. Tolmie announced last night.

After a first meeting with the Cornwall, Ont., strikers had fallen through this week, Tolmie said, the company had acceded to the request of Mayor Aaron Horovitz, of Cornwall, for a new conference. "I assured the mayor," the general manager said, "that the company has not veered from its policy of always being ready to listen to any representations."

Date for the second parley has not been set, Tolmie said.

The strike has been on more than a week at the company's three Cornwall mills, tying them up. The employees want wage increases, improved working conditions and recognition of their union, the United Textile Workers of America.

LENNOXVILLE

Miss Eva Lefebvre, of Westfield, N.J., is a guest of her cousin, Mrs. L. W. Smith, and Mr. Smith, Clough avenue, and will remain for an indefinite time.

Miss Mamie Smith, of Montreal, is spending the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Smith.

Mr. F. J. Glass, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Inverness for the past month, has returned to his home in town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Locke are attending the speed boat races at Saranac Lake, N.Y., and Rideau, Ont., where Mr. Locke will enter his boat "The Imp."

Master Garth Mosher has returned to his home after spending a month with his grandmother, Mrs. Elmer McClary, at Massawippi.

Mrs. Elmer McClary is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Mosher, Clough avenue, for the next two weeks.

Ten words, ten cents. Want Ads.

STRAWBERRIES ARE PICKED IN DROUGHT AREA

Federal Drought Region Inspection Party Given Another Visual Proof of Importance Played by Irrigation.

Maple Creek, Sask., July 31. — Travelling through dust storms after inspecting irrigation projects at Malta, Mont., and then the irrigation scheme at Eastend, Sask., the federal drought inspection party came to Maple Creek and picked raspberries on the way.

Dust storms that carried clouds so thick automobiles were forced to a snail pace and visibility was limited to a few yards were encountered on the 300-mile trip northward from the Montana city fifty-five miles south of the international boundary.

Travelling through the Climax district on the way to this southwestern Saskatchewan town sixty miles north of the border, the party encountered a stretch of twenty-five miles from the boundary northward where dust storms raged almost incessantly.

Again on another twenty-five mile stretch westward from the Climax to Shaunavon more dust storms were encountered. Ditches had been filled with dust and sand fences around farms were nearly covered. Long stretches of farm land lay buried under dust and a hot wind kept blowing.

Yet at Eastend where a $50,000 irrigation project is under way Agriculture Minister Gardiner and Labor Minister Rogers, leading the inspection tour, picked raspberries and green peas and saw vegetables growing on a small acreage. Nearby on other irrigated land wheat and oats stood three feet high.

The Eastend irrigation project when developed will serve around 2,500 acress, but less than one fifth at present is being watered. The raspberries were picked on the market garden land of Charlie Mah Brothers, who pumped water to higher land to water vegetables and berries.

Water for the Eastend project is stored from the Frenchman river, the same stream that feeds the larger irrigation project at Valmarie, Sask., which was visited yesterday by Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Rogers. At the Valmarie project, 450 acres of wheat and 250 acres of oats are being grown.

Development of the projects is being carried out in an effort to combat drought but feasibility of similar undertakings in other parts of the widespread drought area has not yet been determined. Mr. Gardiner pointed to both Valmarie and Eastend as an example of what might be accomplished.

BRITISH PARTY VISITING CANADA

Quebec, July 31. — Party of 170 members of the Overseas League arrived here yesterday from England for a tour of eastern Canada. The group was led by John G. Bridges, development secretary, who proposes to remain in Canada to organize a League branch.

The party plan to leave today for Montreal and thence to Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls. They will return to Montreal August 6th to embark on their homeward journey.

TO DISPLAY MORE CARE BURNING "OLD PAPERS"

Omaha, Neb., July 31.—Savings over a period of years amounting to eighty dollars were turned to ashes when Mrs. Felis Jones, negro, burned some papers.

On advice of friends the ashes were taken to the Federal Reserve Bank here and then sent to Washington together with affidavits attesting to the good reputation of the Jonses.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones now have eighty dollars in new currency. They plan to put it in a bank.

YACHTSMAN IS SEEKING GHOST SHIP OF LAKES

Believed Griffin, Ship of Explorer La Salle, Lies in Deep Waters in Vicinity of Manitoulin Island.

Chicago, July 31.—An expedition led by a veteran yachtsman and explorer headed toward Lake Huron today to determine whether the grave of the "Ghost Ship of the Great Lakes" at last has been found off Manitoulin Island.

This boat—and there is a legend among Great Lakes sailors that she still can be seen afloat at times—is the Griffin, built by Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle and believed lost in a storm in 1679 after leaving Mackinac Island for Europe with a cargo of rich furs.

The expedition, in a boat more than three times the length of the ghost ship, is in charge of Commander Eugene F. McDonald, who hopes to anchor in the exploration zone with a party of twenty about next Saturday.

Three or four times before have come reports that the bulk of the Great Lakes "Flying Dutchman" had been seen beneath the waters only to be disproved, McDonald said.

He became interested in this last report, he said when he learned Dr. George Fox, president of the Michigan Archeological Society, gave it credulence.

The commander said he had heard two human skulls had been found in a cave on the island. One was abnormally large, and he said Luc Dare, commander of the Griffin, was known to have had an unusually large head.

McDonald has grappling equipment aboard his yacht and said one of his best divers was his nephew, Gene Kinney, sixteen years old, of Buffalo.

Government To Speed Policy Of Irrigation

Continued from Page 49.

Cypress Lake will be proceeded with rapidly if found feasible. Cypress Lake feeds the Frenchman river on which the Eastend and Valmarie irrigation projects are being developed in an area where drifting sand and dust storms have coated stretches of farm land that has produced No. 1 hard and No. 1 northern wheat.

Both on a small scale, the Eastend and Valmarie irrigated areas stood out like oases in a desert when visited by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Gardiner and D. A. McNiven, M.P., for Regina, during the past two days. Raspberries were picked in good quantity at Eastend yesterday and although the strawberry season is about ended Mr. Gardiner picked some.

The federal party arrived in Medicine Hat after a 375-mile trip from Malta, Mont., where they spent Thursday after travelling there from Regina. Dust storms—dense clouds of sand and fine earth—were encountered along the trip from the international boundary into Alberta.

Inspection of irrigation and reclamation work in the vicinity of Malta fifty-five miles south of the international boundary, was made by the party during the Montana visit.

Fear Serious Clash As Chinese Central Army Nears Peiping

Continued from Page 49.

west of the walled city where foreigners remained in legations as protection against sudden outbreaks.

The Chinese gendarmes, facing superior Japanese forces, were retreating toward the Yungting River, to which Japanese control of the rich north China extends.

Wherever possible the hostile gendarmes were reported to be putting up stiff opposition.

relentless battle was in progress northwest of Peiping at Hsiyuan where two thousand Japanese troops were locked with the Thirty-Seventh division of the Twenty-Ninth Chinese Army.

Japan was considered virtually to have completed encirclement of Peiping with motorized military units.

The exact fate of the Tungchow Japanese garrison was in doubt, but it was indicated the Japanese had regained full control of the post. Chinese gendarmes had turned on the garrison Thursday and Japanese admitted heavy casualties were suffered.

Japanese planes and machine guns were said finally to have routed the gendarmes. Scattered Chinese forces throughout the region claimed unanimously, however, to have annihilated the Tungchow garrison

UNITED STATES NOT TO APPLY NEUTRALITY LAW

Tokyo, July 31.—Foreign Minister Koki Hirota told the Japanese Parliament today that the United States apparently did not intend to apply the American neutrality law, which bans sales of military supplies to warring nations, to the Sino-Japanese military situation.

The State Department, Hirota declared in a Government announcement of latest war developments on the Asiatic mainland, is attempting to keep out of the Far Eastern controversy.

(In Washington Secretary of State Cordell Hull said late Thursday he saw no cause for American action in the Chinese crisis.

(The United States neutrality law, last invoked against the belligerents in the Spanish civil war, empowers the President to halt sales of war supplies to all combatants).

General Gen Sugiyama, Minister of War, asserted bluntly that Japan must be prepared to settle the difficulties by direct military action in view of the Nanking Government's rejection of all local settlements, and of the continued sporadic clashes.

Sugiyama, Hirota, Premier Fumimaro Konoye and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of Marine, arranged to forego further parliament attendance in order to concentrate on war questions.

Session Without Parallel In British Parliament Adjourns

Continued from Page 49.

Government, retired from the ministry.

It has been a session of important measures. Hardly was the Abdication Bill well out of the way when Parliament was brought face to face with the largest peace-time scheme of rearmament known to British history. It contemplates an expenditure of £1,500,000,000 ($7,465,312,500) spread over a period of four years. Of this total, £400,000,000 will be borrowed money.

With such heavy demands on the taxpayer, the budget was awaited with unusual interest. It contained a scheme for taxing growth in profits which aroused bitter opposition among financial interests in the City of London. The scheme, in its original form was withdrawn and a new and simpler tax substituted. In its amended form, the Finance Bill (which give legislative effect to budget taxation proposals) passed with little difficulty. The same bill approved the Anglo-Canadian trade agreement.

Other Government measures which now take their place on the statute book are the public order bill; a bill to stimulate British agriculture; a physical education bill; a bill to assist industrial development in the distressed areas; a bill which transfers principal main roads from local authorities to the nation.

REPORT NEW REVOLT IN RANKS OF INSURGENTS

Hendaye, Franco-Spanish Frontier, July 31.—Spanish Government sources asserted today that revolt was spreading through the insurgent rearguard.

They declared that discontent had mushroomed into open fighting within Generalissimo Francisco Franco's forces at Motril and Malaga, on the southern coast.

The outbreaks were said to be similar to that which the Government previously reported within ancient Granada, another southern Spanish city, site of the famed Moorish Alhambra.

The Fabra (Spanish) news agency in a dispatch from Gibraltar said that bomb explosions could be heard within the ancient city and that insurgent authorities were struggling to localize the mutiny.

The agency said the Granada uprising came when Spanish soldiers were ordered from their barracks to make room for Italian volunteers under Franco's banner.

A radio broadcast by Gen. Quiepo de Llano, one of Franco's chief aides, made an absolute denial of the reports of the Granada revolt.

In the same broadcast he hinted that Franco might be prepared for a new offensive toward beleaguered Madrid.

"Tranquility is complete along the Madrid front," said the radio commentator, "but we must not forget that after the calm comes the storm."

Government reports were that the revolt had extended also into Franco's Biscayan army. The defense military said government troops had heard a battle between two insurgent groups on the Santander front, in Northern Spain.

WILL CONTINUE BRITISH FILMS QUOTA SYSTEM

Aimed at Stimulating Production of British Films by Imposing Obligation on Renters and Exhibitors to Show Certain Proportion During Each Year.

London, July 31.—The Government has decided to continue the ten-year quota for British films. Unless some action was taken the quota system would lapse next March 31.

The quota system is aimed at stimulating production of British films by imposing an obligation on renters of films and exhibitors to show a certain proportion known as a quota during each year. The government's plans, which are embodied in legislation, further aim to improve the quality of British films.

(Under the government's proposals, a renter is a person who acquires films from the producer. He distributes copies to the exhibitor for exhibition of movies).

To permit a British film to rank for the quota, the government proposes to combine a test based on viewing with a test based on costs. If a certain minimum sum is expended on production of a British film it becomes eligible for registration without further inquiry. If the minimum sum is not reached it remains open to the producer or renter to apply for registration on the ground the film is of special entertainment value.

The proposed cost test is one pound per foot for labor with minimum labor costs of £7,500 (about $37,350) for the film. Seventy-five per cent. of salaries and wages specially paid for labor in making a British film must, with certain exceptions, have been paid British subjects or persons domiciled within the British Empire.

To cover the lag in applying the new tests exhibitors' quotas for 1937-38 would be reduced from twenty to fifteen per cent.

British long-film quotas are now twenty per cent. for renters and exhibitors alike. The government proposes to make a long-film quota fifteen per cent. for renters, ten per cent. for exhibitors in the first year of the new legislation.

Thereafter the British quota will be increased steadily. In the second year it will be twenty per cent. for renters and fifteen per cent. for exhibitors. Over a ten-year period the renters' long-film quota would be increased to thirty per cent. and the exhibitors' quota to twenty-five per cent.

A British long-fim on which at least three pounds per foot had been expended in labor costs, with a minimum of £22,500 (about $112,-050) would count at twice its length for the renters' quotas.

The Board of Trade would be empowered to vary quotas within defined limits.

A separate quota would be instituted for short-films—those under 3,000 feet in length. The short-film quota would be ten per cent. for entries, five per cent. for exhibitors, increasing by stages over a ten-year period to twenty per cent. for renters and fifteen per cent. for exhibitors.

No quality test is to be applied at the outset for short-films. The government, however, intends to seek power to enable such tests to be imposed should conditions warrant.

The new legislation will apply to all films except newsreels and commercial advertisements.

ISLAND BROOK

Pupils in grade X who were successful in their examinations were Thelma Dawson and Lena Burns.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark, of Bromptonville, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Seveigny, of Birchton, were recent Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns. Miss Edythe Seveigny has also been spending several days at the same home.

Rev. J. O. Baron and Mr. Kinnear, of East Angus, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson, on Sunday.

Mrs. John Burns entertained a group of young folk in honor of the sixth birthday of her granddaughter, Geraldine Morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lowry and daughter, Jean, of High Forest, were recent visitors of Mr. R. H. Burns.

BARNSTON

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wright Parsons were Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Sornberger and daughter, Pauline, of Plainville, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Truax, of Crosby, North Dakota.

Mrs. Ida Forbes and Mrs. Sarah Grey, of Derby, spent a few days with their sister, Mrs. M. Wright.

Master Keith Henderson, who has returned from the Sherbrooke Hospital, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis, is spending some time with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Rix.

Mr. Herbert McCutcheon has been confined to his room through illness during the past week.

Recent Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Cleveland were Mr. and Mrs. Ora Selby and Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Selby and son, Ora, Jr., of Holland, Vt.

A very successful ice cream social was held in the town hall on Monday evening, July 26th. The Coaticook band was in attendance and furnished excellent music throughout the evening. The proceeds, which amounted to around twenty-six dollars, will be used to help defray the expenses in painting the outside of the Baptist Church.

PRICES AND DETAILS OF SHERBROOKE MARKET

An advance of one cent a pound in the price of butter and seven cents a pound for chickens were the most important changes compared with the quotations a week ago at the Lansdowne Market yesterday.

Blueberries dropped sharply as did four vegetable products. Cucumbers were selling at half the price they were last week, new potatoes were from five to ten cents a bushel cheaper, and tomatoes and celery both declined five cents.

Grain market prices in general were lower in tone. Flour, both first and second patent, dropped ten cents a hundredweight. No. 3 C.W. oats were six cents and No. 1 feed oats seven cents cheaper, but barley rose half a cent a bushel in price.

The following price list of the quotations in the provision market include those of farmers and butchers in that section.

THE DAIRY MARKET

Butter, best creamery	30c
Butter, best dairy, lb. 23c, 2 for	45c.
Eggs, per dozen	30c to 35c
Pullets' Eggs, per dozen	25c
Cheese	18c to 30c
Kraft Cheese	25c to 28c
Oka, lb.	38c to 43c
Brookfield	25c
Roquefort	60c to 75c

THE FRUIT MARKET

Bananas, doz.	20c
Local apples, peck	70c
Melons, each	18c
Blueberries	15c
Raspberries	15c
Grapes, lb.	20c
Peaches, doz.	50c
Lemons, dozen	40c to 55c
Grapefruit, each	5c to 10c
Oranges, per dozen	35c to 50c
Cherries, lb.	20c
Pineapples, each	15c to 20c

THE VEGETABLE MARKET

Radishes	3 for 10c
Carrots, bunch	5c
Beets, bunch	5c
Rhubarb, bunch,	3 for 10c
Yellow Onions, lb.	6c
Cucumbers	2 for 5c
Cauliflower	2 for 25c
Tomatoes, lb.	10c to 15c
Iceburg Lettuce	5c
Beans, lb.	5c
Green Peas, lb.	10c
New Potatoes, peck	20c to 30c
Celery	10c to 15c
Fresh Cabbage, each	5c
Mushrooms, lb.	35c

THE PROVISION MARKET

Chickens, lb.	25c to 28c
Fowl, lb.	20c to 22c
Beef, carcass, lb.	10c
Local Beef, roast, per lb.	15c to 20c
Bacon, per lb.	28c to 30c
Boiling Meat, per lb.,	7c to 12c
Calf Liver, lb.	30c
Ham, Picnic, per lb.	15c to 18c
Ham, per lb.	25c to 28c
Cottage Rolls, lb.	23c to 25c
Kidney Suet	8c to 10c
Blood Sausage, 2 lbs.	25c
Liver, per lb.	15c
Mutton, hind, lb.	18c
Mutton, carcass, per lb.	5c to 7c
Mutton, fronts, per lb.	9c
Fresh Lettuce	5c
Pork, spare ribs, lb.	10c
Pork, loins, per lb.	22c to 25c
Pork, carcass, lb.	12c
Beef Sausage, lb.	12c
Pork, shoulder roast, lb.	13c to 14c
Steak, sirloin, per lb.	30c to 40c
Steak, round, per lb.	25c to 30c
Spring Lamb, carcass	20c
Lamb, hinds, lb.	25c
Veal, leg, lb.	18c to 20c

Following are the prices of flour and feed grain delivered f.o.b. Montreal, furnished by Hubert Ames, local grain broker:

Flour, first patent, $4.05 for 98-pound bag.

Flour, second patent, $3.85 for 98-pound bag.

Bran, $29.25.

Shorts, $34.25.

Middlings, $43.25.

Grain, carload, track, Montreal:

No. 3 C.W. Oats, 63 cents per bushel.

No. 1 Feed Oats, 61 cents per bushel.

No. 3 C.W. Barley, 81½ cents per bushel.

No. 5 Barley, 76½ cents per bushel.

Argentine Corn, $1.03 cents per bushel.

Prices of hay are: Extra No. 1 Timothy, $10 per ton; No. 2 Timothy $9; No. 3 Timothy $7.

MASONRY URGED AS CONSERVER OF IRON STOCK

German Government Instructs Architects to Replace Steel Construction with Masonry Work Wherever Possible.

Berlin, July 31.—Continuing the drive to conserve iron in Germany's four-year plan, Professor Adolf Speer, Inspector General of Construction, today instructed architects to return to the use of masonry wherever possible.

The movement has already been launched in the automobile industry and bridge building.

The newest bridges erected in Silesia and the Palatinate have been built of stone.

PLANS TO OFFER DIVORCE LAW AMENDMENTS.

Saskatoon, July 31.—Likelihood that legislation to widen the grounds for divorce in Canada, similar to that recently enacted in Great Britain, will be brought before the Canadian Senate at the next session was expressed here by Senator W. M. Aseltine, of Rosetown.

Senator Aseltine said that a bill, possibly framed after the British measure, probably would be recommended to the Senate by its Divorce Committee.

Senator Aseltine, a Conservative, is a member of the Senate Divorce Committee.

"BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" BUCK CAPTURED

Elgin, Ill., July 31.—Two policemen "captured" Frank Buck, famous huntman, and brought him back alive to the Elgin police station.

"Bring 'Em Back Alive" Buck pleaded guilty to a speeding charge and was fined $5.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DEATHS

BRIGGS—Herbert Archibald, accidentally killed at East Angus, July 30th, 1937, aged 68 years. Prayers will be held at the late residence on Sunday, August 1st, at 2 p.m., thence to Christ Church for services at 2.30. Interment in Westbury Cemetery. (For information call East Angus 47).

JOHNSON — Entered into rest at Thetford Mines, Que., on July 27, 1937, Maria McCammon, widow of Andrew S. Johnson, Sr., and beloved mother of Mrs. A. H. Visser, Mrs. T. H. Best, Miss Pearl Johnson, Andrew S. Johnson and S. J. Johnson. Funeral service at the residence, Thetford Mines, at 2 p.m., Sat., July 31st. Interment in Elmwood Cemetery, Sherbrooke, Que. Funeral cortege will arrive in Sherbrooke about 5 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear mother, who passed away just one year ago today, July 31st, 1936.

Years rolling by are not changing the love we have cherished for you.

Sadly missed by
JOHN AND ROBERT TOMLINSON, Sons.
DAUGHTERS-IN-LAWS AND
ROBERT JAMES TOMLINSON, Grandson.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank the relatives and friends for their many acts of kindness shown at the burial of my daughter, Mary H. Booth; those who sent flowers and messages of sympathy and all who assisted in any way.

SARAH BOOTH.

Fulford, Que.

ST. MAURICE RIVER WILL BE HARNESSED

Shawinigan Water and Power Company Will Build 160,000 Horsepower System Near La Tuque, with More Work Planned Later.

Montreal, July 31.—Plans for a $15,000,000 power development on the upper St. Maurice River in Quebec have been announced by Shawinigan Water and Power Company.

Shawinigan's statement said the 160,000 horsepower system would be built near La Tuque, Que., by the St. Maurice Power Corporation, a subsidiary. Work will commence next winter, provided the development is approved under the Federal Navigation Waters Act.

Four vertical hydro-electrical units are to be installed, each with a capacity of 50,500 horsepower at a 104-foot head of water. Settings will be provided also for two additional units of the same capacity, for future installation.

The St. Maurice Power Corporation is controlled jointly by Shawinigan and the Brown Corporation of La Tuque.

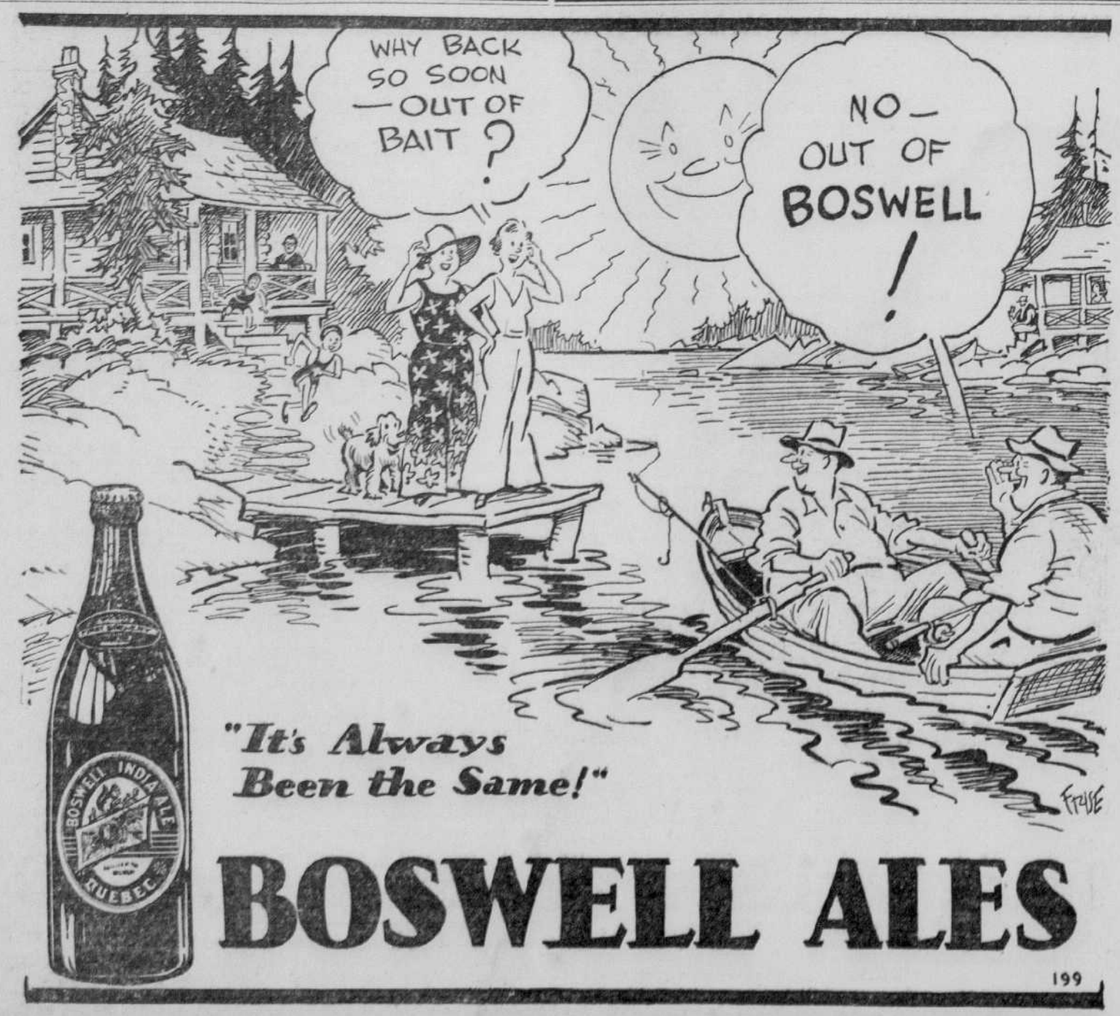
For Years

this Company has been acting in the capacity of Executor and Trustee for many families in and about Sherbrooke.

The Trust Department was organized for the purpose of aiding individuals in conserving their property and in passing it on safely to succeeding generations.

Millions of dollars are now held by the Company which might have been lost or spent but for the foresight of thoughtful citizens.

SHERBROOKE TRUST COMPANY



Cardinal Arrives Here Today For Jubilee Fete

Massed Choir of 175 Voices and Use of Powerful Electric Organ Will Enhance Open Air Mass Tomorrow Morning.

His Eminence Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, will arrive in Sherbrooke from Quebec at six o'clock this evening for the official opening of the Centenary celebration. His Eminence, who will be officially welcomed by Rt. Rev. A. O. Gagnon, Lord Bishop of Sherbrooke, and Mayor Emile Rioux, will probably broadcast over Station CHLT between nine and ten o'clock, after the arrival of Gilbert Hyatt has been commemorated.

The jubilee fete will be inaugurated at nine o'clock tonight when homage will be paid to Hyatt's memory. This ceremony will take place in front of the Court House. The details of this ceremony have already been described. Special reservations have been made for persons wearing Centenary costumes and invited guests. Places on the Ball Park grandstand have also been reserved for these persons to witness the gigantic fireworks demonstration. This will take place on the Ball Park, Park avenue, and it was reiterated by centennial officials today that cars would not be allowed to station on the ball park, and that the exhibition grounds would be open for their accomodation.

Cardinal Villeneuve will Sunday morning attend the special high mass to be celebrated on the new amphitheatre at the Exhibition Grounds. The mass will be enhanced by a massed choir of 175 voices, under the direction of Georges Sylvestre. Prof. Eugene Caron will preside at the organ. The musical part of the mass will include "Kyrie, Gloria" and "Credo" of the mass, "Regina Pacis" by Pietro Yon. Soloists will be Fernand Perron, J. Cameron, Samuel Aube, Leonidas Bachand, Rene Joubert, Henri Vanier and Francois Labrecque.

During the Offertory, the choir will sinig, "O Salutaris," by Charles Gounod.

Sung also will be "Sanctus Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei" of the Messe Breve" of Charles Gounod, with solo parts taken by Fernand Perron and Charles Emile Bachand.

The musical part of the mass will be greatly enhanced by the use of a powerful electric organ manufactured by the Northern Electric Company, of Montreal.

It will be the first time in Canada that such an organ is used under like circumstances. No pipes or reeds are used, the organ being operated entirely by electrical impulses. It has been installed here for several days, and during the tremendous atmospheric changes of the past week not the slightest change in pitch or operation has occurred.

An interesting incident indicates the volume of sound flowing from this instrument. During the installation of the organ, players on a golf course a mile away heard the music and left their game to ascertain the source of the music.

Another notable feature of this new organ is that it plugs into an ordinary socket like any other electrical appliance. The organ will be used for other musical festivals during the five-week celebration.

The mass, including the sermons by Rev. Canons J. C. McGee and E. Chartier, will be broadcast.

Persons taking part in Episodes two and three of the pageant, scenes of Indians and French soldiers, and in Episode seven, the ballet, are requested to be at the new amphitheatre at 5:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon to have their photographs taken.

FALL CLAIMED LIFE OF EAST ANGUS FARMER

Herbert A. Briggs Instantly Killed When He Fell from a Loaded Hay Wagon — Coroner's Jury Reached Accidental Death Verdict.

East Angus, July 31.—Herbert Archibald Briggs, sixty-year-old resident of East Angus, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon when he fell from the top of a loaded hay wagon.

Striking the ground on his back, the aged man suffered a broken spine at the base of the skull. Death was instantaneous.

A jury under Eugene St. Pierre, coroner of St. Francis District, which probed the accident shortly afterwards, returned a verdict of accidental death.

CITY BRIEFLETS

Billy's Dixie Boys at Fitch Bay every Saturday night, 60c and 25c.

Drive out to the Maple Diner, Bishopton, for special turkey dinner tomorrow, 12.30 D.S.T.

Cottage for sale or rent, furnished, electric light, garage, etc. Possession August 1st. Apply M. A. Woodman, Phone 1788.

Lavoie's Drug Store takes pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Sherbrooke that a beauty expert for the famous Princess Pat Products, will be at their store all next week. Free treatments in beauty culture will be given. For appointments phone 102 or 247.

BURROUGH'S FALLS

Don't forget the big Truck'in Contest this evening at Burrough's Falls Pavilion — Music that pleases by Giz Gagnon and his "Great Swing Band" will make you dance and keep you in a dancing mood. This band will broadcast this evening over CHLT at 7.30 — listen in.

LOCAL MAN INJURED

Wilfrid Paquette, twenty-four years old, 33 St. Francis street, was removed to the Sherbrooke Hospital last evening suffering from several broken ribs and a blackened eye, injuries sustained when the car he was driving crashed into the stone wall on Melbourne street.

TINGWICK

Miss Margaret LeRoux, was a week-end guest of Mrs. David Lees, of Campbelton, Scotland, who is spending a holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Willington, Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Proulx have returned to Verdun, after a week spent at her home.

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. Mary A. Hovey, which occurred in the hospital in Whitefield, N.H., after a long illness on July 23rd. Mrs. Hovey was born in Tingwick, Mary A. Pope, and was the last surviving member of the family of the late Mr. Enoch Pope and his wife, Mary A. Davis. The funeral took place in Whitefield, N.H., on Sunday.

and Master Eugene were recent Sunday guest sat the home of Mr. J. Lennon and Miss Kate Lennon, at Martinville.

Miss Florence Yates, of Montreal, spent a week at the home of her brother, Mr. J. Yates, and Mrs. Yates.

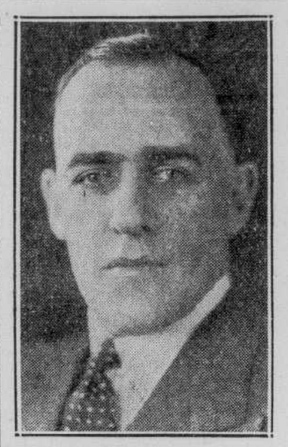
Mr. Alex Savage spent a few days with his aunt, Mrs. Beattie, and Mr. Beattie.

Miss Kathleen George, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. J. Burbank, of Sherbrooke, has gone on a two months' holiday to Alberta, Sask., and will be guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. M. Deware has arrived from Pepperill, Mass., and will spend an indefinite time at her summmer home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Ontario, are spending a holiday with their daughter, Mrs. A. Allan, and Mr. Allan.

NEW LIFE MEMBER OF SHERBROOKE HOSPITAL



F. B. Common, K.C., well known Montreal lawyer, whose name has been added to the Sherbrooke Hospital life membership roll.

CHURCH NOTICES

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Frontenac St.

Minister: Rev. J. R. Graham, M.A., B.D. Residence: 68 Portland Ave. Phone 1977.

Organist and choir master: Mr. J. G. Scorer.

10 a.m.—Junior, Int., Senior S. S.

11 a.m.—Morning Worship. The minister will preach. Beginners and Primary S. S.

No evening service during August. St. Andrew's extends a cordial welcome to all Centennial visitors and tourists.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

United Church of Canada.
Dufferin Ave. at Montreal St.

Minister, Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee.
Organist and Choirmaster, C. V. Chamberlin.

11 a. m. — "Looking Backward. Morning service only: The congregations of Trinity and Plymouth churches worship together in Plymouth church during the month of August.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

Montreal and Island Sts.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sunday Service.
Subject: "Love."
Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
Reading room open daily from 2 to 5 p.m., at 130c Wellington St. No. All are welcome.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Cor. Montreal St. and Dufferin Ave.
Rector: Canon H. R. Bigg, A.K.C.
Services every Sunday at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Milligan, B.A., B.Th., minister.
Miss Eva Bean, organist.
Services:
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Communon at morning service.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
The pastor will preach at both services.

SOUTH STUKELY CIRCUIT UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

10.30 a.m., D.S.T., South Stukely, Rev. Chas. Huxtable, Granby, preacher.
2.00 p.m., S. T., Eastman, Rev. Chas. Huxtable, Granby, preacher.
7.30 p.m., S.T., Creek, Rev. Chas. Huxtable, Granby, preacher.

McCONNELL'S
Optometrists & Opticians
Specializing in modern examination and Muscle Training by the Arneson and Rotoscope systems.
54 King St. West.
Tel. 37

MILBY W.C.T.U. HELD REGULAR JUNE MEETING

Mrs. Sam Hopper Entertained Members of Temperance Group — White Ribboners' Meeting Proved Very Enjoyable.

Milby, June 31.—The June meeting of the Milby Centre W.C.T.U. was very pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Samuel Hopper.

Fourteen members answered the roll call, giving names of Canadian W.C.T.U. workers. Several visitors were also present.

The devotional period was in charge of Mrs. C. Banfill, and the lesson was taken from the first chapter of John, followed by a hymn, "When Mothers of Salem."

Mrs. George was asked to take charge of purchasing new hymn books for the Union.

Mrs. Orr asked that as many members as possible attend the convention. Mrs. H. Banfill was chosen as a delegate to the annual convention at Huntingville, with Mrs. Ray Suitor as alternate.

After a short business session, a Little White Ribboner's meeting was held, which was in charge of Mrs. Orr. A Scripture reading was given, followed by the hymn, "When He Cometh," after which Mrs. Orr gave an interesting talk on "White Ribboners," and the little son of Mrs. Ernest Wilson was made a Little White Ribboner.

At the close of the meeting, dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Sarrasin and Mrs. McHarg and the Misses Helen Cox and Kathleen Boyce.

General Notes.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnston Beattie were Miss Myrtle Pettingill, of Westmount, Misses Alma and Olive Donaghy and Messrs. Cecil and Harold Donaghy, all of Thetford Mines. Miss Margaret Savage and Mr. Ashmore Mosher, of Lennoxville, were visitors at the same home.

Miss Irene George, who has spent the past few weeks in Plessisville, has returned to her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Raymond

DIXON SPEAKING:

I wonder how many of the people of Sherbrooke fully realize the significance of this day which, all too soon, is about to pass into the annals of history. A century celebration is an event not to be lightly passed over. One hundred years! Certain it is that we shall never see another, so let us make merry and enjoy this one with all our might. Passing along Dufferin Avenue the other day I noticed on a building overlooking the Magog Falls the inscription "Griffith's Block 1854." Even without the help of my cash register I was able to figure out that Sherbrooke was but 17 years old when this building was conceived. Yet the shops that occupy the ground floor of the Griffith's Block are modern and worth visiting.

One thing about which I am particularly cheerful is that I have lived to see this day. I feel so proud that the people of our city have risen to such heights when the occasion arose. Splendid leadership and loyal co-operation between all racial strains and creeds are making of Sherbrooke a better and far more beautiful place.

I take off my hat to Mr. J. W. McKee who first proposed our Celebration, to His Worship Mayor Rioux and to the host of volunteers who have combined to carry it through to success.

DIXON'S MARKET
Phones: 1031 - 1032

A. GIOVETTI
Wholesale Butter and Eggs, has been established in Sherbrooke for more than 25 years. At this celebration he congratulates the city on its 100th birthday.
Reference Bank of Montreal.
195 London Street.
Phone 1772W.



W. DAIGLE
BUYS FOR CASH AND SELLS ON EASY TERMS
USED CARS
55 Wellington St. South.
Tel. 2012-J

Night and Holiday Calls: Lennoxville 143-W; Sherbrooke 292-J.
Lee M. Watson & Co., Reg'd.
INSURANCE
Fire, Automobile, Liability, Etc.
Sun Life Building, Sherbrooke.
Phones: Office 2951-2950.

Stop, Look And Reason
You're always safe with these three big values. Allatt's Bread, Rolls and Cakes.
ALLATT'S
Just Phone 724w

ATTENTION!
The PAGEANT
Monday night, at 7 p.m. sharp, general dress rehearsal of all the episodes of the pageant. The principals must be there.
Also requested:
THE FRENCH CHOIR,
THE ENGLISH CHOIR,
THE MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA,
THE CHANTECLERCS.

WILSON'S
Established 74 Years.
Sherbrooke's Oldest Store Welcomes You
To Our Centennial Celebrations. July 31st to September 4th.

Steinway Pianos,
Heintzman Pianos,
Wilson & Weber
Pianos

Exclusive Dealers for the New 1938
VICTOR RADIOS
With Electric Tuning.

Sheet Music,
Musical Instruments,
Victor Records.



Distributors for
FRIGIDAIRE
Made Only by General Motors.
The Famous
EASY VACUUM WASHERS
and
EASY VACUUM CLEANERS
GURNEY
Wood and Coal Combination Stoves
MOFFAT
Electric Ranges

ANNOUNCING OUR
CENTENNIAL AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
With DISCOUNTS from 20% to 50%

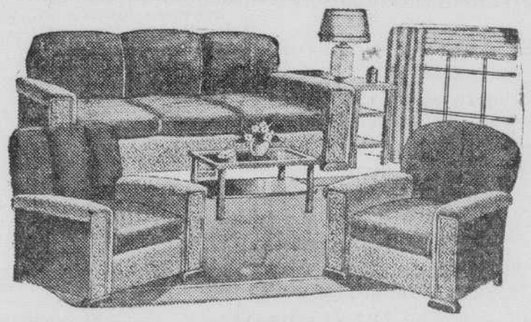


Lamps
REG. $3.75.
SPECIAL,
2.95

Sale Starts Monday, August 2, at 9 a.m. with real savings in all departments. Our prices have been marked down for our Sale. Now is the time to buy. There is a very large stock to choose from in every department.



END-TABLES
SPECIAL,
99c

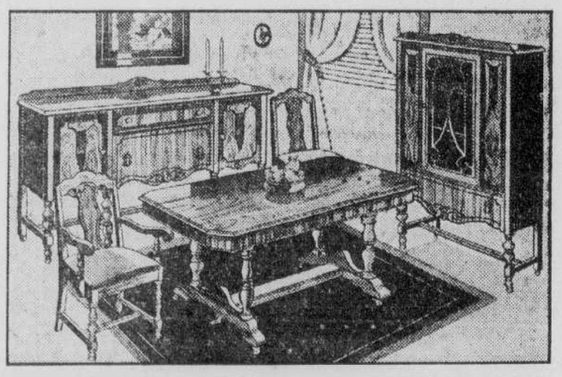


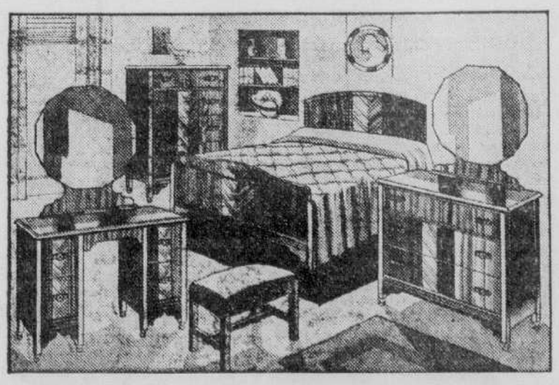
3 PIECE
Snyder Chesterfield Suites

Reg. price $ 89.	Sale price.....	$54.50
Reg. price 109.	Sale price.....	$79.00
Reg. price 115.	Sale price.....	$89.50
Reg. price 119.	Sale price.....	$99.00
Reg. price 124.	Sale price.....	$104.00

9 PIECE
DINING ROOM SUITES

Reg. price $109.	Sale price.....	$84.50
Reg. price 149.	Sale price.....	$129.00
Reg. price 159.	Sale price.....	$139.00
Reg. price 215.	Sale price.....	$185.00
Reg. price 239.	Sale price.....	$199.00
Reg. price 289.	Sale price.....	$239.00





4 PIECE
BEDROOM SUITES

Reg. price $ 99.	Sale price.....	$79.50
Reg. price 112.	Sale price.....	$89.50
Reg. price 119.	Sale price.....	$94.50
Reg. price 124.	Sale price.....	$99.00
Reg. price 129.	Sale price.....	$109.00
Reg. price 149.	Sale price.....	$129.00

Easy Terms of Payment. | No Interest to Pay. | Free Storage Until Wanted.

Buy with Confidence from Sherbrooke's Oldest Store.
STORE OPEN LATE FRIDAY EVENINGS.

H. C. WILSON & SONS LIMITED
37 Wellington Street North — Phone 14. — Next door to Granada Theatre.
PIANOS, RADIOS, FRIGIDAIRE, EASY WASHERS, FURNITURE, STOVES.

Sherbrooke Daily Record

Established Ninth Day of February, 1897, with which is incorporated the Sherbrooke Gazette, established 1837, and Sherbrooke Examiner, established 1878.

The Record is printed and published every week day by the Sherbrooke Record Company Limited, of which Edna A. Beerworth is Secretary-Treasurer, at the office, 69 Wellington Street, North, in the City of Sherbrooke, with exclusive franchise of Canadian Press, Associated Press and Reuter's European News Service.

The Record is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, and the circulation is regularly audited and guaranteed.

Subscription: 75c a month, delivered at any home in the city and suburbs. Post Office delivery to any place in Canada, Great Britain or the United States, $3 per year; three months, $1; one month, 40c. Single copy, 3c.

SHERBROOKE, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1937.

Trust ye not in a friend, put ye not confidence in a guide; keep the doors of thy mouth from her that lieth in thy bosom.—Micah 7:5.

Sherbrooke Celebrates A Century Of Progress.

The fair City of Sherbrooke is bedecked in festive robes. Her gates are thrown wide open. Her buildings are gay with bunting and with lights. Her streets are aglow with life and enthusiasm. Her people are happy and a note of gladness resounds through the proud Queen City of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke today formally inaugurates its centenary celebration, commemorating a century of progress. For the past one hundred years Sherbrooke has passed through the different stages of development to rise from a small settlement of tiny huts to the status of a modern and proud city.

From today until September the fourth Sherbrooke will be in festive attire to proudly receive the plaudits and greetings of the towns and villages surrounding it, as well as the congratulations of sister cities throughout the North American continent.

The celebration which is being formally launched today promises to be one such as has seldom before been seen in Canada. No expense, time, energy or enthusiasm has been spared to make this centennial celebration one which will long be remembered by the people of Sherbrooke, as well as by those from outside points who participate in it.

After months of careful preparation, a varied and most appealing programme has been arranged. The opening feature will be the reception this evening to Gilbert Hyatt, the first settler, which will be followed by a spectacular display of fireworks.

As should be the case, the more impressive part of the celebration will be observed tomorow, when the city will be honored by the distinguished presence of His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, who will attend the open-air mass tomorrow morning. It will be during this solemn period of worship that a grateful people will offer thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which He has been pleased to pour upon this city and to beseech that it may please Him to protect the city and its people during the years that are to come.

Sherbrooke's centenary celebration is one which recognizes not race, creed or class. It is a vast community enterprise in which all citizens are expected to co-operate. It is the tribute of a people to their city.

Sherbrooke has great cause for celebration and rejoicing. This city today enjoys an enviable place in the life of Canada. Rising from an humble beginning, Sherbrooke has experienced years of steady growth.

Sherbrooke's rise to its present status has not been without difficulty. There have been trying days to encounter and problems to face, but the people of Sherbrooke have ever stood steadfast and worked together for the common good.

It is through the spirit of the "bonne entente" that Sherbrooke's centenary celebration is launched under such ideal auspices. Down through the past, French and English, Catholic, Protestant and Jew have co-operated and worked as a united group of public-spirited citizens.

To the present and former mayors of Sherbrooke go much credit for the prosperity which is today enjoyed. These men of vision have each played their part and have made their contribution to a greater Sherbrooke.

With satisfaction in the past and confidence in the future, the people of Sherbrooke are looking forward to days of peace within their borders and with their neighbors.

Sherbrooke celebrates its centennial under most favorable auspices. Industry and commerce have reached a high degree. Unemployment, which was such a vital problem during the years of the depression, has practically disappeared. Citizens are more optimistic and money is being exchanged more readily.

Similar conditions also prevail throughout the Eastern Townships, where a happy, contented people are making a rich contribution to the life of the Province of Quebec.

Sherbrooke is proud to be the queen city of such a thriving community.

Visitors To Canada.

Approximately seventy-five countries were represented by tourists to Canada in 1936. Of the visitors arriving by ocean ports, 8,009 came from the British Isles, 290 from France, 222 from Germany and 478 from other European countries. From the other side of the globe China sent 595 visitors, Japan 498, Australia 330 and New Zealand 315.

A number of these visitors from distant lands brought their automobiles with them. Far across the six or seven thousand miles of water six motor cars from Australia visited Canada. Ceylon, China, Hong Kong and Japan contributed cars. From Europe came automobiles from Belgium, Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland, and the United Kingdom was well represented with fifty-five cars. From the Hawaiian Islands came 281 tourist automobiles, sixty-five from the West Indies, and eighteen from the Philippines. Panama sent eighty-two and Mexico seventy-eight, which together with forty-nine from Alaska and twenty from Newfoundland helped to make up the total of over six hundred foreign cars, exclusive of those of United States registration, which entered Canada on tourist permits in 1936.

Still Unchallenged.

Bookish people are so amazed by the tremendous sales of "Gone With The Wind" that learned articles have been written discussing its appeal. It has remained at the top of best-seller list month after month, with sales of more than a million in a little more than a year.

The publishing world is practically agog about it. And yet this modern book will have a long way to go to beat the record of another book, a million copies of which have just been bought by the Georgia State Board of Education. The Board is going to see that every Georgia school child has a copy.

"Gone With The Wind" will have to sell many more millions of copies and keep up the pace for five hundred years before it will approach the mark set by the Bible.

Our Centennial Edition.

The Record takes pleasure in presenting to its readers the centennial edition commemorating Sherbrooke's centenary celebration, which is to be formally inaugurated this evening.

Within the pages of this edition will be found stories and illustrations relating to the history and progress of Sherbrooke from the early days to the present.

The preparation of this number has entailed much research and writing. Every department in the Record's organization has loyally co-operated, and every member of the staff has given of his or her best so that the completed work might be worthy of the Record's reputation and in every way in keeping with the appeal of the centennial celebration.

This issue goes to our advertisers, subscribers and friends with our greetings. We feel we have succeeded in preparing an edition which everyone will wish to preserve as a souvenir of Sherbrooke's first hundred years of existence.

Our wish is that the coming years will be contented, prosperous and happy ones for all of us, and that the Record and the Eastern Townships will continue, hand in hand, towards greater achievements and increased prosperity.

We wish to take this means of thanking our advertisers and all those who have in any way contributed to the preparation of this number. We join with the businessmen and citizens of Sherbrooke in paying our homage to our home city and bid welcome to all who shall join us during the coming month.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

From the Files of the Sherbrooke Record.

July 31st, 1907.

Damage estimated at about $10,000 resulted from a fire which destroyed the tub factory belonging to Mr. W. Inglis, of Foster.

Great anxiety caused by disappearance of Jim Bush, widely-known Sherbrooke man, who was in the employ of Bush Bros.

Fire completely destroyed the saw mill at Norton Mills, Vt., owned by Mr. Bartlett.

A barn on the Chamberlain farm at South Stukely, now owned by Mr. Perrin Brown, was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

Marriages: At Seattle, Harold J. Wiggett, youngest son of C. F. Wiggett, of Lennoxville, to May Elizabeth Swain, of Red Bluff, Cal.

In the competition for the Londonderry Challenge Cup at Petawawa, between the British Artillery Team and the Canadian Team, Lieut. W. H. P. Elkins, R.C.H.A., was recording officer.

The Board of Protestant School Commissioners of Sherbrooke elected C. O. Palmer as secretary-treasurer to succeed the late H. O. Odell.

The appointment is announced of Rev. Harold F. Hamilton, M.A., B.D., of Christ Church College, Oxford, as Professor of Pastoral Theology at Bishop's University, Lennoxville.

Deaths reported: Oscar Sweat, of Vale Perkins; Mrs. Matilda Pacard, of South Barnston; Mrs. Sarah Small, of Fitch Bay; Wallace Hopkinson, of West Bolton; Rev. S. C. Kendall, of Long Beach, Cal., formerly of Compton.

* * * * *

SMILE!

Smile! Smile! Smile!
'Tis better to smile than to sigh;
For when you spontaneously smile,
The phantoms of fear scurry by.

Smile! Smile! Smile!
Don't parley with doubt or despair;
A radiant smile from the heart
Will drive away sorow and care.

Smile! Smile! Smile!
Serenly press on to the goal;
When burdens seem heavy to bear,
Smile from your innermost soul.

—Grenville Kleiser.

PRESS COMMENTS

STEEL HAND IN VELVET GLOVE

(W. L. Clark, in Windsor Star)

In offering British friendship to Italy, Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden reveals a steal hand cloaked in a velvet glove.

The Foreign Secretary of Great Britain assures the Italians that the British are not seeking to encroach on the territory of any other country. But, at the same time, he informed the world that Britain has every intention of defending her own. And, when Mr. Eden said that policy applied to the Red Sea as well as to the Mediterranean, he gave Italy something to think about. In recent months the Italians have been planning a programme which threatened to encroach on British areas in the Red Sea with a view to squeezing out Britain.

In just a friendly way, Mr. Eden has let Rome know that London is willing to play ball with Italy but the British have no intention of giving up an inch of ground to Mussolini or anyone else.

CULT OF THE CAMERA

(Christian Science Monitor)

Britain's Central Association of Photographic Societies now has five hundred clubs affiliated with it, and it announced recently that three and a half million Britons were using cameras. This report is welcome; a great deal of benefit comes from the pursuit.

The inexpensive portable camera, though it may "record only the sunny hours," has led many enthusiasts to a closer observation of scenery in their desire to obtain an artistic picture. It cultivates, and affords expression to, the sense of beauty; and the family album of today often enshrines the face of Nature, where in the past, it immured the more austere, but less sublime, countenance of grandfather.

The camera, excepting perhaps the moving picture camera, has not always received its fair share of the tributes paid to inventions that have drawn the peoples of the world together, and enabled them better to understand themselves and their planet. The pictorial record it has disseminated at least recalls the spread of the written word made possible by printing. It stirs the dull imagination; defies time by snatching moments from its "bending sickle"; and sees what human eye has never seen.

It is good magic; and the world certainly obtained "more light," in Goethe's phrase, by admitting a fraction of what it had into the camera.

FEMINISTS SCORE A VICTORY.

(London Free Press.)

During the recent depression one of the most vexing problems in Government circles was whether married women should be retained on public payrolls. It was recognized that in industry the problem was one which should be handled in the light of individual circumstances. In Government positions there was considerable pressure for the discharge of women whose husbands were employed.

In the United States a regulation called Section 213 was passed which provided that where husbands and wives were both employed by the Federal Government they should be the first to be dropped from the rolls when reductions were made.

The rule has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. As an economy measure it has been of slight importance and economy has not been particularly evident in Government activities in the United States since 1932. Some 1,800 persons were dismissed, eighty per cent. of them being women. When it is considered that the New Deal resulted in additions of 300,000 to Government payrolls, and that 36,000 married women are employed, including the Secretary of Labor, it will be seen that Regulation 213 has been singularly ineffective. No attempt was made to extend the law to married men or women whose matrimonial partners were employed otherwise than by the Federal Government.

Feminists regarded the regulation as a dangerous precedent, and civil service leaders pointed out that efficiency, ability and merit, rather than marital status should determine whether or not American women should hold jobs. After agitation which has been particularly continuous since the passing of the measure, the House of Representatives has agreed to repeal the measure, and it is expected that the Senate will join in upholding the rights of married women to freedom in the choice of a career.

PARLIAMENT HILL HEARS . . .

By Wilfrid Eggleston

The Conservative party has had eight leaders since Confederation. Everyone of them has been Prime Minister for a period, long or short. The odds are, therefore, that when the party chooses its next leader it is selecting a future Prime Minister of Canada.

Mr. Bennett may be telling his confreres on August 7th that he is staying; or that he is going. In any event the uncertainty is compelling party stalwarts to consider their leadership material. Some day they'll have to choose a leader.

Scribes are saying that there is no one to take Mr. Bennett's place. The fact is that if he retires a leader will have to be chosen. Somewhere in Canada, presumably among the top-ranking half dozen or so of Conservative contenders, the future leader—and perhaps the future Prime Minister—is awaiting the call.

One school of historians contends that men make events, and that the accident of personality plays a tremendous force on affairs. The course of Canadian history might have been quite different in recent years if Mr. Meighen rather than Mr. Bennett had been Prime Minister; or Mr. Lapointe rather than Mr. Mackenzie King.

The list of possible Conservative leaders offers a varied choice, in regard to birth, education, religion, profession and political experience. The ages range from forty-one to fifty-five, or, if you include Senator Meighen, to sixty-three.

* * *

Eight names are mentioned in current gossip. Several of them must be regarded as long-shots.

Robert James Manion, "Doctor" to his friends, is fifty-five, comes of Irish-Canadian parents, is a brilliant surgeon and an author. He has published two books. Has had a long career in public life, when he began as a Liberal. One of the most fluent speakers in Canada, makes friends easily and has loads of character. Inclined to be impulsive. Born at Pembroke, educated at Toronto, practised at the Head of the Lakes. A married man with three sons. Fine war record.

William Duncan Herridge is another ex-Liberal, a son of the manse. Has been Bennett's confidante and might get his blessing if the party asked for advice. He is forty-nine, was born in Ottawa, married twice, has a son, William, is Mr. Bennett's brother-in-law, entered public service as Minister to Washington. Fine war record. A patent attorney, trained at Osgoode.

Gordon Sidney Harrington is fifty-four. He was born at Halifax. His mother was a De Wolf. He was educated at Dalhousie, and is a lawyer, a war veteran, an Anglican. He was Minister in Rhodes' Cabinet in Nova Scotia. Mr. Bennett picked him out to be chairman of the Unemployment Insurance scheme, which the Courts ruled invalid. Would have been in a stronger position if he had been more successful a few weeks ago in the provincial elections. Married.

Murdock Alexander MacPherson is forty-six. He is another Bluenose, hailing from Grand Anse, N.S. Educated at St. Peter's Academy and Dalhousie University. He, too, is a lawyer. He is married and has four children, is a Presbyterian. Fine overseas record. Held office in Anderson's Government in Saskatchewan. Later administered the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act. Lives at Regina.

William Earl Rowe, the leader of the Conservative party in Ontario, was born at Hull, Iowa, of Canadian parents who had moved there several years before, and who moved back to Canada a couple of years afterwards. He is only forty-three. He received his education at High School and Business College. Not a professional man, he is a farmer and stock breeder. Races his own thoroughbreds on the track. Came into public life via municipal office. Is married and a member of United Church.

James Earl Lawson, like the majority of the contenders, is a lawyer. He is forty-six and a native of Hamilton. He graduated from Osgoode Hall. Is a member of the United Church. Earl was briefly Minister of National Revenue, and directed the publicity and organization of the Conservative party before the last election. He is married and has two children.

Arza Clair Casselman is forty-six and the Chief Whip of the party. He comes of United Empire Loyalist stock on both sides, and lives at Prescott, Ont. He, too, is of the legal profession. In his day he was a long distance runner and knew what it was to race Tom Longboat. He served in the Great War; is a Lutheran.

Erick French Willis was born at Boissevain, Manitoba, forty-one years ago. Comes of a family associated with politics. He is a barrister and a farmer, an Anglican and unmarried.

* * *

There is some talk in political circles of the possibility that a man completely outside present political activity might be chosen if an impasse loomed.

James M. Macdonnell, of the National Trust Company, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, who was, I believe, once approached in connection with the post of Minister of Finance in Mr. Bennett's day, has been seriously suggested in this connection. There are several hurdles, however. His health is not robust, he might not be prepared to make the financial sacrifice, he might not be well enough known to capture a convention. Those who know him say he would make an ideal Conservative leader.

Of those actively in the ring, Dr. Manion looks like the best bet. Failing that, it might be a toss-up between Earl Rowe, Gordon Harrington and M. A. MacPherson. The former, if he wins Ontario, will be regarded as a most promising figure. His lack of professional legal training would be against him, but he is an effective stump speaker and party strategist. Harrington is reported to be a "strong man" and there would be a good body of support for MacPherson on personal grounds. Herridge is not given much chance by the wiseguys. The others could only figure if the top-ranking ones dropped out or were eliminated.

PROMINENT PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS



EX-MAYOR CHARLES FREDERICK OLIVIER.

In the spring of 1906 the citizens of Sherbrooke elected as their Chief Magistrate Mr. Charles Frederick Olivier, a citizen whose name had for many years been prominently identified with the business and social life of Sherbrooke.

Today, at the age of ninety-one years, Mr. Olivier is the dean of Sherbrooke's former mayors and a venerable citizen who is enjoying the evening of his long life in the circle of his relatives and friends.

Esteemed by the community at large, Mr. Olivier is still actively interested in the daily life of Sherbrooke and is a familiar figure on the streets.

Although his step is a little slower, C. F. Olivier is that fine type of man who does not become old in heart or spirit. There is nothing in life more enjoyable to him than his daily walk down street when he meets his friends and exchanges with them views on present-day matters.

Mr. Olivier still follows civic movements, and is not adverse to expressing his opinion on the manner in which the City Fathers conduct their business. Politics also interest him, while he closely follows all the world news. Mr. Olivier is one of the Record's oldest readers and a subscriber who is held in high esteem by the members of the Record staff.

Charles Frederick Olivier was born at Lennoxville on November 4, 1846. He was educated at Bishop's College School and at St. Hyacinthe College.

At the age of twenty years he went to Boston, where he resided for ten years. Returning to Sherbrooke, he opened "The Boston Store" which, in conjunction with his brother, he operated with success for many years.

In 1877 Mr. Olivier was married to Miss Jeanette Benedict, who predeceased him some twenty-four years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Olivier were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living, namely, Messrs. Eugene and Valere Olivier, Mrs. William McManamy, Mrs. J. A. C. Ethier and Mrs. Georges Cordeau, all of Sherbrooke, and Mrs. Edgar Kirouac, of Quebec City. Another son, Hector Olivier, who died a number of years ago, was formerly in business with his father in "The Boston Store."

In his younger days Mr. Olivier was a member of the Knights of Columbus and of a number of fraternal and social clubs. Of recent years, however, he has relinquished membership in these organizations.

Mr. Olivier makes his home with his son, Mr. Eugene Olivier, Quebec street, Sherbrooke.

The people of Sherbrooke are justly appreciative of the fine services which Mr. C. F. Olivier has rendered to this city as Mayor, alderman and as a private citizen.

It is gratifying to all to know that he is enjoying such splendid health and that he will participate in the Centennial celebration of the city to which he has given so generously of his time and talents.

The citizens of Sherbrooke will proudly join with the Record in extending greetings to Mr. Olivier and to wish him health and happiness in the years that are to come.

—J. K. Flaherty.

Christ And The Church's True Mission

St. Luke XIX, 10: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."

Many people are under the false impression that the Church exists mainly, if not entirely, for the elect, the favored few; that it is exclusive and not inclusive; that, as one might say, there is less joy in Heaven over ninety-and-nine sinners that repent than over one "just person" that needs no repentence. Such a belief is needless to say, utterly foreign to the heart and spirit of Him who came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and whose every effort was directed to seeking and saving the lost.

St. Luke here records how our Lord had accepted the invitation of a publican, named Zacchaeus, and sat down with an assemblage of friends of this despised individual. For, no Pharisee, no gentleman who had any regard for the conventions and niceties of social life, would have dreamt of eating and drinking with publicans and sinners.

The hatred felt by the patriotic Jew of the upper classes towards these publicans was inspired not only by respect for the social amenities but by political considerations. For the publicans were tax-gatherers for the Roman tyrants, too often extortioners, protected by the strong arm of the local Proconsul. Universally despised and hated, and having a "character" of being grasping and devoid of principle, they frequently lived up to their reputation.

Aware that some such thoughts were passing through the minds of many who were present, Jesus proclaimed: "The Son of Man is come to seek and save that which was lost!"

These words cast welcome light upon Christ's attitude towards sin and sinners. There are two very common ways of looking at sin. The one is the harsh, stern, uncompromising attitude that makes no slightest allowance for human frailty; the attitude of cold, rigid self-righteousness as of the Pharisees. The other goes just as far in the opposite direction: it is an attitude of foolish laxity and false liberalism. It follows along the line of least resistance, talks of the dangers of "repression," and lays the chief burden of a man's sins on his ancestors.

Clearly, Jesus Christ's view of guilt was unlike both of these. His standard of right was loftier than that of any man before Him. "Except your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter the Kingdom of Heaven." And yet, with this perfect ideal of purity and goodness, Jesus had a marvellous tenderness for sinful men and women. He, the absolutely sinless, felt compassion for the ruined and the fallen. Broken, disillusioned, perplexed and burdened hearts never turned to Him in vain!

Strange, is it not? As a general rule, human rectitude repels from it those who are conscious of having "missed the mark." They are irritated by it; it conveys to them a sense of reproach, no less real because unuttered. But it was different in the case of Jesus. Here we have the phenomenon of perfect purity actually drawing sinners to His side. Miserable wretches, steeped in infamy, sick and maimed in body and soul, crowded around the Saviour!

His enemies noted this fact with a sneer. "Like draws to like," they argued. "Clearly, if He deliberately selects the companionship of such people, He must find their manner of life congenial. Aye, He is a gluttonous Man and a wine-bibber, this friend of publicans and sinners!"

So said the self-righteous Pharisees; and they sneered when they saw the fallen and the lost crowding about Him, listening to His every Word.

But, why was it these people, conscious of their unworthiness, nevertheless were so attracted to Him that, on more than one occasion, they forgot even to eat! Was it not because they saw a light of hope shining out for fallen spirits and broken hearts?

The Son of Man was ever standing among the lost; and His predominant feelings, as He looked upon them, were sadness for the evil in human nature, and hope for the Divine good, the Divine "Image," still in it, never completely defaced!

The words of the text suggest to us thoughts about the nature of our Lord. In the first place, they suggest His Divine origin. The very title Jesus applies to Himself—"the Son of Man"—is highly significant. It would be absurd for even one of the Apostles, like Peter, James or John, to lay stress, habitually on the quite obvious fact that he was "human." Such a statement on his part could only provoke a smile. Indeed, nobody could without presumption remind people that He was a Man and a Brother, unless He were also something higher—the Son of God!

Moreover, this favorite title, "Son of Man," suggests what, for lack of a more fitting term, we may call Christ's "Cosmopolitanism." He is the Universal Man; with Him there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free. As Son of Man He stands out as the living symbol of a world-wide human Brotherhood, and in all the centuries since His day, men have been fired by that grand idea. The Early Church was so dominated by it that they actually went the length of introducing Communism. But they soon found out how utterly impractical and dangerous such a system was. I might say that this sincere attempt of the Christian fellowship in Jerusalem to adopt the Communistic principle, and the complete failure of the experiment, should give pause to the wild-eyed exponents of these teachings in our own day. Communism failed in those early days, and it must always fail, because it runs counter to one of the controlling instincts of human nature—the instinct of possession.

I might add that the history of the most recent Communistic regime, and the horrors attending its establishment and enforcement, should be a sufficient deterrent to people with any pretense to intelligence.

Yes, the Early Church — the Church of the Apostles—tried out, and gave up, Communism; but this failure only led to other means of bettering human conditions being sought for and found. To the poor the Gospel was preached. The doors of the Kingdom were opened wide to even the most despised and rejected of mankind; the condition of the slave was ameliorated, womanhood uplifted; the statutes of the early nation-states of Western Europe were profoundly influenced by the Laws of Sinai, and the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount.

Unfortunately, however, it would seem as if no institution, great and noble as it may be in origin and aims, can remain altogether uninfluenced by its environment. Though the World was made better and happier by its relation to the Church, the Church had to suffer from its contact with the World—becoming at last a mere department of the Empire. The alliance between Church and State in the Middle Ages, was by no means an unmixed good. The convenient doctrine: "the Powers that be are ordained of God, and whosoever resisteth the Power resisteth the ordinance of God," too often ministered to the grossest tyranny. This doctrine, technically known as "Erastianism," was the traditional attitude of national churches—as in England in the days of the Stuart Kings, and in France preceding the Revolution, and Russia under the Czars. It is for this reason that revolutions of this sort include the Church as an object of attack, and become anti-Christian.

Driven to desperation by political oppression, men forget all they owe to the Church. Their eyes are fixed on the needs of the present moment, and they will not allow moral scruples to handicap them in their choice of means to their end.

So the Bolshevists close the churches and try to banish God, and the Nazis reject what Nietzsche terms "the slave morality" of Jesus, and even seek to restore the old German War-gods! They know not what they do, for in Christ lies the one and only hope of the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God!

Finally, let us see how that title "Son of Man" reveals the breadth and depth of the sympathy of Jesus. There was no narrowness in Him. Wherever the mysterious pulse of human life was beating, wherever men and women were engaged in struggle, there to Him was a thing not "common or unclean," but cleansed of God and sacred!

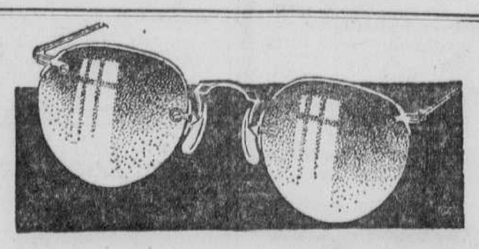
Even in the outcast and the profligate His all-seeing eye could recognize the essential greatness of man's nature, perverse and all astray in the wilderness of sin, and yet made in the image of God; even in Zacchaeus, the Publican He recognized a Son of Abraham!

Now, what was Christ's mode of showing sympathy for men, and getting into vital relations with men? He did not sit down and expatiate learnedly upon the progress of the species; nor did He paint glowing pictures of an earthly paradise. What He did was to found a Society, having as its nucleus Twelve good men and true. With these men He formed personal friendships. He did not talk loudly about the wrongs of the poor and the outcast, but He associated with them, He went into their homes, and treated them as brothers. And, He is quite as willing in this our day and generation to do as much for you and me; ready to come in and sup with us, if we would only hear His Voice and open the door!

NAZIS SEIZE CATHOLIC HOSPITAL

Coblenz, Germany, July 31. — A Catholic hospital at Waldbreitbach, from which all patients were removed by the Government because of what it called immoral conditions, today became state property.

The institution was declared bankrupt and was purchased by the state. Officials said it would reopen as a Nazi institution.



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DISCOVERY TO ALTER CHARTS OF NORTHLAND

MacMillan Expedition Claims to Have Discovered Resolution Island Is Really a Group of Five Hundred Small Islands.

Chicago, July 31—Discovery that Resolution Island, Arctic formation north of Labrador, is not one large island but five hundred small ones was reported yesterday by wireless from the expedition of Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

E. F. McDonald, associate of MacMillan in previous Arctic explorations, said his yacht Mizpah in Lake Michigan received word of the discovery in a message from MacMillan.

The latter's schooner Gertrude Thebaud sailed June 24 from Gloucester, Mass., with a group of scientists aboard.

McDonald said the MacMillan discovery "undoubtedly will necessitate a change in maps, navigation charts and atlases" which now show Resolution to be a single island about 175 miles long and fifty miles wide. He reported the MacMillan message said in part:

"We worked through the ice in Hudson Straiths to Resolution Island and found it to be a mass of islands instead of one. A conservative estimate makes it to be a group consisting of at least five hundred islands.

"We found the group to be very interesting scientifically, botanically and geologically."

McDonald, a Chicago yachtsman, called the discovery an "important contribution to modern aviation in this age of airplane short-cuts across the Arctic regions."

BRITAIN SEEKS EXPANSION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Permanent Milk Commission to Be Established to Improve Milk Supply and Distribution Costs.

London, July 31.—The Government is moving for more and better milk. A permanent milk commission is to be established, the primary duties of which will be concerned with improvement in milk distribution and with conciliation and arbitration between the milk marketing boards and milk buyers.

A price insurance plan, to which state assistance will be given, will safeguard the industry against any serious fall in the price of butter and cheese. Government contributions will be given to foster the production of quality milk.

The milk marketing boards will be relieved from all £150,000 ($746,715) of a contingent liability to repay certain exchequer advances made to supplement the price of milk used in manufacture. This liability of September 30, 1940, has been estimated at £3,400,000.

The Government is to make proposals to enable the municipal authorities to secure cheaper milk so as to permit municipalities to extend schemes for granting free or cheap milk to expectant or nursing mothers and children under school age.

GRANADA

—LAST DAY—
Errol Flynn, Kay Francis, in "ANOTHER DAWN." Alice Brady, Guy Kibbee, Betty Furness, in "MAMA STEPS OUT."

— STARTING TOMORROW FOR 3 DAYS ONLY —
TWO BIG SCREEN HITS!

HOLD EVERYTHING . . . FOR THE WORLD'S DIZZIEST AVIATOR!
Mile-high laughs in Richard Macaulay's famous Saturday Evening Post story —



ELECTRIC THRILLS! HIGH TENSION LOVE!
Warner Bros' thrill-packed filming of the best-seller with 4 Great Screen Stars —



— A COLORED CARTOON — LATEST WORLD NEWS —
Don't Miss Our Radio Amateur Contest Mon. Night

PREMIER

Your Last Chnace Today to See Jean Muir, Gordon Oliver, in "WHITE BONDAGE." Roland Young, Joan Gardner in "THE MAN WHO COULD WORK MIRACLES."

TOMORROW UNTIL TUESDAY
THREE – THRILLING ATTRACTIONS – THREE

EXTRA! EXTRA!
REPORTER SAVES 6 GIRLS IN FIRE!



with Donald MEEK Philip HUSTON

"ROBINSON CRUSOE" of Clipper Island,

HERE COME THE TEXAS PLAINSMEN!
The Two Gun Gardians of the West!
THRILL TO THE SONGS OF THE SADDLE!



SCOURING THE SKIES, A Cameraman Adventure.

The Record's London Letter

By Miss Dorothy Cook.

My Dear Lady Reader:

This is the first time I have written to you in Sherbrooke, and I must admit it is with a nervous pen that I send you my news, for perhaps after all you may not be at all interested in all I have to tell.

This week has been hectic, so much so that I do not know where to begin, but the nicest and most important affair was the dance given by Sir Harold and Lady Zia Warnher for their daughter, Georgina. Numerous hostesses gave dinner parties for it. The King and Queen dined with the Wernhers at Someries House. Three large marquees had been erected in the gardens and so beautifully were they arranged inside that it was hard to believe they were not the rooms of the house itself. Unfortunately it had rained that day, so that the gardens themselves were not any too popular. The party was such a success that Their Majesties only left well after one, while most of the guests stayed until long past five in the morning.

The Duchess of Kent looked exceptionally lovely that night in a very tight fitting gown made entirely of golden paillettes and she wore long dangling diamond earrings. Attractive little Lady Plunket was in blue with a Russian tiara and a diamond spray necklace. She danced often with His Majesty and much with the Duke of Kent.

Lady Zia Wernher, who you will remember was a daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, looked charming and made a delightful hostess.

I ought first to have mentioned the dinner given the night before to meet Their Majesties at the Honourable Mrs. Ronald Greville's large house in Charles street. Among those invited by Mrs. Ronnie, (for so she is called in London society) were the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the latter in white tulle with a simple blue ribbon around her waist and about her neck the family emeralds. The Earl and Countess of Cromer (as you know, he is the Lord Chamberlain) and the Earl and Countess of Haddington were also there. Lady Haddington was wearing a dull white satin dress with puffy sleeves and diamonte bows all the way down the front of the bodice and full skirt; her tiara, necklace, earrings and bracelets were all of diamonds. The Queen, too, was dressed in white, but the material was of net with silver paillettes sprinkled lightly here, there and everywhere upon it. She wore one of her lesser diamond tiaras.

Most of the younger members of this party went on to a supper dance given by Mrs. Leo d'Erlanger in her Grosvenor street house. Lord Astor's eldest son, "Bill," lives next door and they had managed in some clever way to use the two houses, which greatly lessened the crush. The Duchess of Kent wore her favourite frock of brown tulle, which is spotted in silver stars and with which she wears an amusing little coat. Her jewels were diamond stars on either side of her hair and clip earrings that matched. The hostess looked ravishing in a plain little white organdie with a pink flower at her waist and another tucked into the side of her golden hair. She is noted for her original parties, and this night she had small tables lining the walls of the ballroom, while an excellent colored band played for the dancers, and as always it was the greatest fun.

The Horse Show at Olympia has been crowded this season. On Monday afternoon Queen Mary had with her, her son and daughter-in-law, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Lord Francis Scott, the latter's uncle who you may remember married Lord Minto's eldest sister, Lady Eileen Elliot. Others commanded to Her Majesty's box included Lord Digby, Lord and Lady Haddington and their niece, Lady Bridget Elliot, as well as the Duke of Norfolk's sister, Lady Rachel Howard. During the afternoon tea was served in the large room behind the Royal Box.

Sir Raymond Greene was another who had a large party. This he gives annually for the children of some of his friends and among those present were the Duchess of Buccleuch with her daughters, the Ladies Elizabeth and Caroline Scott, lovely Lady Westmorland and her attractive daughter, who will be a debutant next season, Lady Willa Elliot, Lady Minto's second daughter and Lady Spencer with her girl.

The Monsells had a large luncheon at their house in Belgrave Square. Lord Monsell, perhaps you may have forgotten, was First Lord of the Admiralty for some time. The Plunkets were there, as was Patricia, Lady Jersey, who looked very pretty in an ensemble of dark blue dotted with pink rings and a navy straw hat with various shades of pink hyacinths standing well up in front. One hears that in the near future Lord Jersey is to marry Virginia Cherril, the film star.

Mrs. Rudolph de Trafford gave a cocktail party at her house in Cornwall Terrace for a few of the Indian Maharajahs. Some of the jewels they wore were unbelievably beautiful and made one's eyes blink with admiration. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Alexandra Haig, Sir Anthony Weldon, the Haddingtons and many others dropped in. But that afternoon there were at least eight other functions that one knew of, and it was difficult trying to fit them all in.

Before closing I must just mention another luncheon party, small but very interesting. It took place at Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger's little house in Brompton Square, which is famed for its intellectual parties of all descriptions. It is possible that you have seen that she was left all her father's estates in Scotland as he had no son, and owing to this fact she has been obliged to revert to her maiden name and will in future be known as Mrs. Myrtle Farquharson. At this one such people as Sir "Eddy" Marsh, Mrs. Somerset Maughan, Jimmy Smith, Lord Hambledon's musical brother, Sir Alfred Beit, Lady Marion Cameron, (a few years ago she was imprisoned in Brazil with her sister-in-law, Lady Hastings, who is the Italian wife of Lord Huntingdon's heir) and Lord Tredegar, just returned from a trip through India, Java and Bali, made up the party and kept one entertained with their innumerable tales and experiences.

I sincerely hope that I have not bored you with all this gossip. Perhaps next week my letter will be more amusing as my news will come from historical Edinburgh, where the Court moves for one week only, to that wonderful old palace of Holyrood House. I hear on all sides that there are marvellous preparations being made for Their Majesties' reception and countless functions have been arranged. The great houses for miles around are entertaining those who live too far, and cannot get even a bed in Edinburgh!

Until then, my dear Lady Reader,

Yours sincerely

Dorothy Cook

Tomorrow's Radio Programme

The following are the best radio programmes for tomorrow and Monday, with the key to the stations in the final paragraph:

7.00 p.m. — WEAF: D'Artega's Orchestra; WABC: Columbia Workshop; CRCM: La Province; CFCF: Ernest Gill's California Concert.

7.15 p.m. — CKAC: French Programme; CRCM: California Concert.

7.30 p.m. — WABC: Good Gulf Summer Stars; WJZ: Werner Jassen Concert; WEAF: Fireside Recitals; CRCM: Melodic Strings; CFCF: Feature.

7.45 p.m.—WEAF: Fitch Jingle Programme.

8.00 p.m.—WEAF: Don Ameche; WABC: Andy Sannella's Orchestra; singing; WJZ: Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins in "What Every Woman Knows"; CFCF: The Big Show.

8.30 p.m.—WABC: "Texaco Town with Saymore Saymore"; CRCM: Rex Battle's Orchestra.

9.00 p. m. — WABC: Universal Rhythm; WEAF: Manhattan Merry-go-Round; WJZ: Woodbury's Rippling Rhythm; CRCM: International Varieties.

9.30 p. m. — WEAF: American Album of Familiar Music; WJZ: Walter Winchell; CRCM: Music Time; orchestra.

10.00 p.m. — WJZ: Dedicatory programme for New Southern Blue Network Stations; WABC: Lewisohn Stadium Concert; WEAF: Sealtest Sunday Night Party; CRCM: Adventure in Melody; CKAC: Charles Kramer's Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. — CKAC: Lewisohn Concert.

11.00 p.m.—WABC: News; WEAF: Jerry Blaine's Orchestra; WJZ: Feature; CRCM: Lotus Land, instrumental; CFCF: Sports, news; CKAC: Sports; KDKA: Music; news.

11.30 p.m. — WABC: Jay Freeman's orchestra; WEAF: News; Carlos Molina's Orchestra; CRCM: Tudor String Quartet.

Monday.

7.00 p.m. — WEAF: Amos and Andy; WABC: Poetic Melodies; WJZ: Allwite Melody; CRCM: Little Show, soloists; CFCF: Uncle Troy; CKAC: French Songs.

7.15 p.m.—WEAF: Uncle Ezra's Radio Station; WABC: Song Time with Hollace Shaw, Ray Heatherton, songs; CFCF: Variety Programme; CKAC: Chanteur Zymophos.

7.30 p.m.—WJZ: Lum and Abner, sketch; WABC: Hollywood Observer; CFCF: Midge Williams; CRCM: News; CKAC: Gems of Melody.

7.45 p.m.—WABC: Boake Carter, commentator; WEAF: Passing Parade; CFCF: Roy Campbell's Royalists; WJZ: Sisters of the Skillet; CRCM: Roy Campbell's Royalists.

8.00 p.m. — WEAF: Burns and Allen, comedy sketch; WABC: Howard Heidt's Orchestra; WJZ: Juan Hernandez and the Good Time Society; CRCM: Jazz Nocturne; CKAC: French Programme.

8.30 p. m. — WABC: Pick and Pat, comedy team; WEAF: Voice of Firestone; WJZ: Goldman Band Concert.

9.00 p.m.—WEAF: Fibber McGee and Molly, comedy sketch; WABC: Columbia's Shakespeare; CRCM: Mirror of Music; soloists and orchestra; CFCF: Goldman Band Concert.

9.30 p. m. — WEAF: Hour of Charm; WJZ: Eugene O'Neill Cycle; CRCM: Esplanada Concert.

10.00 p.m. — WEAF: Orchestra; WABC: Wayne King's Orchestra; CKAC: Lasalle Cavaliers.

11.00 p.m.—WABC: Tomorrow's News Tonight; WJZ: Jerry Blaine's Orchestra; CFCF: Sports; news; CRCM: Leo Romanelli's Orchestra; CKAC: Sports.

WGY—Schenectady	790
WABC—New York	860
CRCM—Montreal	910
CFCF—Montreal	600
WEAF—New York	660
CKAC—Montreal	730
WJZ—New York	760
KDKA—Pittsburgh	980

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Social and Personal

Mrs. E. A. Powers and Miss M. A. C. Bennetts, High street, returned yesterday afternoon from Magog, where they have been holidaying at the Battles House for two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Keith Edwards are again in residence at their home on Dominion avenue, having just returned on the Empress of Britain from a six weeks' trip abroad, motoring through rural England and doing London and Paris.

* * *

Mrs. Cline, "Greenglen," Massawippi, is spending a few days in Sherbrooke a guest at the "Howard Residence," Y. W. C. A., Moore street. Mrs. Cline is the only surviving female descendant of Gilbert Hyatt.

* * *

Mr. Ralph Gustafson, of London, Eng., who arrived in New York, on the S. S. Queen Mary, last Monday, is expected here during the early part of next week to spend his holidays with his father and sister, Mr. C. O. Gustafson and Miss Pauline Gustafson, Wolfe street.

* * *

Mr. W. D. Van Roden, his daughter, Mrs. W. McFadzen, and her little daughter, Margaret, after spending a week in Peterborough, Ont., visiting the former's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clare Collins, have returned to their home on Quebec street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cook, who arrived this morning from Attleboro, Mass., are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Cook, High street. During their stay Mr. and Mrs. C. Cook will also visit the latter's mother, Mrs. Ethel MacKay, Wolfe street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Richardson and family are returning today from Lake Lyster, where they spent a month at their summer cottage.

* * *

Mr. Leslie Nelson Cann arrived on Thursday by the Empress of Britain from abroad, where he spent three months with relatives after seeing the Coronation.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. Elton Scott, of Lennoxville, are in residence at "The Deanery," Quebec, for the month of August.

* * *

The marriage of Sybil Julia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludger Gregoire to Dr. Julien A. Giroux, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Giroux, of Bromptonville, has been arranged to take place Saturday, August 21st, at ten o'clock in St. Patrick's Church.

* * *

Mr. James Bryce, of Peterboro, Ont., is visiting his brother, Mr. J. H. Bryce, and Mrs. Bryce, Quebec street. Mrs. James Bryce is spending a few days in Montreal with her sister, Mrs. Scott.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Lavers entertained delightfully on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Ruth Povey, a bride-to-be. The party took the form of a picnic at Wright's Beach, Lake Memphremagog, where upon arrival swimming was enjoyed. During the evening the bride-elect was presented with a beautiful gift from her friends. After full justice had been done to the delectable picnic lunch, games were played until it was time for the return drive to Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, which proved a pleasant ending to the most enjoyable picnic party.

AYER'S CLIFF

Mr. and Mrs. Van-de-Berg, Mrs. D. L. Paul and Mrs. U. G. Libby attended the Guild meeting held at Mrs. Jane Davidson's, Libbytown, on Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Brown and S. Worthen, Jr., were visitors in Montreal on Tuesday.

The many friends of Mr. Gordon Mosher were grieved to hear of his death which took place in the Sherbrooke Hospital on Tuesday following an operation. The deepest sympathy goes out to Mrs. Mosher and four children, also to the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mosher, and brothers, Lawrence, Kenneth and Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Pullen and Mr. Ernest Wilson, of Knowlton, and Mrs. V. Laughton, of Montreal, were visiting on Sunday at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rousseau and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Norrie.

Mr. William Hopkins, Sr., and the Misses Evelyn and Ruby Hopkins leave this week for Freligsburg where they will make their future home. They have made many friends during the few years they have lived here, who regret their departure but wish them happiness in their new home.

Mrs. H. Collins, of Montreal, Mrs. Kent, of Granby, Miss C. Perkins, of Sutton, Miss R. Primmerman, of Bedford, and Miss Putford, of Montreal, are spending this week at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hauver and family have moved to Barnston.

Messrs. John Anderson, Boardman Lockwood, Charles H. Jones, and Julian W. Sadle, of Hartford, Conn., are occupying the Jones cottage at Elmwood Park for a time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Woodard, of Notre dame de Grace, Montreal, are spending their holidays at "Lake Edge," the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Brown.

Miss Eva Bangs, of Chicago, and Mrs. C. W. Cate, and Mrs. Sampson, of North Hatley, were guests on Monday of Mrs. J. F. McVeay.

Miss Merna Wheeler, of Huntingdon, Que., has been visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. E. H. Chadsey, and Mrs. Chadsey.

Miss Madelyn Rider, of Montreal, arrived at the home of her mother, Mrs. F. H. Rider, on Thursday, where she will spend the month of August.

On Sunday evening a special song service was held in Beulah United Church, when Rev. R. P. Stafford, B.A., B.D., of St. James United Church, Montreal, and Mrs. Stafford, were the guest soloists. Each number was thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated. Rev. Stafford rendered two solos, "This Way," and 'Men are Needed," and Mr. and Mrs. Stafford also sang a duet entitled, "At Eventide." A quartette, "Lead me Father," 'was sung by Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Johnston, and Rev. and Mrs. Stafford. Mr. F. A. Johnston also contributed a mellaphone solo, accompanied by Mrs. Johnston at the organ.

Mrs. D. L. Paul and Miss Flora Paul were guests of Mrs. F. W. Pope, at Hatley on Wednesday.

Miss Silverman, of Montreal, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Jacobs.

Mrs. Minnie Foss, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slack.

Mr. and Mrs. Eidinger and son, of Montreal, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Johnston, "The Old Homestead."

Mr. Weir Rowell, of Lynn, Mass., was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slack on Wednesday.

Mr. R. G. Cass was a visitor in Thetford Mines on Wednesday.

MARSBORO

Mr. and Mrs. Murdo Nicholson and daughters, Eleanor and Jean, were recent visitors in town.

Mr. Allen MacKenzie, Miss Virginia Wessels and Mr. Curt Brushman, of Lebanon, N.H., spent a week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. MacKenzie.

Mrs. Angus Matheson spent a week in Sherbrooke recently.

Mr. John MacDonald, of Sherbrooke, spent a few days visiting friends in town.

Mrs. D. A. MacLean spent a week at Lake Megantic visiting Miss Annie Murray.

Mr. Angus MacDonald has gone to Milan for a few days.

Mrs. Murdo Smith and children, of Vermont, are visiting Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. D. E. Morrison.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dixon and daughter are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Stewart.

Miss Isabel MacKenzie and Mr. Myron Brackett, of Bingham, Maine, spent a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. MacKenzie.

Miss Catherine MacLean spent a few days in Scotstown recently.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Gilbert have returned home, after spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. MacDonald.

Miss Thelma MacIver and Mr. Pete Comiski, of Springfield, Mass., spent a few days with the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. D. G. MacIver.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdo Nicholson and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. MacIver and Marion and Ethel MacIver spent a day in Maine visiting Mr. Joseph MacIver.

Services in the Marsboro Church will be held during the month of August at two p.m. by Mr. Casselman, of Lake Megantic.

BEEBE

The Beebe Band, accompanied by several of the towns people, were in Thetford Mines on Sunday to attend the Band festival.

Miss Ellison Tilton, of Sherbrooke, is a guest at the home of Mr. William Haselton.

Master Dickie and Miss Jean Dalziel, of Montreal, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Daziel.

Mr. Max de Gruchy, of St. Johns, was a week-end guest of Mrs. Ruby Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, of New Orleans, La., and Mrs. Gertrude Wray, of Burlington, Vt., were visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Maltneau and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McIntosh on the first of the week. Mr. Mitchell is professor of English History at Tulane Universary, while Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Wray are cousins of Mrs. Maltneau and Mrs. McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beane, daughter, Barbara and Mrs. Ruby Berry left on Wednesday morning for a few day's motor trip along the coast of Maine.

Mary Lou and Patricia Miller are spending a week in Ayer's Cliff with Mr. and Mrs. Willis Dustin.

On Tuesday, July 27, Mrs. Wayne Campbell entertained twenty-five girls at her cottage in Cedarville in honor of her daughter, Betty, who celebrated her ninth birthday. Swimming and games were enjoyed and a delicious lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. Campbell, Mrs. Leon Mosher, Mrs. F. Haselton, Mrs. I. B. Corey and Mrs. T. J. Wells.

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BETTERMENT OF MAIN HIGHWAYS IS CHIEF ITEM

Delegates to the Convention of the Good Roads Association at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea Will Hear Highway Experts.

Montreal, July 31. — There will be a large, perhaps a record attendance at the twenty-third annual convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association to be held this year at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, N.B., on September 7, 8, and 9.

A large number of Canadian and American highway experts will deliver lectures and participate in the open discussions that will follow each address.

Among the main themes of the business sessions will be highway drainage; a symposium on the consolidation of gravel roads, with special reference to the utilization of Canadian materials as stabilizing agents; recent developments in cement construction and asphalt construction; trends in highway design, with emphasis on the four-lane divided highway and its obvious merits in facilitating traffic and promoting safety; the maintenance of winter motor roads, which show an increasing mileage each year; design of grade separation bridges; and safety and traffic control.

The number of lecture subjects has been decreased in comparison with former years in order to leave more time for general discussion, thus adding to the value of the convention as a mutually educative function.

All delegates, whether members of the association or not, are welcome to take part in the discussions on all subjects.

For the present year, an estimated total of some $75,000,000 is being expended on highway and street construction and maintenance in the Dominion, and, as in former years, the proceedings of the convention will provide a clearing house for the exchange of theory, practice and experience by the men responsible for the economical and effective disbursement of this large outlay.

The delegates will have the exclusive use of the Algonquin for the period of the convention, the hotel's season for the general public closing on Labor Day, September 6.

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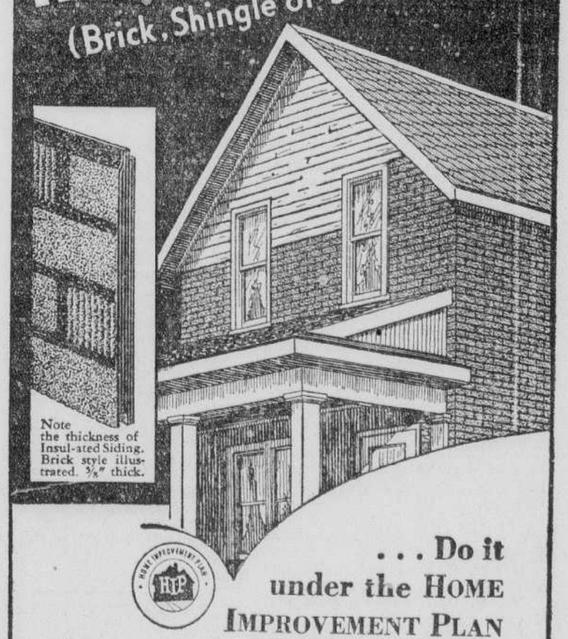
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WEST SHEFFORD FRIENDS HONOR AGED RESIDENT

R. Stephen Bell, J. P., Celebrates His Seventy-Ninth Birthday Surrounded by Relatives and Well Wishers Today.

West Shefford, July 31.—Today, July 31, hearty congratulations are being extended to Mr. R. Stephen Bell, well known West Shefford resident who today is celebrating his seventy-ninth birthday surrounded by a gathering of his immediate relatives and friends.

Richard Stephen Bell, the son of Major Richard Edward Bell and his wife, Isabella Hayes, was born in 1858. He received his education at the Knowlton Academy and on graduation took up farming as his occupation.

In 1880 he was united in marriage to Sarah Cunningham, and their children are Mrs. Knott, nee Sarah Neva, of West Shefford, and Mrs. Mason, nee Jean Olive, of Montreal.

Mr. Bell spent many years in the West in the lumbering industry, and his stories of the life and activities in the Golden West never fail to evince great interest from his hearers.

Returning to his early home he was made Justice of the Peace for this district and still performs this duty with simple yet impressive dignity, fairness and equity.

His first love, agriculture, is still his chief interest, and he is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Waterloo Fair.

Mr. Bell's knowledge of men and human nature is wide, and he is an interesting conversationalist. His home is the epitome of hospitality. He has struck a happy balance between the past and the present, and has caught and maintained the spirit of modern times.

Mr. Bell's friends, who are legion, join in wishing him everything of the best on this his birthday.

BOLTON PASS

Miss Esther Lewis, of Montreal, is spending a holiday at "Hillside Farm."

Mrs. J. Davis is still confined to her room.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hobson are staying with Mrs. S. M. Bullard for a time prior to leaving shortly for Vancouver.

CALL'S MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. James Hobson and sons, Messrs. Collen and Arthur Hobson, of East Hill, were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Josie St. Enfant.

Miss Vivian Johnston and Miss Osgood, of Granby, spent the week-end with the former's mother and brother, Mrs. R. M. Johnston and Mr. Matland Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ladd and family spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Frizzle, near Knowlton.

The Brome St. John's Church Guild met with Mrs. J. G. Edwards at the tea hour on Wednesday of last week with a good attendance.

DUNHAM

Mrs. Henry Hibbard and Mrs. Walter Carrigan, of Stanbridge, and the Misses Henry, of Montreal, were recent guests of Dr. and Mrs. Rykert.

Mrs. C. L. Colton and Mr. Frank Winser are spending a few days at their cottake, "Loch Anna," Selby Lake.

Mr. Harry Gilbert, of Sherbrooke, was a week-end visitor of his mother, Mrs. J. L. Gilbert.

Mrs. Dudley Carlton and Miss Beverly Carlton, of Hartford, Conn., arrived on Saturday and are at "Glen Echo," Selby Lake, for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Mark Wilson and Mr. O. C. Selby left by motor on Monday morning for a trip to Old Orchard and other points on the Maine coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Krans and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Bedford, were in town on Tuesday to attend the funeral of their cousin, Miss Ada Lee.

ST. ARMAND

Mrs. K. Creller and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Creller, of Hartford, Conn., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Gardner and of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Luke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Colombe were week-end guests of Mrs. Gertie Symington.

Messrs. G. Kidd and L. Poissant were in Barre, Vt., on July 24.

Mr. C. Dean spent a couple of days at Clarenceville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Creller and daughter, Martha, and Mrs. L. H. Sornberger, of Frelighsburg, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Gardner one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings recently motored to Tomifobia, taking Mrs. B. Hastings to her home there.

Mrs. M. E. Krans and Mrs. N. H. Robinson attended the garden party at Stanbridge East on July 22.

Mrs. E. Desranleau and baby girl have returned home from Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Luke and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Creller spent July 23, in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy who recently returned from their wedding trip down the Saguenay, have left for their new home in Rhode Island. Mrs. Roy, who was formerly Miss L. Brouillette, has a host of friends here who join in wishing the newly married couple much happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers, of Boston, Mass., were calling at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miles E. Krans.

Mrs. Miles E. Krans and Mrs. N. H. Robinson were in Noyan on July 22.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kidd, Mr. J. MacCaskill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dean and children, Mr. and Hrs. E. N. Morgan and children, June and Marjorie Solomon, Irene and Edward Luke and Thomas Shepard were at a very enjoyable picnic on the west side of Missisquoi Bay, on July 23.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gendreau entertained a large party of relatives from Massachusetts recently.

Mrs. Cora Miltimore has given up her position at St. Armand, and returned to East Farnham, where she was called by her mother's ill health.

Mr. N. H. Robinson motored to South Roxton over the week-end.

PERSONALS AND GENERAL NOTES FROM GRANBY

Large Numbers of Granby Residents Are Vacationing in Ontario and the United States.

Granby, July 31.—Mrs. Homer Jette, of Montreal, was a guest of her brother, Dr. C. C. Bullock, and other friends last week.

Mr. Hugh Collins spent a few days in Picton, Ont., where Mrs. Collins and little daughter had been for a few weeks visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Millman, and her sister, Mrs. King, and Mr. King. They returned on Thursday of last week and were accompanied by Mrs. G. Crake and little son, of Belleville, Ont., who will remain for a visit with her sister.

Mr. Clifford Chartier has been spending two weeks in Danville, guest of Mr. George Brown.

Mrs. Cedric Foster, of Montreal, is spending a week with her little daughter, Beverley, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Foster, City avenue.

Miss Bernice Tetreault, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of her sister, Miss Albertin Tetreault.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Chartier, Miss Ruth Chartier and Master Lawrence have been enjoying a holiday, motoring to Trenton, Ont., and visiting other towns. They also took a boat trip through the Thousand Islands.

Mr. E. F. Tyrell, of Montreal, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. D. E. Dozois, and Mr. Dozois, of this city, left on Sunday for a week's motor trip to cities and towns in Ontario.

Miss Jennie Shipman, of Chicago, is a guest of relatives in town.

Mr. J. G. Fuller, accompanied by his daughters, Miss Alice Fuller and Miss Mary Fuller, left on Tuesday for Montreal, where they will sail on the "Duchess of Athol" for a nine days' cruise. They will spend a short time in New York, returning home by boat.

Miss Mary Reynolds, of Worcester, Mass., is spending holidays visiting friends.

Mrs. Hector Martin and son, Warren, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mitchell at Laurentian View, Ottawa.

The Misses Margaret and Eva Allen are spending a holiday at Ocean Park.

Miss Florence Bowker has been spending a week with her brother, Mr. Leighton Bowker, at Malone, N.Y.

Mrs. E. J. Raymond, Mrs. L. E. Browne and Miss Joyce Raymond left on Saturday by motor for a two weeks' holiday at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. Mrs. Edward Goodwill joined the party at Waterloo, but will remain for a short stay only.

Mrs. G. H. Henedrson, of Quebec City, was a week-end guest of Mrs. J. B. Travers and Miss Dorothy Travers. Miss Travers accompanied Mrs. Henderson home and will remain a week as her guest.

Mrs. Homer Jette, of Montreal, was in town over the week-end visiting her brother, Dr. C. C. Bullock, and other relatives and friends.

Miss Mamie Collins spent a few days at Libby Lake with the Misses Flanagan, of Montreal, who are spending holidays there.

Messrs. D. R. Kittredge and A. G. Kittredge motored to Old Orchard, where they are spending their summer holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollingbery, of Montreal, were week-end guests of the latter's brother, Mr. Alfred Heelis, and Mrs. Heelis.

Mrs. K. S. Mitchell, Mrs. C. K. Stewart, Miss Phyllis Stewart and Miss Betty Topp were in Knowlton on Tuesday calling on the former's sister, Mrs. F. P. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Jack, Master Billy Jack and Miss Betty Jack have returned from a two weeks' holiday at Libby Lake.

Mrs. James Blampin and her mother, Mrs. Elvira Batchelor, of South Roxton, were guests on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Lynch, Grove avenue.

Rev. A. F. Pollock and daughter, Elizabeth, of Ormstown, were guests at the tea hour of Mrs. John Irving.

Mrs. Annie Kent, of Montreal, is spending a week with her brother, Mr. F. N. Lynch, and Mr. Lynch.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Webster were guests of friends at Brome Lake this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gray have returned from a holiday spent at Brome Lake

WORLD IS ALMOST TOO SMALL

Denver, July 31. — It's a small world, Fred Everhart reflected—almost too small for him and Jesse Galla.

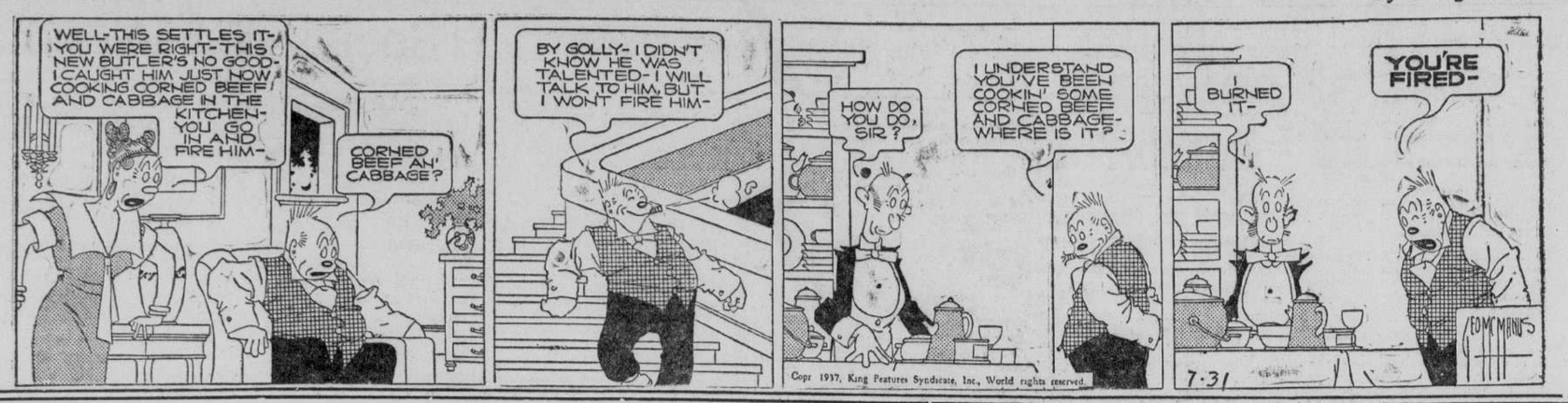
While Everhart was walking home Galla's police dog bit him on both legs. Everhart went on home, got out his car, started for the police station to report the incident.

He tangled with another car. Out climbed Galla.

Lady Secretary: "May I have next weeks salary? I'm broke."

Boss: "No, my wife made me promise not to make any advances to you."

BRINGING UP FATHER. By George McManus.



MONSTER BAND FESTIVAL HELD AT THETFORD

Nine Eastern Townships' Bands Gathered at Thetford Mines for Fourth Annual Convention — Proved Most Successful.

Thetford July 31. — The fourth annual band festival of the Eastern Townships Band Association was held at Thetford Mines on Sunday with nine bands in attendance, namely: the Black Lake Band, led by L. Mercier; the Waterloo Band, under the baton of George Young; the Warwick Band, directed by Lionel Kirouac; the Windsor Mills Band, led by A. Deslogues; the Magog Band, conducted by E. Pothier; the Asbestos Band, under the direction of Prof. F. X. Allaire; the Border Band, under the leadership of P. Lecours, the Thetford Philharmonique, under James Mole, and the East Angus Band.

The day's programme was inaugurated with an open-air mass celebrated by Father Joseph Falardeau, of St. Maurice parish, and a sermon preached by Father Belanger, of St. Alphonse.

Following lunch served in the St. Maurice parish hall, a parade through the streets was held and received an enthusiastic welcome. Later a concert by the massed and individual bands was given in the town park, and proved most enjoyable.

A banquet for the directors and distinguished guests was held in the evening, presided over by Captain J. G. Ross, of Thetford. Mayor J. Beaudoin extended the official greetings of Thetford to the visitors and George Young replied, on behalf of the bands. Dr. Felix Roy, M.P.P., said that the festival was a means of increasing fraternity and expressed the hope that the festival would develop into a province-wide event. Mr. Genest, a representative of Molson's Company, conveyed the best wishes of his company to the bandsmen.

Short remarks were made by A. Roy, Joseph Blais and James Mole, the latter thanking all who had helped to make the festival a success.

An evening concert by the Asbestos, Magog and Rock Island bands concluded the festivities.

SOUTH STUKELY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Megan, of Taunton, Mass., are visiting Mr. John C. Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. Orval P. Quilliams.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wihtehead and family, of Hanover, N.H., have been spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. William J. Whitehead and Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hilliker.

Miss Una Huxtable, of Granby, has been the guest of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Thompson and Miss Alice Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Vaughan, the Misses Blanche and Evelyn Vaughan and Master Billy Vaughan, of Springfield, Mass., have been visiting Mrs. Joseph Bressette, Mr. Paul Bressette, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bressette and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bressette.

Master George Rollins, of Granby, has been visiting his cousin, Master Arthur Bowering.

Mr. Elton W. Martin has returned home after spending several weeks in the New England States with relatives and friends.

There was no service in the United Church on Sunday owing to the illness of Rev. W. H. Thompson.

Master Gerald Loach, of Lennoxville, is spending several days with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Hilliker.

Mr. Melvin Blampin was in Montreal on Saturday to accompany his daughter, Miss Iris Blampin, home from the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Master Lennox Loach, of Lennoxville, is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wiliam J. Whitehead.

Mrs. Sherman Davis, of Attleboro, Mass., Mrs. Albin Gustafson, of Manchester, N.H., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hammond, of Woonsocket, R.I., and Mr. and Mrs. N. Keene Martin and daughter, little Miss Janet C. Martin, of Ottawa, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. Lois Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Elton W. Martin and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd McGinty, Mr. and Mrs. Boulter, little Miss Beverly and Master Dale Boulter, of Sherbrooke, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil W. McLellan.

Mrs. Jane Tibbitts is visiting at the home of Mrs. E. Schoolcraft in Cherry River.

STANBRIDGE RIDGE

Mrs. E. E. Pharaoh and Miss Dorothy Hird, of Riverside, Calif., were guests of relatives here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mears, of Enosburg, Vt., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cochrane.

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

USE OF PENALTY DOUBLE

Danger of Overcalls Illustrated as Opposition Converts Force Double Into One for Penalties

By Wm. E. McKenney,
Secretary, American Bridge League.

This is the 12th and last of a series of articles based on the "Standardized Code of Contract Bridge Bidding," a new book designed to show how expert practice has practically standardized bidding methods.

The object of this code is to focus attention on standard, sound modern bidding tactics as contrasted with methods now considered obsolete.

Assurance has been given that there will be no change in this code for at least five years. As a matter of fact, bidding has been developed and largely standardized by changes developed at the card table itself, and I feel sure that we have not yet reached perfection.

However, I want to compliment the author on the standardization of bidding as far as he has gone today.

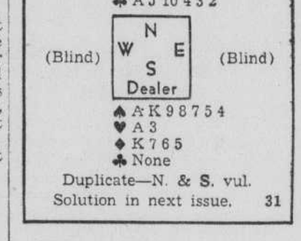
Today's hand is an illustration of the use of the penalty double at a very low range. It illustrates how dangerous overcalls may be, although it must be admitted that West had a very sound overcall with three tricks and a five-card suit.

South's opening bid was of course strong, and equally West had no reason to believe that he was courting a vital set by his overcall at the range of one.

However, when South, after passes by North and East, doubled to force his partner to bid, North converted the double into one for penalties, and the result is easily seen. The hand could not be managed, as the defense at once took three diamond tricks, and still had available tricks in every other suit.

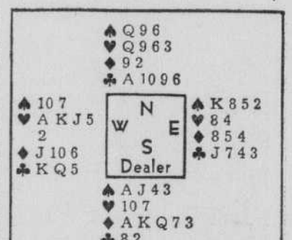
Today's Contract Problem

South has opened the bidding with one spade, then has bid three spades over two clubs North made a three no trump response. If South bids four spades, should North pass, rebid clubs or show the four-card diamond suit?



Duplicate—N. & S. vul.
Solution in next issue. 31

Solution to Previous Contract Problem



Duplicate—E. & W vul.

South	West	North	East
1 ♦	1 ♥	Pass	Pass
Double	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead—♦ 9. 31

On Wednesday evening, July 21, Mrs. Cochrane entertained in honor of her guests. Among those present were Mrs. Alain Cornell, Mrs. M. Soule and Miss Marion Westover, of Stanbridge East.

Miss Lois Baker spent some time with her aunt, Mrs. Donald Blinn.

While en route from there home in Boston, Mass., to the Maritimes, Rev. George Murray, Mrs. Murray and little son were guests of Mrs. Murray's sister, Mrs. Frank Corey and family. Master George Murray is spending some time with his aunt during his parent's absence. Other guests at the same home, recently, were Mr. and Mrs. M. H. MacLeod, from Gould.

Those from here who attended the garden fete at Stanbridge East included Mrs. C. W. P. Ramsey and children, Miss Elizabeth Sager, Mrs. M. Stahl, Miss Dolly Stahl, Miss George Hogle and family, from from Montreal, also attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Truax, who were motoring from North Dakota, recently called on Mrs. S. Stanton at the home of Mr. Delbert Corey.

Messrs. Arthur and George Lapointe attended the races at Adamsville on July 23.

Master Leo Beaucage cut his foot severely on broken glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Millford, of Montreal, recently visited their son, Master Gordon, at the home of Mr. Frank Corey.

Mr. Harry Cameron and friend motored from Medford, Mass., and were guests at the Phelps home.

After spending the past year at the Ailwin Farm, Miss Paula Herdman has return to Montreal.

Miss Hilda Vaughan and Mr. Max Tittemore, from New Millford, Conn., were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vaughan.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sornberger, of Bedford, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Vaughan.

SUTTON

Mrs. Horton Clark, of Mohtreal, has been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Western avenue.

Mr. Kenneth Jenne has returned from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, where he has been for several days with tonsil trouble.

Miss Fritz Cutter is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Swett, at St. Lambert.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Reid, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Webb and Mrs. Edith Walker, motored to Smugglers Notch and other places in its vicinity, on Thursday.

The Lend-a-Hand Club was entertained by Mrs. Thomas McClintock on Thursday, eighteen members and visitors being present.

Miss Bryson and Miss Strethers, of Montreal, have been spending a few days as guests of Mrs. Gruer.

Miss Malda McClintock spent the week-end at Farnham, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clair Brown.

Mrs. Silas Courser and Miss Ora Courser have returned from Manchester, N.H., where they were called by the death of Mrs. Harris, a sister of Mrs. Courser.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale Reid, Mr. and Mrs. McClintock and Mrs. E. Walker motored to Brome Lake on Sunday and spent the day at the Reid cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Smith, of Windsor, Ont., are visiting their relatives and friends here.

The Misses Ola Dyer, Gertrude Gingras, Ruth Bresee and Helen and Barbara Miller, the bridal attendants of Miss Jessie Morrison, whose marriage takes place the latter part of August, were hostesses last Saturday afternoon at a tea and shower in honor of the bride-elect. The home of the Misses Miller was decorated with a profusion of flowers for the occasion and about thirty-five guests were present. Miss Morrison was presented with a nest of three mahogany tables, after which games were played and a delicious tea was served.

HEATHTON

Miss Lois and Master Ellis Barter, who have been spending some time with their grandmother, Mrs. P. L. Ellis, returned to their home in Cookshire on Sunday.

A miscellaneous shower was given Miss Helen Davis at the home of her brother and sister in-law. on Saturday evening.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. George Allen in her recent bereavement.

Miss Ruth Davis, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., spent the week-end at her home here and attended the "shower" for her sister, Miss Helen Davis.

Mrs. L. B. Bliss and daughter, Genevieve, visited their mother and grandmother over the week-end. Miss Genevieve remaining a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennan Humphrey were recent Sunday visitors at the home of his father, Mr. T. C. Humphrey, and Mrs. Humphrey.

LISGAR

Week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Montgomery were Mr. Beecham and daughter, Catherine, of Montreal.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Felming were Mr. and Mrs. H. Armstrong, of Richmond, Mrs. Wilkins, of East Angus, Mr. Douglas Whone and Miss Miller, from Drummondville, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleming, of Gallup Hill.

Miss Marion Montgomery is home after spending a week's holiday with her aunt, Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. Elliott, in Asbestos.

Captain of youthful cricket team (to new resident): "Will you join our cricket club, sir?"

New Resident: "Well really I'm afraid I know absolutely nothing about the game. I couldn't do anything except umpire."

LARGE NUMBER PAYING VISITS IN SCOTSTOWN

General Notes and Interesting Personals from Scotstown and Surrounding Districts.

Scotstown, July 31. — Mrs. and Mrs. Archie Fairfield and Master Robert Fairfield, of Newport News, Va., and Mrs. M. L. Wells, of Manassas, Vt., have returned home after spending a vacation with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Fairfield.

Mrs. M. A. MacDonald and Miss Priscilla Mougo spent several days at Victoria, guests of Mrs. MacDonald sister, Mrs. Neil MacIver.

The Misses Evelyn and Jean Nicholson have returned from spending several days in Milan with relatives.

Rev. and Mrs. George Murray, of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. M. H. acLeod and Miss Mary MacLeod, of Galson, were recent guests of Mrs. Dora Stearns.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas MacAulay, of Montreal, were Sunday visitors in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby, of Colebrook, N.H., were week-end guests at the home of Mrs. Colby's sister, Mrs. E. F. Quint.

Mr. and Mrs. John Askew and daughter, Janet, of Sprinfield, Mass., were recent guests of Mrs. A. P. MacLeod.

Mrs. Bertha Rolfe spent a week-end in Brookbury visiting her father, Mr. G. C. Batley.

Mrs. R. Buzzzell, of Newport, Vt., was a recent guest at the home of Mrs. A. G. Sherman. Other guests at the same home were Mr. and Mrs. James W. MacKay and daughter, Doris, of Duluth, Minn., Mrs. D. N. Smith, of Red Mountain, and Mrs. A. A. MacAulay and son, Wayne, of Gould.

Mr. Donald Morrison and Mr. Andrew MacAulay spent a week-end in Montreal owing to the illness of Mrs. Morrison, who is a patient in the Montreal General Hospital.

Mr. Murdo Graham, of Waltham, Mass., is spending a few weeks as guest of his sister, Mrs. Charles Armstrong, and Mr. Armstrong.

Mrs. Dan MacDonald and daughter, Mary, of Sherbrooke, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacLennan.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford MacDonald and sons, Ronald and Frank and Mr. and Mrs. Alex MacLennan and daughters, Audrey and Anna, motored to Drummondville on Sunday. They visited Mrs. MacDonald's mother, Mrs. Donald Morrison, and Mr. Morrison.

Messrs. Alan MacIver, Milton Goodin and Irving Cummings spent a week-end in Montreal.

Miss Christie MacLeod is spending an indefinite time in Montreal.

Miss Dorothy Munkittrick, of Sherbrooke, is a guest of Miss Marion Morrison.

Mrs. Kenneth MacLeod and daughters, Dorothy and Kay, have returned from spending a week in Lingwick where they were the guests of Mrs. MacLeod's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan T. MacDonald.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Smith were Mr. and Mrs. John MacKenzie, of Williamstown, Vt., Mrs. Norman MacKenzie and Mrs. John Murray, of Barre, Vt., and Mr. and Mrs. John MacIver, of Gould.

Mrs. George MacRae, of Sherbrooke, was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex M. Morrison.

Miss Mary Connor and Miss Margaret MacIver are spending several days in Montreal.

Mr. Ross Taylor, of Edmunston, N.B., is spending several days at his home here.

Miss K. Harvey, of Montreal, was a recent guest of Miss Isabel Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. MacKenzie and children, Lois and Alan, Mrs. Bertha Rolfe and Messrs. W. W. Bowman and Alan Kelso motored to Lake Megantic recently, where they were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyford Parker, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Quint.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Marshall, of Eustis, and Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, of Sherbrooke, were recent guests of Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Gustafson, at the manse.

Mrs. Tom Riglar and Mr. George Riglar spent a week-eend in Quebec City as guests of Mr. and Mrs. K. K. King. They were accompanied home by Miss Constance Riglar, who spent several weeks as guest of her sister, Mrs. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Roger and children, of Sherbrooke, were week-end guests at the home of Mr. Donald MacRae.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Woodside, of Lennoxville, and Miss Ruby Buckland, of Toronto, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wiliam Taylor.

Mr. Donald MacLennan, of Waltham, Mass., is spending several weeks as a guest of his aunt, Mrs. Charles Armstrong, and Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Woodis and children, Marilyn, Patsy and Anita, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ladd.

Miss Adele MacDonald, of West Newton, Mass., and Miss Marion MacDonald, of Albert Mines, were recent guests of their aunt, Mrs. M. A. MacDonald, and Mr. MacDonald.

Miss Glennie Mayhew, R.N., is spending a few days in Sherbrooke with her aunt, Mrs. D. MacKay.

Mrs. George Kinsey spent a week-end in Montreal with Mr. Kinsey, who is recovering from an operation in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Major and Mrs. W. W. Foote, of Sherbrooke, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Morrison.

Mrs. Dannie Campbell and sons, Norman and Kenneth, spent several days visiting Mrs. Campbell's mother, Mrs. K. R. MacLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacDonald, of Milan, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Buchanan.

Col. Reginald Buzzell, of Newport, Vt., spent a week-end with his family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Start. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Buzzell.

Rev. George Murray, of Boston, Mass., preached the sermon in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening.

Col. and Mrs. G. C. Beard and Miss Betty Beard were week-end guests of Mrs. Richard Pearson, of Sherbrooke, and attended the funeral of Mr. Gordon Arbery.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Scott spent a week-end at tha Island of Orleans as guests of Rev. and Mrs. George Robins. They were accompanied home by Miss Elaine Scott, who spent several weeks as a guest of Miss Ruth Robins.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Anderson have returned to Montreal after spending several days at the manse as guests of Rev. and Mrs. C. F Gustafson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Adams, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McCuaig and Mrs. H. Mitchell, of Montreal, are spending a vacation as guests of Mrs. Adams' sisters, Mrs. Dora Stearns and Miss Katie Morrison.

Miss Jean MacKenzie has returned from spending a month in Farnham.

Mr. Roger McKergow, of Waterloo, was a recent guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cowling.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Washburn and Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacDonald spent a week-end in Barre, Vt.

Miss Constance Riglar is in Sherbrooke for a tonsil operation. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Tom Riglar.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Taylor and daughter, Carol, have returned from spending several days in Drummondville.

Miss Margaret MacDonald, of Sherbrooke, spent a week-end as guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex MacDonald.

Mrs. Murdo Buchanan has returned from Gould where she spent a week as guest of Miss Margaret MacMillan.

AYER'S CLIFF

Salad supper, United Ch. Vestry, Tues., Aug. 3, 35c. Special feature: food and apron sale, penny auction.

FITCH BAY

Bazaar and sale at Willowdale on Wed., Aug. 4th. Everybody welcome.

GEORGEVILLE

Miss Eunice Dustin spent a few day last week with her brothers, Carroll and Arlington Dustin, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Birch, Hillhurst.

The rummage sale held in the community hall on Tuesday was a decided success, nearly one hundred dollars being realized.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Packard recently visited relatives in Knowlton.

Miss Madalyne Dustin, of Magog, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dustin.

Mr. John Holland and Miss Muriel Cameron, of Rock Island, were guests on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Olaff Cass.

Mrs. George Dixon and two children, of Montreal, are spending the next six weeks with her friend, Mrs. G. A. Boynton.

LAKE MEGANTIC

Mr. and Mrs. John R. MacDonald and Miss Evelyn MacDonald, of Coaticook, were in town on Sunday.

Miss Margaret McLeod, of Scotstown, spent a week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. McLeod.

Mr .and Mrs. Angus MacKenzie and two children, Douglas and Betty, of Lennoxville, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. McLeod. Master Douglas remained for a longer visit.

Mr .and Mrs. Findlay McDonald, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McDonald.

Miss Amelia Napier, of Ridgewood, New Jersey, is the guest of her friend, Miss Helen McLeod.

Mrs. Black, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks with her son, Mr. William Black, and Mrs. Black.

Mrs. James Miller and son, Douglas were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Miller.

Mr. J. F. Miller, of Sherbrooke, spent a week-end at his home. He was accompanied by Mr. Leland Clark, from Gould Station.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Campbell and daughter, Phyllis, motored to Three Lakes on Sunday. They were accompanied back by Mrs. John Boyle and Miss Grace Boyle. After the Masonic service, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and Phyllis were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Boyle.

Mr. Clarence Beaton, of Sherbrooke, spent a few days last week with his mother, Mrs. Nellie Beaton, and Mr. and Mrs. John N. Matheson.

Mr. Murdo McDonald spent a Sunday in town.

Rev. and Mrs. Bunt and daughter, Elizabeth, of Birchton, were guests of Rev. and Mrs. Carr at their summer camp on Friday, July 23. Miss Elizabeth is remaining for a week.

Miss Eileen Wright, of Brownville, Me., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hunt, of Bury, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Stewart motored to Rangeley Lakes, Me., on Sunday.

Mr. Angus R. McLeod and Miss Marjery McLeod, of Brownville, Me., and Mr. Douglas McLeod, of Montreal, spent a week-end at their summer camp on the lake shore.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart was in Sherbrooke for a few days recently.

Mrs. Annie Leonard, who has spent the past few months in Feeding Hills, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lavalliere. Mrs. Leonard motored here with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roberts, who are guests of Mr. Murdo Murray, in Marsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore, of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Nash, of Newton Highlands, Mass., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. McLeod.

Rev. Warner conducted the evening service in Knox United Church on Sunday, July 18. His sermon was enjoyed and appreciated by the congregation.

The annual Masonic service of Fidelity Lodge No. 77 was held in Knox United Church on Sunday morning, July 18. The service was conducted by Rev. R. B. McAmmond, assisted by Rev. A. F. G. Nichol and Mr. Casselman. The members of White Heather Chapter No. 23, O.E.S., attended in a body. There was a large congregation present.

Rev. and Mrs. Warner and two children, of Alton, Ill., are guests of Rev. and Mrs. A. B. McAmmond.

Miss Shirley Crandall has gone to Claremont, N.H., for a few weeks, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Suss and Miss Clare Suss.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.
Founded 1837
Grant Hall Memorial Building
The new Preparatory School Building designed for 40 boys from eight to thirteen years of age, will be ready for occupancy in September. Particulars and application forms may be had from—
C. G. M. GRIER, M.A. (OXON), HEADMASTER.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE
(FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY THE LATE RT. HON. BARON STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL)
McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL
Applications should be made early. For all information apply to THE WARDEN
Recently enlarged fireproof building, thoroughly modern equipment. For women students, resident and non-resident, preparing for degrees in the Faculty of Arts (B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.) and in the Faculty of Music
A limited number of Scholarships and Bursaries.

WANT ADS HELP OTHERS....WHY NOT YOU?

Prices For Classified Advertising:

CASH RATE—10c for 10 words for one insertion: 1 cent for each additional word.
CHARGE RATE—Twenty-five cents for twelve words for one insertion. Two cents each additional word.
ERRORS in advertisements will be rectified immediately on attention being called thereto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.
Death and Funeral Notice, Card of Thanks, In Memoriam, without poetry, 75 cents an insertion. Poetry included in In Memoriam, 10c per line extra. Engagements, Weddings, Birth Notices, 50 cents. List of flowers included in obituary reports, two cents a word. Twenty-five cents extra when charge account is opened. Reader Notice in country locals, 15 cents per line, five words to a line; Lennoxville and City Briefiets, 20 cents per line.

Male Help Wanted

BOY, OVER 14, TO HELP IN COUNTRY gardens during August. Fine opportunity and experience. Apply at once. Box 18, Record.

CASH PAID WEEKLY FOR SELLING Red Tag nursery products, universally used. Thirteen hundred varieties. All year job. Full or part time. Real sales help. Fine samples. Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

YOUNG MAN, BILINGUAL, WITH $150 to travel and learn demonstrating business during six or seven weeks of Exhibition. Permanent if satisfactory. Apply A. Boulianne, Graphologist, Metropolitan Store, Sherbrooke, Que.

YOU HAVE PLENTY OF TIME TO prepare for the coming examinations for positions as Letter Carriers, Mail Clerks, etc. Full information free from the M.C.C. Civil Service School, Toronto 10, oldest in Canada. We have helped hundreds to obtain Civil Service positions.

Female Help Wanted

A GOOD HOME IS OFFERED TO A woman willing to help with housework. Farmer's wife. Near Sherbrooke. References required. Record, Box 10.

GIRL TO ASSIST WITH HOUSEWORK and care of children. Apply 79a Mount Pleasant Street after eight o'clock.

STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Sleep in. Mrs. Stevens Pye, 154 London Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Advocates

WELLS & LYNCH, ADVOCATES, SUN Life Building.

RUGG, MIGNAULT, HOLTHAM AND Grundy, advocates, McManam- & Walsh Building, 70 Wellington St. N. Phone 1589.

JOHN P. WOLFE, B.A., B.C.L., Q.C.R. Building, Wellington Street North.

ASHTON R. TOBIN, ADVOCATE, Rosenbloom's Bldg., 66 Wellington St. North Phone 623.

GAGNE & DESMARAIS, SHERBROOKE, 15 Wellington North. Richmond Pk. 37.

EWING & McFADDEN, ADVOCATES, Room 520, at 132 St. James Street, Montreal. Tel. LAncester 8738. J. Armitage Ewing, K.C., George S. McFadden, K.C., John V. Casgrain.

Auctioneer

R. M. DEMERS, AUCTIONEER, DIS. ST. Francis. Bedford. Sherbrooke. Ph. 1005.

Chartered Accountants

AUDITORS—INCOME TAX.

EDNEY, ARMITAGE & CO. Chartered Accountants. 66 Wellington St. North. Telephone 3285.

Certified Accountants

J. H. BRYCE, C.P.A., C.G.A., AUDITOR, 186 Quebec St., Sherbrooke. Tel. 1308.

Physicians and Surgeons

DR. R. B. SPEER, EYE, EAR, NOSE, Throat, 98 Wellington No. Phone 3246.

DR. ETHIER, PHONE 676, 84 KING ST. West. Electrotherapy, Urinary Diseases.

DRS. J. A. DARCHE AND LINOEL Darche. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Private Hospital, 92 King Street West.

Veterinary Surgeon

SHERBROOKE VETERINARY HOSPITAL. Dr. L. A. Gendreau, 14 Front. Ph. 2107.

Optometrist

C. FRANK FONTAINE, 10a Wellington St. North, Sherbrooke.

MRS. LABEREE, STRATHCONA SQ., 128 Wellington North. Phone 2844.

Architects

ANDRE ROYER, A.D.B.A., 6 WELLINGton North. Phone 861 or 294.

Financial

BUSINESS RE-ORGANIZED, CAPITAL obtained, credit adjusted. Confidential interview. G. S. Sharpe, 104 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Wellington St. No., Sherbrooke.

Insurance

F. J. SOUTHWOOD & Co., INS. AGENTS 4 Marquette St., Sherbrooke. Ph. 100.

TALK WITH BECKER. Sun Life Assurance Co. Tel. 634.

Plasterer

PLASTERER WITH EQUIPMENT. Eug. Leveseque, Council St. Ph. 2759-W.

Wiggett Electric
Motors and Wiring
19 Marquette St. — Phone 435.

MATHIAS
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
33 Wellington St. North.
Granada Bldg. Phone 243.
Res. Phone 2873.

Situation Wanted, Male

MARRIED MAN WANTS JOB ON FARM. Experienced at taking charge, good dairy man, experienced with accredited herds. Apply Box 20, Record.

Teachers Wanted

PROTESTANT TEACHER WITH DIPLOma wanted. Apply, stating salary expected, to George Curtis, Sec.-Treas., Protestant School Board, St. Sebastien, Iberville, Que.

Business Opportunities

FLOUR AND FEED CONCERN, DOING cash business. Good buildings, on C.P.R. siding. Apply J. A. Moquin, Eastman, Que.

For Sale

ROTAREX ELECTRIC WASHING MAchine requires minor repairs, but still an excellent washer in present condition. First $20 takes it. Baby's Pram, English style, very sturdy, practically new except top torn a little. First $10 takes it. Terms can be arranged if desired. Apply 82 Champlain Street. Phone 2610-F.

SCALES, WHITE PORCELAIN, 30 LBS., nearly new, bargain, must sell. Box 19, Record.

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture, all in good conditon, will sacrifice as all must be sold before Monday night. Apply 53 Alexander Street.

GUARANTEED PAINT, ALL COLORS, gallon $2.25, quarts 60c; varnish, 65c; large boy's wagon, $6.50; screen doors, $2.25; ice cream freezers, 2 qts., $2.25; scythes, tools, all kinds; crockery also. Essex automobile, 1927, $75. Hebert's Hardware Store 110 Belvidere, 126 King St. West. Phone 3450.

REGISTERED BLACK SCOTTIE PUPpies. Egbert Healy, Telephone 128, Richmond, Que.

SAWDUST, HANDY PLACE TO LOAD. W. H. Hunting & Sons, Phone Lennoxville 152-W.

DRY SOFTWOOD SLABS, 4 FT. OR 12" lengths. W. H. Hunting & Sons, Phone Lennoxville 152-W.

PRACTICALLY NEW BED COMPLETE, dresser, two chairs, gas stove in good condition, large kitchen table, chairs. Cheap for cash. Ernest Burns, 32 Laporte Street, East Sherbrooke, near Council, off Seventh Avenue.

ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE, PORTable with case practically new, guaranteed, a bargain, $30. Apply A. Boulianne, graphologist, Metroplitan Store, Sherbrooke, Que.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED TO noon August 2nd for drawing stones to Brainerd Bridge. Apply to H. G. Curtis, Secretary, Stanstead. Phone Rock Island 611r6.

A QUANTITY OF OLD NEWSPAPERS for sale, 1c per pound. Apply to the Record Office.

300 MINK FOR SALE. SATISFACTION or money back. Cousens Fur Farm, Bolton Centre, Que. 10 miles from Mansonville.

ONE GOOD BARN, 29x31. CHEAP FOR cash. Apply Edward Larigee, Ascot Corner, Que.

DRIVER 500 WOOD WORKING LATHE and accessories, slightly used. Phone 663.

TUXEDO AND FULL DRESS, SIZE 34. Apply Maurice Goyette, 108 Brooks St.

Real Estate For Sale

WATERLOO, FIVE MILES FROM Brome Lake. Grocery store with beer licence, granary warehouse, two-car garage, two storey residence, ten rooms and bathroom, modern, excellent condition. Owner retiring due to ill health. Will sacrifice. Splendid proposition for tourist inn or will sell as going concern. P.O. Box 226, Waterloo, Que.

TWO SELF-CONTAINED HOUSES IN Lennoxville. Apply Post Office Box 372, Lennoxville.

BEAUTIFUL LOTS, HAVING 50 FOOT frontage on Brome Lake and 50 foot frontage on Bondville Road. Average area 9,000 square feet. Prices from $200 up. Box 53, Knowlton.

TEN ROOM HOUSE, LARGE SCREENED verandah, sunporch, fireplace, furnace, large garden, all in good condition. 22 College Street, Lennoxville.

Farms For Sale

100 ACRES ON GOVERNMENT HIGHway. Good soil, running water in buildings. Price including crops, $2,400. Apply Box 74, Record.

100 ACRE FARM WITH STOCK COMplete. Apply Box 17, Record.

100 ACRES, GOOD DAIRY FARM with stock, farm implements, buildings, in fair condition. Apply Mrs. N. L. Jones, Iron Hill.

100 ACRES, STOCKED, $2,000, $500 down. 60, 80, 164, stocked, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, electricity, easy terms. H. Wright, Knowlton, Que.

Live Stock For Sale

JERSEY COW, EIGHT YEARS OLD, freshened July 29th. Apply Lindsay Reid, 70 Dorval Street, Sherbrooke.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE FROM ACcredited herd, eight year old son of Lynr's Noble Cid and year and half old son of Brampton Favorite Rosebay. Address Rodney Hutchins, Georgeville.

NINE FIVE WEEKS OLD PIGS, YORKshire, bacon type. G. H. Walsh, telephone 9r22, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

TWO BLACK AND WHITE WELCH ponies, sound, four years old, weigh about 700 lbs. each, extra good workers. Apply Birchdale Inn, Ayer's Cliff, Que.

Cars For Sale

USED CARS. ALL SIZES, PRICES AND makes. Dufferin Motor Sales, 172 Wellington South. Tel. 2320. Open evenings.

1930 SPORT ROADSTER. APPLY Bowen and Bailey Garage, Lennoxville.

1931 CHEVROLET COUPE, GOOD running order, $170 cash. (Licenced). Box 8, South Durham, Que.

SUB AGENT
of
SANGSTER'S GARAGE
D. B. HOPKINS
COATICOOK.

To Let

FIRST TWO WEEKS IN AUGUST, 7 room bungalow on shore Little Lake. Wide verandah, fireplace, piano. Price $35 to a desirable tenant. Skinner, 44 Wellington Street.

THREE ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE, large screened-in porch, best location at Little Lake Magog, to rent by week or month. Apply Kushner's Store.

APARTMENT TO RENT WITH FRIGIdaire, hot water heated. Phone 2218.

FIVE ROOM FLAT TO SUB-LET, modern. 22b Aberdeen. Phone 1532-J.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH FOR SEPTEMber 1st. Mrs. M. Barrett, Lennoxville.

"TREMBLAY" APARTMENTS, CORNER of Peel and Marquette Streets. Four or five heated modern rooms. For information apply J. A. Paquette, Contractor. Phone: Day 2146-J, Evenings 46 Park St., Phone 2068-M.

TO LET FURNISHED—4 ROOM BUNGAlow, near Ripple Cove. Porches and windows screened, fine well water at kitchen door, 15 minutes' walk from station, stores and churches, Ayer's Cliff, Lake Massawippi, after August 7th. W. L. Glidden, Ayer's Cliff, Que. Phone 44r14 Ayer's Cliff.

Board Wanted

GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM AND board in English-speaking family. Box 90, Record.

Room And Board

BOARDERS WANTED IN PRIVATE English family. Phone 2630-F.

ROOM AND FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR men in private family. No children. Apply 110 Marquette St.

For Sale or To Let

SMALL FARM, LOW RENTAL FOR BALance of season. Will sell same farm, 75 acres with buildings. Low price to cash buyer. Mrs. Stella Wilson, North Hatley, Phone 28r3.

Radios Repaired

RADIOS AND BICYCLES REPAIRED, sold, traded. Clarence D. Davis, Phone 60 Knowlton.

Hairdressing

THE DUCHESS BEAUTY SHOP HAS now moved to 33 Belvidere St. South. Telephone 1585-F.

Collection Brokers

ACCOUNTS, NOTES AND CLAIMS OF any description collected anywhere. We can get your money for you. The Collection Brokers Reg'd., 44b Wellington Street North, Sherbrooke.

Miscellaneous

PARTNER WANTED TO BUILD THREE 3 tenement houses. $2,000 necessary, very profitable investment for right party. Apply Box 16, Record.

HANDWRITING ANALYSED. WHAT does the future hold in stock for you? 3 questions answered free with each analysis. Bring this ad and 15c to counter 6 at the Metropolitan Store, Wellington Street, or send 25c and self addressed envelope to A. Boulianne, Gen. Del., Sherbrooke, Que.

FAMILY WASHING AND IRONING, $1. Phone 2414.

SAVE AND STRENGTHEN YOUR health with Benol medicines. It is pure juice of herbs with all of its natural cleaning properties. Benol means healthy blood, better appetite, more strength, fairer complexion, sound rest in sleep, are the just results of Benol No. 3. Start a Benol No. 3 treatment and feel the difference towards a better health all over. Go to nature and nature will come to you. Benol is sold everywhere.

IF YOU WANT GOOD WATER I HAVE a brand new 6 inch drilling machine on hand now. Reasonable charges and work guaranteed. Duquette Specialties, 26 Gillespie Street, Sherbrooke. Phone 5296.

BENOL OIL PENETRATES TO THE very roots of your ailments. It is the very remedy you need to fight rheumatic pains, sore feet or legs, stiff joins and limbs. Very few applications of Benol oil on affected parts will prove very beneficial. Try this Benol oil this very day. Satisfaction is assured and it is sold everywhere. 50c.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received for the building of a two room school building at Baldwin's Mills. Lowest tender or any other not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of
S. D. GILBERT, Sec.-Treas.
Barnston Protestant School Board,
Barnston, Que.

Province of Quebec,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
— TENDERS —

RE: Bridge over river "Noire," in the Township of Roxton, Shefford County. Site: 11th range near J. B. Saindon.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for bridge in the Township of Roxton," and addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, will be received at the office of the undersigned, until the 10th day of August, 1937, at noon (standard time) for the reconstruction of the above mentioned bridge.

The work shall be executed according to plans and specifications prepared to this effect by the Department of Public Works and which are presently deposited at the office of Mr. O. Desjardins, Chief Engineer of the Department, where copies may be obtained.

Tenders must be submitted on regular forms supplied by the Department.

Anyone tendering shall have to attach to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, Quebec, for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of his tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest nor any tender.

The publication of this notice without authorization will not be paid.

IVAN E. VALLEE, Deputy Minister,
Parliament Building, Quebec.
Quebec, this 29th day of July, 1937.

It was at a village concert and the local pianist was at the piano.
"Wonderful, wonderful!" said a hearer to his neighbor.
"The way he plays, you mean," asked the other.
"No," said the critic, "how the piano stands it."

BRIDE-TO-BE WAS SHOWERED BY "BUSY BEES"

Miss M. E. Findlay, of Lennoxville Was Guest of Honor at the Home of Mrs. Lucius Gilbert in East Clifton.

East Clifton, July 31—The "Busy Bees gave a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss M. E. Findlay, of Lennoxville, at the home of Mrs. Lucius Gilbert.

The house was prettily decorated in pink and white, and as the bride-to-be entered the room she was told to take a "geographical tour" around the world.

While stopping at the different cities of interest she was to gather souvenirs, these being useful gifts from her various friends. At the last stop the souvenir was an electric sandwich toaster given by the Busy Bees and other friends.

The bride-to-be thanked her many friends in a few well-chosen words, after which a delicious lunch was served to about seventy-five guests.

General Notes.

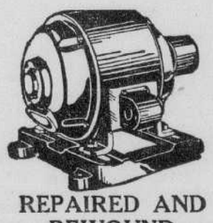
Mr. Austin Thompson, of Montreal, was a recent guest of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Thompson.

On Sunday, July 25th, about seventy enjoyed a picnic at the West Pond.

Mr. Bert Arbery was called to Sherbrooke by the death of his brother, Mr. Gordon Arbery, who was killed in that city. The community extend their sincere sympathy to the widow and other members of the family in their sad bereavement.

The Busy Bees were entertained at the home of Miss Gladys Reed. A very pleasant afternoon was spent in sewing and social intercourse, after which a delicious lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by her mother, Mrs. John Reed, and sister, Miss Pauline Reed.

MOTORS



REPAIRED AND REWOUND
Ross-Biron Electric Ltd.
17 - 21 Frontenac St.,
Sherbrooke, Que.
Phone 645

WHY SUFFER FROM ECZEMA
When it is not necessary?
TRY
Marcoux's Ointment
for all skin diseases.
2 oz. jar. 50c 4 oz. jar. $1
On sale at
Th. Marcoux 27 Ball St.
Lavallee's Drug Store,
16 Wellington No.—Phone 786
SHERBROOKE, QUE.

USED CARS!

Oldsmobile Sedan, 1930	$175
Graham-Paige Sedan, 1930	$280
Pontiac Sedan, 1928	$125
Ford Coupe, 1929	$175
Essex Sedan, 1931	$290
Buick Sedan	$275

MORISSET LIMITED
21 Wellington St. South - - Phone 2015

LADIES' GROUP HELD PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT

Cowansville Women's Christian Temperance Union Sponsored "Veranda Tea" at Home of Mrs. H. L. Stowe.

Cowansville, July 31.—A very successful "verandah tea," under the auspices of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union was held at the home of Mrs. H. L. Stowe on Wednesday afternoon.

Among those present from out-of-town were Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Rutherford, of Granby, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Stone, Miss Boright and Rev. E. M. Wilson, of Waterloo, Mrs. O. C. Selby, Mrs. R. Selby, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Baker, of Dunham, Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. G. Ingalls, of Sweetsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur England, of Manchester, Mass., and Mrs. Hay, of Brockton, Mass.

Delicious refreshments were served. A food table and novelties added much to the proceeds.

Very hearty thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. Stowe for their kind hospitality.

It was regretted that the Misses A. E. and Winnie Small, of Dunham, were unable to give a report of the World's W.C.T.U. convention recently held at Washington, D.C.

General Notes.

Mrs. McMann and Miss McMann, of Lachute, were recent week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. McAllister and family. Mr. and Mrs. Archie McAllister, Mr. A. McAllister and Miss G. McAllister, of Montreal, were Sunday guests at the same home.

Rev. S. W. Boyd has purchased the "Pinehurst" stock farm from Mr. Andrew Ruiter.

Mr. Andrew Ruiter has sold his stock of registered jersey cattle to Mrs. Odell, Waterloo.

Congratulations are extended to Lieut. A. J. Dunn, who has been appointed provisional major of the 75th Battery of the 27th Brigade now in camp at Petawawa. Maurice Halle, of Sweetsburg, and Harold Hall Reid, Arthur Chauncey Tanner, George Henri Roberge, Henri Lucien Boucher and Kenneth Mackay Johnson, of Cowansville, were made second lieutenants.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kent, of East Hatley, Mr. Carl Greene, of Burlington, Vt., and the Misses Minnie and Myrtle Greene, of Clarenceville, were recent guests of Mr. M. Martindale and Miss Ethel Greene.

Mr. John Daniel, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. Ray Hawley, of Noranda, arrived here by auto on Monday night and called on the sisters of the former, Miss Lily Daniel and Mrs. Clifford Johnston. They left for Sherbrooke on Tuesday.

Mrs. William Wiltshire, of Montreal, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. Nigtingale.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Draper and daughter, Eve, and Mr. F. E. Draper are holidaying at Old Orchard, Maine.

Mrs. S. W. Boyd is spending a week in Ottawa, guest of her mother, Mrs. Scharpe.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Sutherland, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. and Mrs. George Holden and daughter, Julie-Anne, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. D. Kerr and Miss A. Lowe.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE LOCAL THEATRES

At The Granada

Joe E. Brown appears in "Riding on the Air" in the feature attraction at the Granada Theatre beginning tomorrow.

As the small town newspaper editor who becomes involved in a sensational big city scoop, Brown has a role tailor made to his inimitable style of comedy. While serving as a local correspondent for a big metropolitan daily a gangster killing occurs virtually under his nose. He helps a rival reporter scoop him by personally flying the story and pictures of the crime to the competitive paper, believing he is taking a sick dog to a Chicago veterinary.

Ridiculed by the big city newspapers, as well as by the natives of his home town, Brown decides to reinstate himself by running down a smuggling ring running perfume across the Canadian border by air. Before he can carry out his plans, he is pursued by angry citizens who believe he has embezzled their money in a radio beam company organized by Guy Kibbee, a Chicago confidence man with a record who has used him as a pawn.

With the use of the projected radio beam, an invention of his buddy, Brown takes out after the smuggler's plane, engages in a thrilling air battle, walks out on the wings of his own plane and shoots down the enemy ship with a shotgun. He returns home a hero.

The added attraction is "Slim," with Pat O'Brien and Henry Fonda.

At The Premier

"Behind the Headlines," starring Lee Tracey, is the principal attraction on the programme beginning at the Premier Theatre tomorrow.

In the role of a brash and intrepid radio reporter who makes his way into perilous situations with his tiny microphone and a pocket-sized short-wave transmitter, and sends out broadcasts at the risk of his life, Tracy give one of his best portrayals.

Along with this briliant piece of histrionics, the flim offers real novelty in its plot and situations. The theme of the story revolves around the rivalry between newspaper reporters and those of the radio, who continually scoop the journalistic group through getting their broadcasts on the air at once, before the reporters can make the next editions of their papers.

A determined girl reporter furnishes both the romantic interest and much of the rivalry, what with trying to get Tracy fired from his job and then being the objective of a desperate man-hunt through the Kentucky mountains, after she has been kidnapped by a group of gangsters.

All this makes for plenty of action and excitement with a wealth of realistic detail and a stirring climax that is excellently handled. The film also presents a new leading lady in Diana Gibson, a charming brunette, whose performance insures her a promising future.

"Dodge City Trail," a western starring Charles Starrett, is the added attraction.

BROME CENTRE

Miss Christine Miller, nurse-in-training at the Sherbrooke Hospital, is spending the holidays with her parents.

Mr. Fraser Mayhew and Miss Eileen Mathieson, of Scotsaown, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pearson and daughter, Ann, of Lennoxville, were guests of their sister, Mrs. M. W. Miller, and Mr. Miller on Sunday. Mrs. W. G. Farland and son, Paul, of Burlington, Vt., were also guests at the same home.

Mr. G. E. Vernal is improving the appearance of his house by giving it a new coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Spencer and daughters, Junie and Connie, and Mr. D. F. Spencer were dinner guests on July 11th, of Mr. and Mrs. Sellywn Mason, Iron Hill.

The Misses Ila, Caroline and Howine Marsh, Mr. Jackson Marsh and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Spencer attended the lawn social in West Brome on July 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Worden spent Sunday afternoon at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sweet, Knowlton.

Recent tea guests of Mrs. H. W. Spencer were Mrs. Crawford and two children and the Misses Ila and Caroline Marsh.

WATERLOO

J. Lionel Hebert, successful eyesight specialist of Montreal, will meet his local clientelle at W. E. Courtemanche's store, Waterloo, on Thursday, August 5th. Consult him about your eye troubles.



amid the splendor of our own
CANADIAN ROCKIES

Our own magnificent Canadian Rockies welcome you to a vacation as carefree as it is different. Ride sky-line trails . . . golf on a championship mile-high course . . . swim in outdoor pools. At the baronial Banff Springs Hotel everything makes your stay delightful. Charming, too, are Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet. All open June 12 to Sept. 13.

Trail Ride, Banff to Mount Assiniboine, July 30-Aug. 8. Sky Line Trail Hike Camp, Larch Valley near Lake Louise, Aug. 6-9; Banff Golf Week, Aug. 23-28.

Visit the Canadian Rockies and see for yourself the majestic scenery shown in "Silent Barriers"—spectacular Gaumont-British film now showing in the theatres.

Low Rail Fares to
BANFF and PACIFIC COAST
and return from Sherbrooke

BANFF
Coach . . . . . $ 76.15
*Tourist Sleeper . . . . . $ 83.80
*Standard Sleeper First Class $101.55

VANCOUVER-VICTORIA
Coach . . . . . $ 91.75
*Tourist Sleeper $100.90
*Standard Sleeper First Class $122.20

On sale: May 15—Oct. 15. Return limit: first class, Oct. 31; tourist or coach class, 6 months in addition to date of sale.

*Plus sleeping car fares.

GREAT LAKES—Ask for particulars of routing via the Great Lakes—an attractive cruise-interlude in your rail journey.

CANADIAN ROCKIES All-Expense Tours

4 COLORFUL DAYS
2 days each at Banff and Lake Louise with visit to Emerald Lake.....$57 up.

6 WONDERFUL DAYS
2 days each at Banff and Lake Louise; plus 1 day optional at Banff or Lake Louise, and 1 day at Emerald Lake.....$74.50 up.

Tours begin at Banff or Field June 12, conclude Sept. 13, and include hotel accommodation, meals, and 126 miles of Alpine motoring. Extra reductions for stays of two weeks or more. Add railfare from starting point to Banff (or Field).

* * *

ALASKA—9-Day cruises from Vancouver and Victoria.....$95 up. Meals-berth included, except at Skagway.

Travel in cool, dustless comfort: AIR-CONDITIONED first class sleeping, dining and lounge cars on Canadian Pacific fast transcontinental trains.

Full information from any Canadian Pacific Agent, including 201 St. James St., West, Montreal.

Canadian Pacific

Cross-Word Puzzle

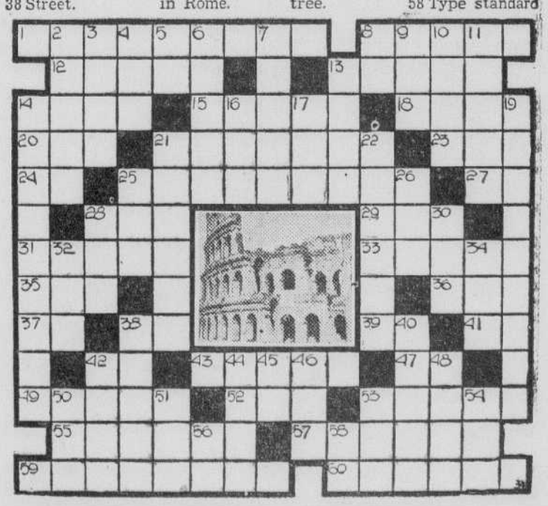
The Picture Is That of An Ancient Landmark

HORIZONTAL
1 Ancient Roman amphitheater
8 It was built by —— and Vespasian.
12 Astringent powder.
13 American birds.
14 Departed.
15 To ascend.
18 Pitcher.
20 Sheltered place.
21 Eating sparingly.
23 Form of "be."
24 Like.
25 Satisfied.
27 South America
28 Sun.
29 Almond.
31 Angry.
33 Implements.
35 To help.
36 Ye.
37 Toward.
38 Street.
39 Half an em.
41 Either
42 Preposition.
43 Growth of clipped trees.
47 Bone.
49 Less common.
52 By way of.
53 Islands.
55 Cherry color
57 Maize grass.
59 It is still —— in Rome.
60 The seats are partly ——.

VERTICAL
2 Trees.
3 Solitary
4 Native metal.
5 South America
6 Killed.
7 To combine.
8 Preposition.
9 Wrath.
10 Evergreen tree.
11 Consumers.
13 Dispatched.
14 ——s fought in it.
16 To soak flax.
17 Iniquity.
19 Assures anew.
21 Sorrowful.
22 Docile.
25 Folding bed.
26 Duet.
28 Sorrowful.
30 Plaything.
32 River
34 Card game.
38 Strict
40 Head wind.
42 Region.
44 Kiln.
45 3.1416.
46 Membranous bag.
48 Thick slice.
50 To perform.
51 To free.
53 God of war.
54 Measure of cloth.
56 Musical note.
58 Type standard

Answer to Previous Puzzle

F	R	A	N	S			H	A	L	S		
P	E	E	L	U			P	A	L	D		
O	W	N	E	R	S		P	E	K	O	E	
R	E	T	I	T			O	E	O	N		
T	R	O	C	A			L	O	P	S		
R	E	X	H	I	B	I	T	I	O	N	S	I
A	I	R	E		N	I	D	U	S		S	O	L	O
I	N	E	R	T		S	O	B		T	E	N	O	N
T	O		S	A	P		L	E	A	T	O	S		
	D	O		D	E	B	A	T	E	R		A	S	
D	E	M	E		T	O	T	A	L		O	W	E	S
U	S	E	R	S		R	E	I		A	L	E	R	T
N		N	E	T	H	E	R	L	A	N	D	S		Y



Dick Tracy — Conference



The Story Of Music In Sherbrooke—Outstanding Pioneer Contribution To The Art Reviewed For Centenary

Continued from Page 33.

Mrs. J. K. Edwards have also taken prominent parts as members of this choir. Among the early organists were Claude Landi, M. W. Clark and Frank Stone, a composer who during his stay here performed some of his compositions, among them "Sardianopolis," an opera. It was sung by local people and was considered very fine.

Fritz Read, outstanding musician and organist, brother of Rev. Dr. G. Ellery Read, who organized and directed a choral society with Mrs. William Farwell as his capable accompanist, Miss Laura Rugg, Mrs. J. R. Sangster, C. E. McCreary and Robert B. Watson have all played the organ at Plymouth's and C. V. Chamberlain, the present organist and director, during the past season organized several sacred concerts with the assistance of Mrs. W. G. Cross as accompanist, Mrs. Alberta Lebaron Adams and Mrs. J. G. Ransehousan have at different times directed the choir with great success.

Frequent concerts, May musicals, cantatas, recitals by local and outside talent, have made of Plymouth Church a popular center and one in which some of the finest music of the century has been played and enjoyed.



C. V. Chamberlain, organist and choir director of Plymouth United Church.

St. Patrick's Choir.

St. Patrick's Church, established in 1887, enjoyed a small but good choir almost immediately. Its first volunteer organists, an harmonium being then in use, were Sidney



Martin J. Corcoran, director of St. Patrick's Church Choir.

Broderick, T. K. Doherty and Miss Annie Griffith; and its first choir directors were J. Morissette and J. Boucher, two singers with remarkably fine voices whom many remember. In 1889 Miss Josephine Doherty (Mrs. L. E. Codere) was appointed the first regular organist. Rev. Father Fisette directed all special music for a few years, but the increasing demands of the pastorate soon necessitated his relinquishing the charge, and L. E. Codere was appointed leader in 1890. The original small male choir had enlarged, through the voluntary enlisting of numerous musicians eager to help.

Edward Codere, returning from a year of study in Montreal where he had been a member of the old "Jesuits" choir, then at the height of its fame, immediately launched his plan of directing the choir along the same lines. He was enthusiastically seconded and St.



Mrs. Maurice C. Shea, A. Mus., organist of St. Patrick's Church

Patrick's choir enjoyed five of the most productive years in its history.

In 1902 Mr. Codere left to become the organist of the Cathedral. He was succeeded by Miss Teresa Doherty who, since no regular director was appointed, fulfilled the duties of both.

Many good singers were lost to St. Patrick's through the organizing of the Cathedral Choir in 1910. However, with a younger generation growing up the ranks strengthened, and with a little extra work the choir was back into form and its enviable reputation sustained.

A girls' choir led by Vera Workman, Alice Maguire, Florine and Gladys Mullins, Mrs. Maurice Shea, Assoc. Mus., Laureat Academie de Musique, Quebec, and frequent guest singers was a feature of that period.

Miss Teresa Doherty, A.D.C.M., retired in 1917 owing to illness and was succeeded by Mrs. Maurice Shea, with first Valere Olivier and later Martin Corcoran as directors. These capable musicians have kept the choir second to none in the city. At the present time it numbers about thirty members.

The newly organized "Patricias," with Miss Eileen McWilliams as directress, promises much for the future. Its soloists are the Misses Kathleen Shea, Margaret Fitzgerald, Gertrude O'Boyle, Margaret Doherty and Mildred Corcoran.

St. Andrew's Choir.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church has, from its beginning in 1865, enjoyed a good choir. A volunteer body, small but efficient, could always be depended upon to perform the choral portion of the regular Sunday services. The first choir leader was Angus Park, who was followed by J. Eadie, John Wilcox and Col. G. K. Addie, (now in Quebec). Following Col. Addie there was no regular leader. For a few years the choir was trained by Harry Fletcher, with W. B. McCaw as manager. The next leader was a Mr. Jenner. Up to this time there had been only a reed organ. During the pastorate of the Rev. C. W. Nicol, the present three Manual Casavant pipe organ was installed. Irwin Sawdon was engaged as leader in 1907, and he was followed by Owen Jones, who went overseas and was succeeded by Mrs. J. R. Sangster as leader, with her talented sister, Miss Rugg, as organist. When Mrs. Sangster was obliged on account of ill health to retire, she was succeded by Allan Carr. The regime of Mrs. Sangster and Mr. Carr, with Miss Rugg as organist, is regarded as having been outstanding. Mrs. Malcolm Mackay was the next leader, with Miss Rugg still



Mrs. Mildred Largie Sampson, Mus. Bac., virtuoso pianist, president of the Schubert Music Club.

organist. There followed as organists, W. Jennings, Gault Parker, a talented composer, E. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Hadlock and J. C. Scorer, the present leader and organist.

Scotch music, with its special character, was introduced and maintained largely through St. Andrew's. These "Burns" concerts have been a feature and their custom of inviting outstanding singers to assist at their anniversary services and entertainments has provided opportunities for citizens to hear and enjoy high class musical programmes.

Church of The Advent

Mrs. George Morkill (nee Belle Robins) was the first organist of the Church of the Advent, established in 1888.

Mrs. Bertha Price has been outstanding in her activities in connection with the improvement of music among the young people. She formed



Mrs. Alberta LeBaron-Adams, mezzo-soprano and vocal teacher.

and directed a young people's music club and an orchestra which became prominent and much in demand for all musical events. During the Great War their services were constantly required for church and charities and patriotic affairs. In the meantime they improved with practice and with the music club were heard in cantatas, operettas, etc. They were regarded as the outstanding group of young musicians at the time.

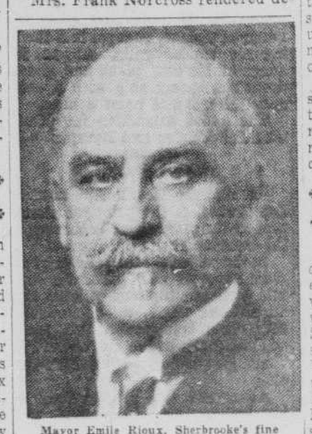
The Price trio — Miss Evelyn, violin, Clifford, violincellist, and Mrs. Bertha Price as accompanist, deserves special mention. Clifford Price, a cellist of considerable ability, was connected with musical activities in Sherbrooke for years.

Organists and directors of the Church of the Advent choir included: Belle Robins, Anna Johnston, Edna Johnston, Moffat Armstrong, Louise Armstrong, Amy Armstrong, May Robinson, Mrs. Bertha Price, Mrs. O. E. Harrison, Mrs. James Wark and Miss Doris Price, present organist, who is playing the same organ her mother played.

Baptist Church Choir

The Baptist Church, founded in 1888, has a small but well trained choir.

Mrs. Frank Norcross rendered de-



Mayor Emile Rioux, Sherbrooke's fine baritone soloist.

voted service as organist over a period of eight years and Miss Eva Bean is the present organist.

St. Jean Baptiste Choir

The history of music of St. Jean Baptiste choir begins with two small groups directed first by H. Roy, who preceded J. E. Blais as director, with Miss De-Villeres and Miss Ida Biron as organists. The choir was organized and directed by Prof. O.



Mrs. George Armitage, former leading soprano in Sherbrooke Choral Society.

Cartier, organist, and Eugene Caron, B.Mus. From 1923 E. Caron was both director and organist. In 1925 the present chorale was organized with Georges Sylvestre as director. This group has been one of the most important in the city. Supplemented by women's voices, they give a yearly choral concert with orchestral accompaniment and well trained soloists, many of them local singers. Their concerts show an unusually high order of musical attainment and the choir is considered one of the best in the city.

An interesting group of boy singers directed by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart have attracted much attention through their remarkable contributions to the musical life of the parish.

Ste. Jeanne d'Arc

From a small beginning the choir of the Parish of Ste. Jeanne d'Arc, established in 1921, has grown to a very good male choir of twenty voices. Its first director was M. J. Simoneau. After three years he was succeeded by J. W. McConnell, who held the post for nine years. The present director, Adelard Breton, took over the leadership in 1935. Mr. McConnell introduced the first special music—the masses of Gounod "Messe Brève" and "Ste. Cecilia," also the mass by Millar.

Mrs. Ovila Martineau has been the only organist.

A boys' choir of forty voices has been organized and is directed by Brother Gatien, of the Sacred Heart Academy, and a chorus of young ladies is directed by Miss Mariana Houde.

Immaculate Conception Choral Society

The Immaculate Conception Choral Society is the youngest choral society in Sherbrooke, having been organized scarcely five years ago.

The most cordial relations exist between its members, and the choir has made an enviable reputation for itself in Sherbrooke and elsewhere.

The organist is Mme. J. E. St. Germain, the director Samuel Aubé and the president Henri Perrault.

Influence Of Musical Clubs

The influence of music clubs on a community is admittedly of the best. The primary idea and intention is to inculcate a love for and intelligent comprehension of the great music of the world, and a knowledge of the names and characteristics of the composers, the circumstances in which they lived and under which they created the masterpieces that have survived.

Sherbrooke has been fortunate in the number of such organizations that have existed here. Many citizens have enjoyed affiliations with one or more of them.

Ladies' Musical Club

The Sherbrooke Ladies' Musical Club was founded on the initiative of Mrs. Henry Odell with several ladies desirous of fostering and enjoying good music in Sherbrooke. Over fifty ladies attended the initial meeting, when Mrs. Odell was appointed president, Mrs. T. J. Tuck, vice-president, and Miss Belle White, secretary. These ladies continued in



Mrs. F. H. Bradley, former soprano soloist of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, and Sherbrooke Methodist Church, who is Vice-president of L'Union Musicale.

office a second term.

This club maintained a membership of seventy-five to one hundred both active and associate members.

Its other presidents were: Mrs. L. E. Panneton, Mrs. L. E. Codere and Mrs. T. J. Tuck, with Miss



Miss Lucille Moore, popular Sherbrooke pianist.

Blanche Dussault, (Mrs. J. St. Pierre) and Miss Alice Lemaire (Mrs. Emile Rioux) as accompanists.

Active members took part in programmes given fortnightly and yearly concerts. Guest artists included Madame Albani, J. D. Dubois, cellist, Professor Alec Clerk and pupils, and local composers.

The Art Culture Club

The Art Culture Club comprised a small group, the members of which met regularly to enjoy a novel plan of study outlined in a series of booklets distributed by an Art Culture Club in Boston.

The programme consisted of selections from the works of musicians, poets and painters under discussion, while excellent reproductions of paintings were available for the use of the members.

Rev. Canon Shreve was the president and chairman, assisted by Rev. Dr. G. Ellery Read, of the Plymouth Church, and Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Methodist Church.

Sherbrooke Symphony Orchestra

The Sherbrooke Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1923 by Irwin Sawdon, Eng. Licentiate Royal College, included local instrumentalists and the numerous pupils of both Mr. Sawdon and A. S. Bourgeault, principal violin. Anticipating the need of available funds, Mr. Sawdon launched an appeal to which the citizens responded with a generous subscription.

With Preliminary details arranged, the orchestra met for rehearsals in the Sawdon Studio in the Whiting Block. The piano accompaniments played by Mrs. W. A. Farwell, often called by the members, "their tower of strength," Miss F. Dawson and Miss Andrea Codere.

The first concert, given in the Art Hall, was the occasion for much enthusiasm on the part of the public who throughout the entire career of the organization accorded it full measure of appreciation and financial support.

With a membership increased to fifty, due to the acquisition of members from neighboring towns, a marked improvement was apparent, creating additional confidence in their determination to excel. This confidence was justified by the improvement shown in their subsequent concerts.

Owing to Mr. Sawdon's return to England in 1927 the orchestra disbanded.

Among the prominent local musicians heard on the occasions of their concerts were Madame Bachand-Dupuis, Miss Gladys Davey, Miss Laura Willard, Mrs. J. T. Trenholme, Mrs. G. Stevenson, C. E. and L. Bachand, Wilfrid Legare, Clifford Price and Belle Joachim. Leaders in the orchestra ranks were: A. S. Bourgeault, G. Jutras, J. A. Barrie, Clifford Price, F. A. Briggs, E. Veilleux, Rev. A. Lanctot, R. Havard, Dr. Dawson, George and Paul Sylvestre, Dr. Bloomfield, Mrs. Dr. W. A. Farwell and Miss F. Dawson.



Late Cecil H. Bowen, baritone soloist of St. Peter's Church and Sherbrooke Choral Society, 1885-1895.

Schubert Music Club

The Schubert Music Club was formed eleven years ago by a group of musicians, with Mrs. Ryott as president, and is possibly the most important of its kind in the city. Its ideals are lofty and its work of an educational nature.

Through the co-operation and musical ability of its members, it has attained and represents the summit of musical achievement. The Club

Continued on page 57.

PARFUMERIE ALLIETTE

offers Elizabeth Arden for a centenary beauty special.

Miss Alliette Brochu, just back from New York, is delighted with Sherbrooke's decorative loveliness, and wishes to offer congratulations.

PARFUMERIE ALLIETTE

Miss Alliette Brochu

90 Wellington St. North.

Phone 1846

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The establishment of Genest, Nadeau, Limited, is recognized today as a leader in its line in the Eastern Townships. Incorporated in 1933, the firm is an amalgamation of the old house of C. O. Genest & Sons, which had been in existence for over fifty years, and the younger Sherbrooke Provision Company.

This wholesale grocery, which also deals largely in flour and grain, has an extensive distribution throughout the Eastern Townships and has enjoyed a steadily increasing business since its inception.

Amongst their numerous well known products mention might well be made of Diamond Tip Fox Food and Federal Poultry Food.

Genest-Nadeau Limited, upon the occasion of Sherbrooke's Centennial Celebration, take the opportunity to thank their numerous clientele for their patronage and to invite them of make use of our services in any way during the course of the festivities.

The Leading Wholesale Grocers of the Eastern Townships.

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Offices and Warehouse of Genest-Nadeau Ltd. on C. P. R. Terrace, Sherbrooke. Large warehouses for flour and grain are on Big Forks Street.

The Story Of Music In Sherbrooke—Outstanding Pioneer Contribution To The Art Reviewed For Centenary

Continued from page 57.

recitals are devoted to interpretation of the best in music. In its ranks are found the most eminent musicians of the city, who moreover have been successful in introducing to the Sherbrooke public several of the great artists of the day: among others Gordon Tenney Brand, baritone; Audrey Cook, violinist; Alfred O'Shea, Australian tenor; Paul de Marky, pianist; R. Goddings, pianist, and Richard Crooks, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York.

The Club membership is limited to thirty. The club offers scholarships through the High School to students of the seventh, eighth and



Miss Bertha Allen, L. Mus., organist of Trinity United Church.

ninth grades and a junior prize to the eleventh grade.

Officers are: Mrs. Mildred Largy Sampson, president; Mrs. J. K. Edwards, vice-president; Fred. Sangster, secretary; Mrs. W. G. Cross, treasurer.

Les Chanteclercs de Sherbrooke

"Les Chanteclercs," a remarkable group of singers, thirty in number, were assembled in October, 1935, as a feature of a Revue 'Blue et Blanc" held under the auspices of "La Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine." It appeared at that time as "Les Cossaques de Sherbrooke." Its success was instantaneous, and it is now organized and definitely known as Les Chanteclercs.

Through concerts in the city, in Montreal and other towns, it has al-



Cuthbert Somer., organist of St. Peter's Church.

ready acquired an enviable reputation.

It is the only known group in the Province of Quebec singing "A Capella" (unacompanied). Its director and founder, Hector St. Pierre, is a pianist, composer and by profession a lawyer.

"La Symphonette"

This orchestra was organized with the intention of profitably enjoying musical evenings through the winter. Somewhat later in was decided to give concerts for the friends of the members and the first of these



Arthur F. Fraser, former leading baritone soloist of St. Peter's Church, Plymouth Church and Sherbrooke Choral Society.

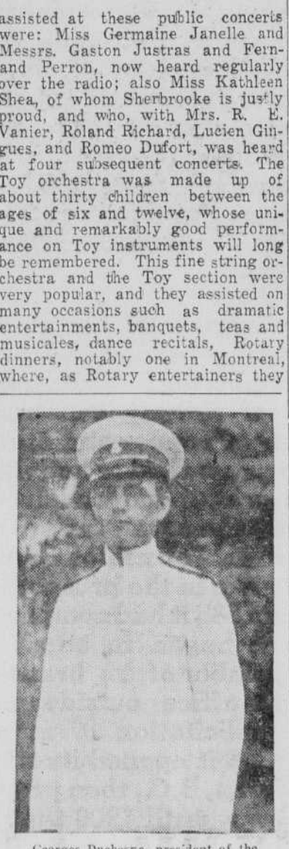
took place in April, 1932. Its great success and the enthusiastic appreciation it received seemed to call for "more." Within the next three years, seven concerts were given, each showing great improvement derived from their regular practice and the careful direction of their leader, Paul E. Fortier, a talented young violinist and organizer of ability. Mrs. Alberta Vincent-Fortier is the capable accompanist.

Amongst the guest artists who



Charles Delvenne, leader of the Harmony Band.

assisted at these public concerts were: Miss Germaine Janelle and Messrs. Gaston Justras and Fernand Perron, now heard regularly over the radio; also Miss Kathleen Shea, of whom Sherbrooke is justly proud, and who, with Mrs. R. E. Vanier, Roland Richard, Lucien Gingues, and Romeo Dufort, was heard at four subsequent concerts. The Toy orchestra was made up of about thirty children between the ages of six and twelve, whose unique and remarkably good performance on Toy instruments will long be remembered. This fine string orchestra and the Toy section were very popular, and they assisted on many occasions such as dramatic entertainments, banquets, teas and musicales, dance recitals, Rotary dinners, notably one in Montreal, where, as Rotary entertainers they



Georges Duchesne, president of the Harmony Band.

were heard over the radio in 1933. It is regrettable that owing to circumstances such as absence for study, or the inability of others to attend regular rehersals, they abandoned their concerts temporarily. It is hoped that they will resume their splendid work, so valuable educationally and so much enjoyed by their friends.

Thursday Musical—Junior Music Club.

Founded on January 19th, 1936, the Thursday Musical represents a group of thirty-two young musicians who meet once a month with a specially prepared programme.

It is not too much to say that this Club promises much for the music of the future. Young, talent-



Ulderic Brien, founder and leader of Brien's Band and military band instructor.

ed and ambitious, its members can and will do much for the cause in Sherbrooke.

Its present officers are: Paul E. Fortier, president; Miss Kathleen Shea, vice-president; Charlotte Nadeau, secretary; Sybil Gregoire, treasurer, Margaret Bernard and Mimi Shea, councillors.

L'Union Musicale

Re-organized in 1921, L'Union Musicale inaugurated solfeggio classes and specializes in music and dramatic art. This group has acquired a brilliant record and has been officially approved "educationally important" by the Hon. Athanase David. Its officers are: Mrs. L. E. Codere, president; Mrs. F. H. Bradley, Charles E. Bachand, Hon. Mr. Justice Charles D. White and Hon. Mr. Justice Hector Veret, vice-presidents; Leonidas Bachand and D. Dufour, secretaries; and Prof. A. S. Bourgeault, orchestra leader.

Sherbrooke Bands.

One cannot tread the march of time without paying tribute to the Sherbrooke bands which have always been first and foremost in the Big Parade. Take for instance the good old Victoria Band, now the Regimental Band..

The well-remembered and popular Victoria Band was organized in 1876. In 1879, it became the 53rd Regiment Band and has been identified with the Regiment since that time. It, however, retained the title Victoria Band until very recently. Its first members were volunteers, who, under the tuition and leadership of first, J. Whiteley and then John Eave, both capable English musicians, soon were very creditable performers, and with the years became one of the fine bands of the Province of Quebec.

Outside of its regimental duties, the Victoria Band was the friendly participant in local contests and in one at least, on the shores of Lake Memphremagog, where four American bands also performed, the "Victorias" were declared the winners and were awarded the trophy — a Silver Cornet — which was their pride for many years.

The summer concerts given by the Victoria Band in the old stand on Portland Square were delightful musical events over a long period, and the parades on Queen's birthday and all civic and military occasions were most impressive. The regimental costume with scarlet



Charles Emile Bachand, baritone soloist.

coats and white helmets, and the all-round smart appearance of "the boys" never failed to cause a thrill, quite apart from the excellence of their music.

Other distinguished leaders following Messrs. Whiteley and Eave were: Mr. Somerset, A. G. Noble, Frank Cline, Ulderic Brien, H. Hubbard and the present leader Prof. Roger Havard.

The Harmony Band dates back to 1885. Its first director was Paul Clapin and its first committee was composed of A. H. Camirand, president; C. F. Olivier, secretary, and R. A. Unsworth, treasurer. Its subsequent directors have been: Frank Desroches, F. Ter-Linden, F. Heraly, Charles de la Casimere, Felix Badin, Ulderic Brien, Jean Knipper, J. J. Goulet and Henri Turcotte.

In 1925, the Harmony Band was fortunate in securing the services of Charles Delvenne, graduate of the Conservatoire de Vervier, Belgium, and former professor at the Conservatoire Nationale de Musique, Montreal. Mr. Delvenne, who has been very successful and popular with the



Leonidas Bachand, director of Ste. Therese Choir.

Sherbrooke public is an outstanding trumpet player.

Although absolutely autonomous, the Harmony Band is subsidized by the City of Sherbrooke and is considered a municipal band. The members boast a veteran, J. D. Blanchard, one of the founders, who still plays with them; also eight silver medalists with life membership, viz., Wright B. LeBaron, Napoleon Labrecque, U. Brien, Georges Berard, Leo Laliberte, Onesime Rousseau, Alfred Gendron, Alphonse Houle. Georges Duchesne is president and Georges Sylvestre assistant director.

Brien's Band, formed after the Great War, quickly proved itself an asset to the city. It was founded by Ulderic Brien under the colors of the 54th Regiment. It is much in evidence in connection with inspections, parades and all events of a military character.

Its founder, Ulderic Brien, is registered in the fifth division in Quebec as having successfully passed the necessary examinations which entitle him to the grade and insignia of a "sergeant band instructor." In December, 1935, he was awarded the long service medal, having been forty years a member of l'Harmonie de Sherbrooke.

Mr. and Mrs. Brien are the parents of Mrs. Johnny Bourque, wife of the Hon. Minister of Public Works.

Those whose spirits have been enlivened by the music of the Salvation Army Band will be interested to know something of this organization. The band was formed some years ago, the citizens contributing freely towards the purchase of instruments and other necessaries. The band members purchase their own uniforms and help to pay for



Adrien Leblanc, organist of Ste. Therese Church.

the music out of their own funds.

The Protestant Schools, Mont Notre Dame, the Jesus Mary Convent and the St. Charles Seminary have also played a large part in furthering the study and development of good music in Sherbrooke.

Minstrel Shows.

In lighter vein were the minstrel shows and local performers, under the direction of J. A. Barrie, Albert Blier and Gault Parker have frequently performed with great success. Dr. W. W. Lynch was a frequent "guest artist."

Orchestral groups in one capacity or another have always been in evidence and, in fact, owing to the large number of competent instrumentalists among the local citizens, have at times reached such heights as to suggest the proportions and beauty of a symphony. Of such groups were the Choral Society, the French Operatic societies and the larger orchestras of the moving picture houses, under such directors as Paul Clapin, E. F. Waterhouse, Georges Sylvestre, F. Badin, A. S. Bourgeault, O. Cartier and Rudolphe Vallee, and others before mentioned, and their excellent accompanists, Freddie Poole, W. Haggerty, Alfred Edgecombe, Alma Denison, Germaine Janelle, Flossie Dawson, Aurette Lemire and Allan MacIver.

Noted Local Musicians.

As the preceding brief chronicle of musical events was in process of transcription it was difficult to forego the special mention of many musicians whose outstanding gifts were the highlight of the musical picture being detailed. Of such Sherbrooke has many and in reviewing the names here inscribed it may be left to the reader to recall the occasions on which their outstanding individual performances entitled them to an indisputable place in our Hall of Fame. There follows a list of noted Sherbrooke musicians of the past and present, which if incomplete, brings no reflection upon those omitted, but may be attributed to the absence of



Mlle. Marie-Anne Couture, contralto soloist and vocal teacher.

records or the unwittingly lapse of the pen.

Teachers, Vocal—Miss Champney, Mme. Niloca, Alec. Clerk, Miss Gladys Davey, Mme. Lemieux and J. Landry.

Pianists—Mrs. Marguerite Belanger-Moore, Mrs. Topliffe, Hon. Mrs. Henry Aylmer, Mrs. Arsene Miquelon, Mrs. Joseph Rosenbloom, Miss Jennifer Brumwell, Mrs. Dave Diplock, Mme. Oliva Dupont, Miss Lucille Moore, Miss Flossie Dawson, Miss Mimi Shea, Mrs. Pauline Codere-Tanner, Miss Eileen McWilliams, Miss Germaine Janelle, Miss Aurette Lemire, Mrs. Irene Olivier-Leveque, Freddie Poole and Allan MacIver, Mesdames Alice Lemaire-Rioux, L. E. Panneton, H. A. Doffield.

Singers—Mrs. Dalby Morkill, Mrs. W. W. Morency, Mrs. H. M. Tomlinson, Mrs. Walter Tomlinson, Mme. Albert Messier, Mrs. J. Schwartz, Mme. T. C. Cabana, Mme. Flora Olivier-McManamy, Mrs. M. L. Archambault-Montminy, Miss Bernadette Morin, Miss Sybil Gregoire, Miss Kathleen Leonard, Mrs. Wright Gibson, Mrs. Hubert Armstrong, Mrs. F. C. Churchill, Antonio Genest, J. Morissette, John Matthews, J. C. Stewart, Alphonse Camirand, Wilfrid Legare, F. Fleury, W. J. Crochetiere, Dr. A. F. Gadbois, Albert Blier, Mayor Emile Rioux, Ed. Rioux, R. Gosselin, Oscar Noel, Ernest Lemaire, Henri Vanier, Rhyss Lloyd, F. Perron, T. J. Maguire, D. J. Broderick, Marcel Dufresne, Mrs. J. Riggs, A. L. Parker, Mrs. Vera Workman-Branswell, Mrs. Florence Dresser-Gooley, Mme. Contant-Authier, Mrs. George Nakash, Mrs. J. G. Ransehousan, Mme. Detchevery-Boisvert, Misses Alice Elizabeth Wilson, Olivette Binet, Kathleen Shea, Lily Ransehousan, Della Wilkie, Messrs. Ernest Sylvertre, Oscar Noel, Achille Comtois, Jos. Boucher, M. Vanier, F. Perron, Ernest Armitage, M. Blais, Ed. Fortin, Prof. Gummer, Gordon Armitage, C. D. White, J. Riggs and Miss Mona Bigg, who was recently honored in Quebec Music Festivals.

Instrumentalists — Wright LeBaron, Clarinetist; Joe Fleishner, Flute; Miss Doris Odell, 'Cellist; Dr. C. Dawson, Cornetist; Dr. S. Bloomfield, Flute; J. A. Barrie, Double-Bass; F. A. Briggs, Flute, Father Lanctot, Thomas Coley, Karl Lund, Mr. Dunn, Paul Sylvestre, M. Perron, M. Brindamour, A. Marcotte, G. Duchesne.

Piano Teachers—Sisters Mont Notre Dame, Mme. Ida Campbell-Heraly, Miss Norah Leonard, Sisters of the Holy Names Jesus and Mary and Miss Jeanette Dion.

Violinists—Arthur Blouin, Walter Wilson, Dr. Rodolphe Biron, F. B. Wilson, Miss Allison McBain, Gaston Jutras, Miss F. Bradley, Gilbert Duford, Maurice Lacroix, Roland Richard, Conrad Gregoire, Miss J. Schwartz and Mrs. Minnie Allen.



Miss Germaine Janelle, pianist.

A Scottish landowner was giving a dinner to his tenants. He gave instructions that a magnificent repast was to be provided, and that there was to be no stinting of champagne.

Two guests were just partaking of their fifth glass of champagne when one of them turned to the other and whispered:

"I say, Sandy, I wonder when the whusky is comin' round? These foreign mineral waters are very low-erin'."

"She broke him off smoking so that he could have money."

"Yes. He got so interested in saving money that he broke off their engagement so that the could save still more."

CENTENARY SPECIAL

is offered by Mrs. Renihan. Smart new felts, in tune with fashion's dictates.

Mrs. Renihan, now in her third year of business as an independent merchant of Sherbrooke, offers the city congratulations on it's centenary.

Mrs. RENIHAN

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When the First Carload of Bananas Came to Sherbrooke!

'Twas one day some thirty-five years ago a car load of bananas arrived in the old Grand Trunk freight yards. Such an event had never happened before and it seemed so incredible a thing that crowds gathered to see the unloading and to marvel at Nelson Cascadden's daring in hoping to quickly market such quantities of perishable fruit! But the venture was a success and pointed the way to future years of faith in the Sherbrooke District and the carrying out of a determination to bring to them in every season the fruits that a healthy people crave.

N. D. Cascadden organized the Sherbrooke Fruit Company in 1902, a wholesale institution that looms large today in supplying the needs of a large district. He has been fortunate in gathering about him a staff of loyal and devoted workers who have helped the business on the road to success.

Twenty-nine years ago Sam Jameson came to work with us and at different times he has filled every place in connection with the business. He's still going strong.

Henry Fisette, travelling salesman, who is widely known for his congeniality, joined the organization 27 years ago and enjoys his work today as much as ever.

George Fuller who was with the Company prior to the Great War served overseas from 1915 to 1919 and again carries on as in the early years.

Harry Moffatt became Office Manager in 1920 and the financial direction has rested in his capable hands during all of the succeeding 17 years.

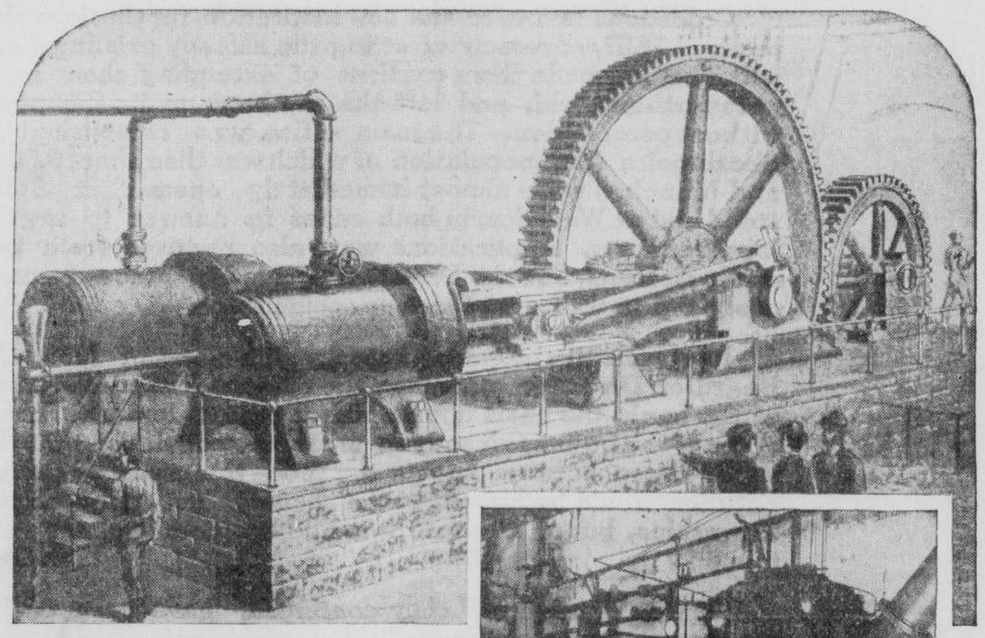
A branch in Thetford Mines has for the last 12 years been ably managed by Robert Chamberland.

Miss Beth McKeon, the latest member of our staff, has spent all five years of her secretarial career in doing a very necessary part of the Company's work.

We take pride in our City as in our work and join with our friends and fellow citizens in joyfully celebrating Sherbrooke's Hundredth Anniversary.

Sherbrooke Fruit Company

WHOLESALE



A "Rand" Class A gear-driven compressor used in the early 'eighties. Compare this cumbersome machine with today's modern unit, shown below.

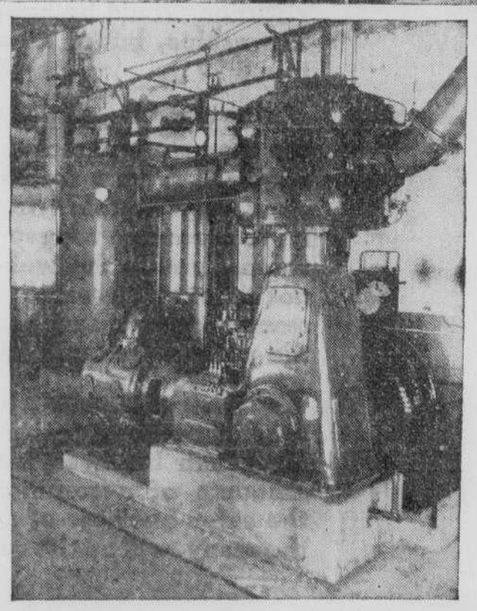
Progress

Advances in mechanical and metallurgical practice during the past half century have resulted in many improvements in air compressor design and efficiency.

The following figures contrast the slow speed and ponderous machines of the early eighties with the compact, high-speed, smooth-running compressors of today.

	Old unit	Modern unit
Size	32x60"	31½ & 19x14½"
Type	2-cyl; 1-stage	2-cyl; 2-stage
Capacity	3,910 cu. ft./min.	3,910 cu. ft./min.
R.P.M.	35	300
Horse Power	682	604
Weight	125,000 lbs.	32,500 lbs.
Floor Space	30½'x17'=518½ sq.'	12½'x8¼'=103 sq.'

The efficiency and mechanical reliability of the XVH Compressor have made it a favourite in Canadian mines, railroad shops, automobile factories, paper mills and other industrial plants.



A modern Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Compressor—an XVH direct-connected electric motor driven machine—installed in a Canadian salt refinery.

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The CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Carries on the Tradition of the Eastern Townships Bank

A hundred years ago the hardy pioneers of the Eastern Townships and the founders of Sherbrooke, unlike their compatriots in the St. Lawrence Valley, had no banking facilities to assist them in the development of the country. As early as 1831 an effort had been made to incorporate a bank at Stanstead under the name of the Stanstead County Bank, but the charter failed to pass. Several years later the City Bank of Montreal opened an agency at Sherbrooke, but this confined its efforts mainly to the collection of deposits and received little support owing to its lack of local associations. It was not until 1855, the year in which the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States came into effect, that a charter of incorporation was obtained for a local institution under the name of the Eastern Townships Bank, and not until 1859 that the new bank actually commenced operations.

The leading promoter of the bank was its first President, Colonel Benjamin Pomroy, of Compton, a man who knew the Townships thoroughly and on the basis of this knowledge undertook the educational task of acquainting with the advantages of commercial banking a community where the reign of barter had not quite ended. Driving about from village to village, and even from farm to farm, Colonel Pomroy explained personally to all possible shareholders the functions of a bank and the benefits it would confer upon the Townships as a whole. His fine presence and the great esteem in which he was held assured his project success. By the beginning of June, 1859, the amount of $206,200 had been subscribed and the initial call of 10 per cent. had been paid.

Conditions favoured the new institution, for the financial panic of 1857, adversely affecting the already existing Canadian banks, made them cautious of extending their business further afield, and left the new bank on its inception without competition. The main office was established at Sherbrooke (the population of which was then about 3,500) and branches were almost immediately opened at Stanstead and at Waterloo, in both cases in answer to urgent local requests. Applications were also received from two other districts, but the Directors decided to proceed cautiously and to wait until the time seemed ripe.

In a general statement issued at the close of 1859, the Board of Directors explained the reasons for the formation of the bank, the basis upon which it rested and the character of the business it sought, under the conviction that the wider these became known the more the credit of the institution would be raised, to the benefit not only of the Townships, but of all those who had business dealings with them.

"It would, perhaps," they continued, "have been easier for the promoters of the institution to have raised the capital required from a few wealthy individuals, but the object in view was two-fold: first, to benefit the country, and secondly, to create so widespread an interest amongst the people themselves in the well-being of the institution, that it would not only tend to raise the credit of the Townships, but at the same time be a safeguard against any speculative action on the part of the bank itself.

"Where so large a proprietary exists, and that a proprietary of persons desiring accommodations for the carrying on of their business, it stands to reason that no very large amounts of accommodation to a few will be tolerated, but the safer business of accommodation in small amounts to the many, will be the rule."

Among the early associates of Colonel Pomroy, on the Board of Directors were: J. H. Pope, later to become Minister of Railways in Sir John A. Macdonald's Government; G. K. Foster, of Richmond, believed to be at that time the richest man is the Townships, and R. W. Heneker, of Sherbrooke, who succeeded Colonel Pomroy as President, an office he held from 1874 until his retirement in 1902. An outstanding officer of the bank was William Farwell, who was Cashier (later called General Manager) from 1861 to 1902, when he succeeded Mr. Heneker as President, retaining that office until amalgamation with The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1912.

From about the year 1855 the development of the Eastern Townships began to expand markedly beyond the primary industries of agriculture and lumbering. The next twenty years witnessed a great deal of railway construction, in addition to which the discovery of copper and other minerals in the Townships opened up a new field of activity. Confederation in 1867 brought in an era of industrialism, and although seven lean years followed the seven fat years dating from Confederation, The Eastern Townships Bank, essentially a local institution, shared alike in the prosperity and poor times of the commuity. Until 1885 it had comparatively few branches, but in that year it began to adopt a policy of expansion by increasing the number of its branches. Ten years later it opened its first office outside the Townships—at St. Hyacinthe, at the solicitation of many business men in that centre, and in 1898 it opened its first branch outside Quebec— at Grand Forks, B.C., then prominent in gold mining. It was not, however, until 1900 that it opened an office in Montreal.

The period of its greatest expansion occurred in the first decade of the present century and the last decade of its existence as an independent local institution. Between 1900 and 1911 its assets rose from 9 to 28½ million dollars and its branches from 13 to 64 branches and 39 sub-agencies. In the latter year it was actually considering the enlargement of its field, especially in Western Canada, when it received an offer of amalgamation from The Canadian Bank of Commerce which included the exchange of bank stock share for share, an offer which, proving of great value to both institutions was implemented the following year by the fusion of the two banks.

The reasons are easy to understand. Canada had entered into an era of development which was no longer purely local but national in scope. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, already nation-wide in its branch representation, was desirous to round out its organization by acquiring branches in the Province of Quebec, while the Eastern Townships Bank, realizing that a purely local institution must expand into one of national activity, seized the opportunity afforded.

Thus two ambitions were achieved and the Eastern Townships Bank entered the growing family of The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

But the tradition of the old Eastern Townships Bank still lingers, and the community continues to be grateful for the foundations which it laid nearly ninety years ago, for this local institution made possible a great part of the early development of the Townships and paved the way for the present chain of over a hundred branches of the various Canadian chartered banks, in addition to the many situated in the immediate surrounding country.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager.

G. G. LAIRD, Superintendent, Montreal.

G. E. EWING, Manager, Sherbrooke.

JOHN FLETCHER FIRST JUSTICE OF SHERBROOKE

Many Unusual Stories Linked About Figure of Picturesque Englishman Who First Administered Justice in St. Francis District.

One of the most important and at the same time one of the most erratic citizens of Sherbrooke one hundred years ago was Hon. John Fletcher, first judge of the Inferior District of St. Francis, who dispensed justice for twenty-one years amid many trials and tribulations.

A native of England, the future judge was born at Rochester in Kent in 1787 and after studying law moved to the New World in 1810 where he was admitted to the bar of Canada. Having many influential friends in Government circles, he received many political plums and



Hon. Judge John Fletcher.

while still less than thirty he was named coroner for the District of Quebec in 1814. From then on his progress was rapid. The following year he received the appointment of Judge of the Court of Peace for the District of Quebec, a position somewhat akin to that of District Magistrate of today.

In 1816 he was named Justice of the Peace for the northwest, a travelling appointment and was named a member of a Commission to iron out the differences between the two great fur trading companies, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company.

With the establishment of the new judicial district of St. Francis in 1823, John Fletcher was sent to Sherbrooke, where he resided until his death in 1844. The new justice was no flower born to bloom unseen, and immediately upon his arrival he had erected for himself the largest house in the town, a one and a half storey, frame clapboard building which stood until a few years ago near Meadow street between Wellington street and the St. Francis River — the Grand Trunk Railway not being completed in those days.

His administration of law was tempered with some highly original ideas of his own on the matter of justice.

Some of these were amusing and therefore tolerated by the citizens, but others were not accorded such an easy reception. Coupled with the judge's habit of becoming badly involved in political matters of the day, some of his decisions led to his impeachment before the Legislative Assembly in 1831. No scandal was proved against him however, so despite the action of the Assembly in condemning him, the Governor, Lord Aylmer, refused to dismiss him from office and he continued in his role of judge until he passed away in 1844.

Many are the anecdotes told about this picturesque individual. None are absolutely vouched for but most of them are probably true. One reminiscence states that one day the learned judge was leaving the Court House when he ran up against a personage "whose face would stop a clock" to use a modern slang expression. His Lordship is said to have halted and stared dumbfounded at the sight of a human being so uncouth. On finally regaining his breath, he invited the stranger into his office.

The latter, uncertain of what was in store for him and certainly not expecting what actually happened, accepted the invitation. Once in the office, the Judge is said to have closed the door and quietly said "My dear man, you are too ugly for words." But the climax came when he roared: "Therefore I sentence you to two months in jail." History does not say what followed, but leaves us to assume that the man served the sentence in order that the judge might sleep more easily of nights.

While all Judge Fletcher's descendants are today scattered far from Sherbrooke behind them they did leave one thing—a tablet in St. Peter's Church lauding the memories of the first judge. After listing his many accomplishments, the tribute concludes that he was "A philosopher most deeply versed in almost every science, an honest and an upright judge." Apparently in the passing of Hon. John Fletcher, Sherbrooke lost a very, very learned citizen.

The man standing in the queue outside the picture palace felt someone touch his back from behind.

"I'm only going to pop over the road," said the young one, "I want some chewing gum.'"

"That doesn't interest me.'

"I know," replied the youth, "but I thought I might forget my place, so I've put a chalk mark on your back."

Short-sighted Lady (in grocery): "Is that the head cheese over there?"

Salesman: "No, ma'am; that's one of his assistants."

E.T. FAIRBANKS OPENED PLANT HERE IN 1908

Present Up-To-Date Factory Is Three Times Size of Original Plant—Importance of Correct Scales in These Days of Small Profits and Keen Competition.

The plant of the E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., Ltd., at Sherbrooke, Que., was built in 1908, and although comparatively small at that time, it consisted of a complete scale manufacturing plant from foundry to finished product. Since that time many additions have been built and modern equipment installed until today we find in the City of Sherbrooke a large and modern factory that in just over twenty-nine years has grown to be three times its original size, now having a floor area of 87,000 square feet; five thousand eight hundred square feet having been added during the present year.

Subsidiary companies operated by the E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., Ltd., are: The B. S. & M. Scale Company, Limited, the Wilson Scale & Machinery Corporation, the Adam Hall Corporation, and the New Warren Scale Company.

The Company manufactures over 2,000 modifications of scales, from the small counter type to huge railroad track scales for weighing heavy freight cars and even locomotives, and large grain hopper scales that will weigh an entire carload in a single draft. They also manufacture a complete line of warehouse trucks, ranging from small two-wheel models to large express and baggage trucks, brass gate and globe valves, Sheffield railroad water standpipes and accessories, automatic oil burners, capacities from one to five gallons per hour and a complete line of camp stoves, heaters and box stoves.

So that one may follow the process of scale building from start to finish, the same routine is followed in this article as in the process of manufacture.

In the engineering department designs originate the manufacturing needs. Here a staff of experienced engineers and draftsmen develop and produce the finished designs. As in all lines of engineering development, a great advance has been made in general design and engineering since 1908. A good many of these changes have taken place during the past few years, when new conditions and new problems for the present day and future requirements had to be taken into consideration to meet the ever changing needs of industry.

In the pattern shop the designs which have originated in the engineering department gradually take material shape in the form of wood and metal patterns. The patterns are first made in wood, from which metal patterns are cast. Metal patterns are generally used because they will not shrink or warp and are able to withstand heavy usage over a period of years. In this department up-to-date machinery and equipment operated by highly skilled workmen results in the precision necessary for pattern work.

The foundry is, of course, a most important department in the making of high grade weighing machines. Here the parts are started on their way from the molten metal to go through the various stages of grinding, drilling, reaming and the many operations necessary before they reach the completed stage for assembling into the finished product.

The foundry is well lighted, has a special ventilating system and is equipped with a large crane which travels the entire length of the building. This is a most essential piece of equipment because castings of grey iron weighing several tons are produced.

Castings of brass, bronze and aluminum are also produced in another section of the foundry and hundreds of flasks are carried in stock to be used for the manufacture of various shaped castings.

Another department of the foundry proper is the core room. The cores, made by experienced core makers, are a composition of sand and molasses, and after being molded to the desired shape are placed in a special heated core oven and baked. These cores, after being baked, are put into core stock rooms until they are required by the molders.

In the making of castings all ingredients are carefully weighed at the cupola charging floor and actual test bars are taken from the various heats to insure and maintain the high grade uniform casting which must be produced for use in these scales. The cores are placed in the molds, ready to receive the molten metal; the flask is then closed and the metal after being poured is left to cool.

After the castings have cooled sufficiently to handle, crane and hoist are used for shaking out the larger castings, and they pass on to the cleaning room to be sandblasted, ground, placed in tumbling cylinders, or to go through the other operations for removing the sand and surface grit which has accumulated during the molding process. All castings are thoroughly cleaned, inspected and weighed before going to the machine shop.

The machine shop is equipped with modern machinery, which includes lathes, planers, shapers, vertical radial drills, milling machines and grinding machines. Lay-out tables, accessible by overhead cranes, traverse the entire length of the machine shop.

Handled directly from detailed blue prints, which originate in the engineering department, castings are machined by skilled operators who work to micrometer, vernier and other precision gauges in compliance with specified tolerances. In addition to the large machine shop, there is a separate department that is especially equipped for handling small lightweight castings. Small automatic lathes, special grinding, notching machines and other small equipment are used in the machining to size and assembling of these small parts.

Tool makers are employed in the manufacture of various jigs, fixtures and special tools required in the production of scales.

Forgings of various weights and sizes are produced and up-to-date equipment facilitates rapid production. In one part of the forge shop are carbonizing furnaces, so that the carbon content of the steel utilized may be controlled to the desired standard. Electric furnaces are provided for the heat treating of steel and oil baths installed for tempering purposes.

The assembling department, where the finished parts are assembled and tested under actual loads, is so located in the plant that finished materials are handled with the minimum of time and expense. Equipment in this department consists of testing frames constructed on independent foundations from the building proper to eliminate any possibility of vibration. This is necessary for verification of various sizes and modifications of scales to comply with the weights and measures re[illegible]ations of the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion. Standard weights, ranging in size from 3,000 lbs. down to one grain are part of the necessary equipment. These standards are required to be maintained at all times in an accurate condition.

The shipping department is next to the assembling department and the railroad siding runs alongside a large loading platform outside the shipping room. Another siding of the railroad runs along the other end of the plant, and adjoining the shipping room is a large storage warehouse for carrying the large stock

Continued on page 60.

THE ST. FRANCIS RIVER

(Early Spring)

(Minnie Hallowell Bowen)

The intimate arches of the dear grey trees,
Limned on the drifting background of the mist,
Stand like the delicate tracery of thought
That springs—how, none can wist—
Into cathedral mysteries in the soul,
Uplifting life to God, with roots in earth.
The circle of the enfolding hills still lies
Cloud-wrapped and chill, untouched by thought of Spring—
The unawakened slopes no paeans sing
Though life has come to birth.

The river—poising like a resting dove,
Its grey and iridescent wings outspread
Across the low-lying fields, bears on its breast
The tears the sky has shed.
Into far-shadowing vistas, curve on curve,
That hide all tears in tenderness and grey;
Ah, Me! the thoughts that reach adown the years
Into such distances of soul and time—
That wrapped in mist and tenderness divine
Bear all our life away!

Dear Valley! sheltered in the quiet hills
Lovely in floating mist or sheeted rain—
In many a land the wanderer's heart acclaims
Thy loveliness again—
And that far vision wakens in the heart
Undying memories that love can bring,
And freighted cares, borne on that tide's full breast,
Slip like the river into sunset skies—
Where, in the waiting Homeland shall arise
The dawning of God's Spring.

MANY LINES CARRIED BY "WHISTLE" PLANT

J. A. Breton, Owner of Whistle Bottling Works, Reg'd., Is Native of St. Elie d'Orford.

J. A. Breton, owner of the Whistle Bottling Works, Reg'd., 60 Ball street, is a native of St. Elie d'Orford, six miles from Sherbrooke. He has carried on this business in Sherbrooke for about four years, but previously had seven years experience in his grocery store.

A visit to the Whistle Bottling Works, Reg'd., is very interesting. The genial proprietor will conduct you over the plant and explain how the lines that he carries are manufactured.

The stock, consisting of all kinds of soft drinks, is kept on the main floor, the manufacturing being carried on in the basement. The firm manufactures: Whistle, Green Spot, Sherbrooke pale dry ginger ale, grenadine, apricot brandy, root beer, champagne cider and mineral water.

Seventy bottles of root beer per hour are filled, with the apparatus used, and placed in cases of six. Water at 125o F. is used to sterilize the bottles.

The labels on the bottles, as well as the souvenir centenary glass tumblers, show a very artistic sense. Mr. Breton has several hundred dollars invested in these tumblers, which he presents to his customers.

As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the samples of orangeade or other soft drinks, which are generously offered, speak for themselves.

Ten workers are employed, and three trucks are kept busy delivering orders to Windsor Mills, Richmond, East Angus, Lennoxville, Rock Island, Waterville, Coaticook and other centres.

Organizations Of Sherbrooke Women Important Influence In Bettering Conditions of City

Continued from Page 47.

branch. The first meeting was held in Plymouth Church Hall and the first officers were: President, Mrs. A. S. Hurd; secretary, Mrs. W. A. Morehouse and treasurer, Mrs. L. W. Dowlin. Others holding the office of chief executive during the intervening years were Mrs. A. C. Skinner, Mrs. S. A. Jones, Mrs. George Armitage and Mrs. S. A. Jones, who is today the president, Mrs. W. G. Cross, treasurer, and Mrs. William Bailey, secretary.

In the early years of the W. C. T. U. in Sherbrooke, Mrs. Middleton, aunt of George Armitage, took an active part in the work of the society and practically all the branches throughout the Eastern Townships were organized by her. The work has been faithfully carried on by the officers and a number of staunch members who have been unceasing in their endeavor to stem the evil of overindulgence and intemperance. At times it has been disheartening work, but their zeal has never diminished and it speaks well for their determination of purpose that the W.C.T.U. in Sherbrooke is today an active organization. According to their rightful prerogative as the oldest organization in Sherbrooke, the Women's Christian Temperance Union should have come first in the historical review of women's work prepared for the special centenary issue, for as the old adage says: "Age before beauty." The attractiveness of other work may be more appealing to the majority of readers, but not to those who truly understand and appreciate the "Beauty" of purpose which inspires these splendid women to carry on their efforts to save mankind from what has for centuries been one of the world's greatest evils. An active and outstanding part of the work in Sherbrooke has centered in the schools, where prizes are annually donated by the local W. C. T. U. for temperance essays. The fact that our Gracious Queen Elizabeth has recently identified herself with the temperance movement will doubtless result in renewed enthusiasm and interest in the work. The women who have so nobly tried to inculcate in the minds of children and adults the degrading results of overindulgence have met with much opposition and they always will, but their intention and purpose is actuated by the highest Christian motives and their work should be encouraged by all right minded people even if their methods do not always appeal to those whose only objective in life seems to be "having a good time." To the pioneer temperance workers in Sherbrooke the present members owe much, for when the Union was first organized in 1882 customs and habits were entirely different and little sympathy was extended to the courageous band of women who had the temerity to oppose drinking.

Wales Home Auxiliary.

The Wales Home Auxiliary has one definite object, the comfort and welfare of the dear old people who make "Wales" their home. For this purpose two outstanding activities are sponsored annually by the local branch. Every autumn after busy housewives have completed their canning, preserving and pickling, the Auxiliary sends out invitations for a "jam shower." This tea party is one of the social events of the autumn season, for every year, under the convenership of Mrs. T. W. Rawson, a musical programme of unusual charm forms an important part of the entertainment.

The highlight of the year is the shipment of Christmas Cheer. Donations are sent to the home of the president, Mrs. Fred Hovey, who for many years has personally supervised the packing of literally everything for the Christmas dinner party at the "Home" in Richmond. This shipment very often contains gifts of candy and other "goodies," for the festive season. Fortunate indeed is the local branch in having had Mrs. Fred. Hovey as their chief executive for so many years, for it is largely due to her initiative that the work in Sherbrooke has been carried on so successfully ever since the Auxiliaries were organized for the purpose of supplementing the comforts and necessities already supplied by the Board. These extras mean much to the lonely ones and bring a breath of true home life to cheer and comfort the dear old folks who expect to spend their few remaining years at The Wales Home.

For several years Mrs. J. D. Parmelee took an active interest in the Sherbrooke Auxiliary and after her departure to British Columbia Miss Agnes Mitchell assumed the responsibility until ill health necessitated her resignation. Mrs. Hovey is at present supported by Mrs. J. H. Bryant as secretary and Mrs. Nelson Whitman as treasurer.

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The experience gained in 36 years of successful dealing in sound securities enables us to give competent service.

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Through the Underwriting and Marketing of Canadian Public and Corporation Issues this organization has gained widespread connections.

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PROGRESS!
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Covered Wagon to Modern Motor Car

BACK in 1937 when Sherbrooke was first recognized as an industrial centre, the covered wagon provided a dependable, if uncomfortable, means of travel for the early settler. But "Time Moves On" — it is now 1937 and Sherbrooke is celebrating its 100th Birthday. Our modern buildings, paved streets and highways are the descendants of clapboard structures, corduroy trails and roads.

The modern powerful easy-riding Dodge and DeSoto motor cars — trail blazers of the automotive industry, having contributed greatly to the development of modern transportation—have replaced the historic covered wagon.

Today Dodge and DeSoto, cars sold by Morisset Limited, are the accepted standard of performance, dependability and value. You have only to notice the number of Dodge and DeSoto cars on the streets of this city to realize that Sherbrooke motorists endorse this statement.

Morisset Limited heartily congratulates Sherbrooke on the occasion of its "Centennial" and joins with the city fathers in welcoming back native sons from everywhere to the "celebrations."

Morisset Limited
21 Wellington St. So., Sherbrooke.



Wilfrid Legare, Proprietor.

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Now eighteen years old, this industry has prospered along with others in kindred lines in Sherbrooke. We take pride in the workmanship of our Sherbrooke workers and even now we are building a larger factory, planning to extend our activities and to double the names on our payroll.

St. Martin Street, Sherbrooke.

Greater Production And Government Efficiency Main Canadian Problems

Encouraging the Creation of More Material Wealth and Greater Efficiency in Expenditure of that Proportion of Production Taken for Government Purposes Must Be Achieved if Canada Is to Enjoy Complete Prosperity, Declares National Employment Commission Head.

Ottawa, July 31.—Encouraging the creation of more material wealth and greater efficiency in Government services are the chief problems facing Canada today, according to Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission. Speaking on the subject, "What Faces Canada Today," Mr. Purvis first dealt with the vast improvement which has taken place in the economic welfare of the country since 1932.

"At that time," he said, "you will remember the sky was very black indeed. The world's market values for products from our farms, forests and mines were at an extreme low ebb. The producer of farm products was in a poor position to purchase the products turned out by our industrial workers, and unemployment amongst wage-earners in the secondary industries and in the services also was tending to spread out in wider and wider circles."

"But today that picture has all changed. The prices of all primary products have had a tremendous increase. And, except within the farm drought area in the Prairie Provinces, those engaged in the extraction of natural wealth from the soil are finding themselves better and better able to produce the wherewithal to exchange for the creature comforts they require. Admittedly their wants have become very great indeed, as a result of the extended period of the depression. And perhaps this in itself is one of the chief reasons for anticipating—providing world markets maintain their improved tone and we in Canada can handle our other problems in a common sense manner—a prolonged period of good times—a period which may make look very foolish indeed those prognostications so current in 1932-1933 that we would never again see such good times as in 1929, continued Mr. Purvis.

"Occupational employment of course is, as a result of these improved times, increasing. Also the number of wage-earners employed is continuing rapidly to advance. In fact the index of wage-earning employment, using what was quite a prosperous year—1926—as a base of 100, stands at May 1st at 106.3. This means that already—even allowing for increase in population—we are within measurable distance of as good as, or better employment conditions than in 1929, when an abnormally full measure of employment was enjoyed.

"From the National Employment Commission viewpoint all this is naturally most satisfactory, even though, of course, the Commission realize to what an extent this satisfactory state of affairs is due to a general revival in industrial conditions.

Main Problem Now Facing Us

"Unfortunately, however, this happier side does not tell the whole story. If I were asked to state the greatest problem which today faces Canada, in common with others of the remaining countries enjoying the liberty of democratic government, I would say it is as to our ability, as citizens, to preserve our individual liberties of thought and action against the forces of reaction. The value of liberty for the individual is fortunately still generally recognized. Perhaps it is the one privilege which we are inclined to recognize as being as important as food and shelter itself. Some, indeed, during the ages, have demonstrated to our benefit, their belief that it is still more worth while fighting for than food and shelter.

"For the community the liberty of the individual is just as important. Without it, the community gradually becomes static—however forceful the dictator, individual or group, in power for the moment may be—loses all its dynamic force and then falls easily before the forces of disintegration. You may fell that I am unduly pessimistic in considering the loss of liberty a danger for us Canadian citizens. I would suggest to you, however, that if we look over large sections of the world today, we cannot fail to be impressed in how few years certain great privileges, for which our forefathers were prepared to sacrifice their lives—for which, in fact, generations fought over considerable periods—have so unexpectedly gone by the board. Even the right to practice the form of religion in which one believes; the right to trial by a jury of one's peers, and the right to express one' thoughts frankly and openly, whether in tune with those of the governing majority or not, have disappeared for tens of millions of people. In the prolonged distress which followed the cataclysm of the world war, mankind in many countries has apparently refused to think its problems out. In fact, having become used to the enjoyment of those liberties, mankind has taken them for granted, and has failed to recognize that in passing over its problems for solution to the extremist of one or other variety, such fundamental and vital privileges are quickly lost, probably only to be regained after such distress as will make the trials of the last few years look unimportant.

"If we assume that the main problem facing us is the one I have stated, you are entitled to ask my suggestions for meeting it. These are:

1—Pending the time when the productive machine can annually produce enough so that all may enjoy at least a good measure of creature comforts, we must do everything possible to encourage the creation of more material wealth and to encourage those who are active in its creation.

2.—We must strive to attain greater efficiencies in the spending of that portion of the wealth we annually produce which the Government finds it necessary to withdraw from us through taxation, in order that the drain of these expenditures on the workers' standard of living may be reduced to the smallest dimensions possible.

"And the reason why I believe these lines of action are the best guarantee of our liberties is that a people enjoying a reasonable measure of economic comfort are less likely to accept the counsels of despair which are involved in the extremist theories offered.

Creation of Material Wealth

"The problem of creating more wealth is essentially a problem of producing more goods and services. There is no other form of material wealth which the nation can enjoy. At times we hear statements and suggestions which seem to be based on the idea that sharing the existing wealth would be enough to produce comfort for all citizens without asking a continuance of active working endeavour from those citizens. Nothing could be more fallacious. Existing accumulations of wealth in the hands of individuals above what is spent in the ordinary course of living are mainly and of necessity in the form of investments in the tools for production and distribution—factories, railways, etc. They are valueless except insofar as they continue to produce every year. Is it clear, I wonder, that the reason the individual has in the past been allowed and, in fact, encouraged to seek his fortune without limits of attainment was not because of a kindly attitude on the part of the community towards that individual but because experience had shown that communities gain much more from the efforts of the individual so spurred on to maximum endeavour than he himself can possibly obtain? And indeed whatever any other system might have produced, the result of encouraging individual effort has been phenomenal. Looking back over the generations it is amazing to see how, even though interrupted by periodical world depressions, the standard of living for the average worker has gone up and up—inspired by the common direction to our efforts of the urge, working in every one of us, to make a living and to improve its standard.

Efficiency in Expenditures

The second aim, namely attainment of greater efficiency in expenditure of that part of the national income which governmental bodies require to take in the form of taxes to provide services which we demand of them, can, I suggest, be materially achieved through the following steps.

"We must, in the first place, encourage our governmental bodies to provide more exact definitions of the purpose of each type of governmental expenditure and, in addition to estimate in advance the cost of carrying out the work.

"Next, we must encourage them in giving us a clear audited report as to how expenditures have been made, so tying those expenditures in with the purpose in view.

"These two factors alone would do much to avoid the dangers which result from muddled thinking amongst us—the citizens, who in the final analysis, through the vote, direct governmental effort.

"Perhaps one of the most constructive things that could be done would be for every citizen to have forced upon his attention income and outgo statements and balance sheets, in readily understandable form, for the Dominion, and for the Province and Municipality with which he is connected. If this one thing could be brought about in any important degree, it is my view that rapid progress would be achieved in expenditure efficiencies through the gradual education of the citizen which would result. A better visualization of the cost of the services demanded would result. At the present time we are all too prone to load the problem on to other hands and then complain of the results. I repeat—a clear and simple statement widely and frequently published showing how that portion of the national income which finds its way through all forms of taxation into the various governmental units is being spent, is something we should require from governing bodies and something they should insist upon our seeing.

Application to "Unemployment Relief"

"I would like to apply some of these thoughts in regard to expenditure efficiencies to the problem of so-called "unemployment relief" with which all of those present are so familiar. In this country the responsibility for taking care of the need of such of its citizens as were physically or socially handicapped was always in the past considered to be on the local community and the local municipality, as that community nearest to the problem knows and understand the need. After the war there was for two or three years a tendency to extend aid to individuals to take care of unemployment, perhaps based upon a new community thought arising out of the war dislocation that any individual who was willing to work should be provided with a job, and if this were impossible that he should at least get subsistence for himself and his dependents. With improved times this extension of aid given lapsed for a few years, but the depression through which we have just been was so deep and so sustained that it quickly came back to fasten itself upon the nation on a scale never before thought possible.

"Many practical difficulties not originally forseen have been experienced in the application of this basic theory that those willing to work should be provided with a job or its near equivalent. One of the most important has been the effect on the individual citizen in the change of emphasis from the duty being upon him to obtain a job to his looking to the Government to obtain it for him. There are other tendencies insofar as the individual is concerned, such as a feeling that he is in position to take the kind of job he wants, or stay on relief. Or he regards unemployment relief as a supplement to existing income, if his occupation leaves him free for part of the year, or if he be a wage-earner in a seasonal business.

"And for the governmental bodies there have also been practical difficulties in the application of the theory. Different interpretations have arisen in various parts of the country as to who should be included under the head of "Unemployment Relief." Confusion has taken place between lack of occupation—such as in agriculture, fishing, hunting and trapping—and wage-earning, and as a result there has been a false understanding as to the extent to which improvement in employment conditions for wage-earners can be expected to take up the slack in occupational unemployment as times improve. There has been overlapping in the degree of assistance to given sections of the country owing to a lack of co-ordination between aid given in the form of subsistence aid— material aid—as distinct from aid given by means of work aid or special projects aid.

"Looking back it is easy to see what the main requirements should have been in response to the demands which came from municipalities to the provinces, and from the provinces to the Dominion, as the unemployment problem became so severe. Equally it is easy to understand how those requirements were not exacted since severity and length of the depression and the danger of the chaos following were not in any way evident. When these demands came in, provinces should have required from their municipalities and the Dominion should have required from the provinces:

"1.—Clear and mutually satisfactory definitions of the exact kinds of abnormal aid which it was intended to provide with the resources obtained. And, to the extent that unemployment aid was in question, the maintenance of careful and periodic records of work experience, degree of skill and employability, by appropriate local bodies upon which the Dominion and (or) province was represented.

"2.—Adequate proof of financial need of assistance; adequate proof that the degree of unemployment in the district was abnormal, and advance estimates of the cost of post audit or aid distribution.

"3.—While leaving administration itself to the local bodies, the right, where aid was granted, to approve or disapprove of the standards of assistance given and the administrative controls set up, and to establish a current instead of a post audit of aid distribution.

"Such requirements would have ensured a greater understanding of the problems on the part of all concerned, and indeed of the country in general; have tended to help the Dominion and Provinces to confine their aid particularly to those centres where the degree of distress was abnormal; and would have helped to mitigate the effects of the present natural tendency for many municipalities to be careless in aid distribution because of the feeling that the financial burden mainly falls on the Provinces and Dominion.

"In the haste resulting from rapidly extending need such provisions were omitted. Obviously the immediate step required now is that they should still be put into force, in order that control may be regained of a situation which is already badly out of hand. Nor is there anything in such requirements, whether made by the provinces upon a municipality, or by the Dominion upon a province, to which any reasonable objection can be taken. Indeed co-operation in such measures would inevitably be found by all governmental units in question to make for a better and fairer attention to the needs of those individuals who are most hard pressed, whether through economic conditions or through social or physical handicap. Additionally, to this general step it is important that an educational campaign should be embarked upon to bring about an understanding,—

"That the apparent benefit derived by the local community in getting proportional grants-in-aid is quite illusory, to the extend that aid is given for purposes other than was intended or to an extent greater than is necessary, since apart from the fact that the local government entity contributes in any case some porportion of the expense, a costly breakdown in character results in that community, which in its effects penalizes its other working citizens.

"Of the place public works instituted for relief purposes occupy in the picture and that at this stage of the depression this expensive method of providing work is better minimized and confined strictly to certain types of work in order not to hinder private industry in its larger job of taking up the slack as times improve.

"That much of the aid being given in the name of "Unemployment Relief" is of a character which requires permanent organization and constant planning and supervision of the principles under which it is applied. This because it covers situations embedded in conditions other than those due to cyclical depressions such as we have passed through.

"And lastly, but most important of all, of the necessity of developing well-thought-out and consistent programmes, suitable to local conditions, for increasing the employability of the unemployed and of obtaining Dominion and Provincial financial support therefor. These could in the industrial areas be explored in co-operation with industry and other interested agencies. They are of the utmost urgency and importance, if the morale of those receiving aid is to be restored and if they are to be able to take advantage of jobs that become available now that conditions are so much improved. Without such programmes indeed the jam of relief will not be dislodged in any real measure, however good the times we may pass through.

"In saying all this there is no desire to take away or cut down aid to those in genuine distress, whatever the cause, only that it be accorded under its proper name so that its degree of permanency can be determined and remedial measures where likely to be effective can be applied. Even the recipient himself will benefit from such a segregation. For if over a long period he receives aid under the wrong name he may find himself cut off at a minute's notice through a rather natural indignation on the part of a governing body or of a tax payers' control committee which finds what appears to be improper uses of the funds allocated.

"There are many of you who know this relief situation through your contacts in your day to day work and who, therefore, will be able to assess the value of such suggestions in regard to the problem. May we ask your co-operation and individual effort in breaking down this complex problem into its component parts, instead of leaving it to be dealt with under some general method which cannot possibly achieve order out of the existing chaos."

SHERBROOKE

(Minnie Hallowell Bowen)

The rolling hills of Sherbrooke lie
So close about the town,
They see the rushing Magog flood,
St. Francis tide go down;
Like sheltering arms they hold it close
Against each quiet breast.
To fold the little clustering homes
In safely harboured rest.

This is the dear and homelike place
Where I would choose to be,
To live and love and work awile
Before Eternity.

SONS CARRYING ON FATHER'S BUSINESS

Present Wholesale Grocery Firm of G. T. Armstrong and Sons, Limited, Being Operated by Sons of the Founder.

Nothing is more natural than that a man's sons should engage in the same line of business as their father, although that practice is sometimes departed from in this country. In the case of the firm of G. T. Armstrong and Sons, Limited, that practice was continued.

To those not familiar with the facts, something of the history of this firm and of its founder may prove of interest. This wholesale grocery business, one of the oldest in this district, was begun in 1905. The site was then on Wellington street South, opposite the Chateau Frontenac. The owner, G. T. Armstrong, had engaged in different lines of business previously, notably the boot and shoe and the ice business, but the wholesale grocery became permanent. Mr. Armstrong, who was born in Melbourne, Que., came to Sherbrooke in 1886 and remained here until his death, March 7, 1915. It was in 1914 that Mr. Armstrong showed his optimism regarding future trade by building the large warehouse now occupied by this concern at the corner of Aberdeen and Alexander streets. The main building is 80 feet wide, has an average length of 88 feet, is four stories high, and basement, giving approximately 30,000 square feet of floor space, with outbuildings giving an additional 6,000 square feet.

The firm was incorporated in 1918 and from a modest stock of the heavy lines of groceries it has steadily expanded until today it handles all lines of goods in the grocery trade, fountain supplies, tobaccos, confectionery and patent medicines. The business is continued by the two sons of the founder, J. Fraser Armstrong and Hubert S. Armstrong as managers.

Thirty employees are now on this firm's staff. Goods are sold throughout the Eastern Townships, with prompt delivery to all points. Promise has been translated into performance.

E.T. Fairbanks Opened Plant Here In 1908

Continued from page 59.

of manufactured goods which must be maintained at all times to facilitate prompt shipment to the various branches of the selling organization from coast to coast throughout Canada, and where stocks are also carried for local requirements.

The branches also maintain fully equipped scale service shops with staffs of specially trained experts and one of the features of this service is the regular inspection, cleaning and adjusting of all scales for large scale users at regular intervals. This service has come to be of the utmost importance, for in these days of small profits and keen competition correct weights play a very important part.

As Frankie stood beside his mother who was making some purchases, the grocer told him to help himself to a handful of nuts. But Frankie shook his head.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the grocer. "Don't you like nuts?'

"Yes, replied Frankie.

"Well, go ahead and take some."

Frankie hesitated, whereupon the grocer put a generous handful in Frankie's pocket.

When they had left the shop, his mother turned to her small son and asked, "Why did you not take the nuts when the kind man asked you?"

"Cause his hand was bigger than mine," Frankie replied.



Greenshields & Co

Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market

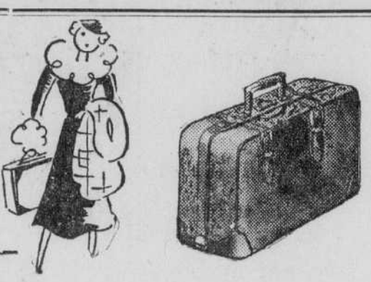
SUN LIFE BUILDING, SHERBROOKE

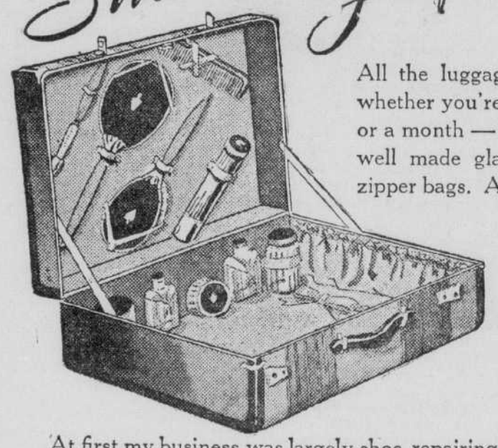
JAMES J. BELL, Manager

PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS

110

LUGGAGE that takes you away Smartly





All the luggage you modern travellers need whether you're planning a trip for a day, week or a month — Lightweight, good looking, and well made gladstones, fitted cases and new zipper bags. All kinds of honest leather goods.

BUSINESS FOUNDED 1918

At first my business was largely shoe repairing. Sherbrooke has dealt kindly with me and I have been favored with a large share of the patronage of the community, both in repairing and in my leather goods department which is a later development. Three sons have served their apprenticeships and now share in the conduct of the business. All join in congratulating our fellow citizens in happy celebration of the 100th Anniversary of our City.

J. A. PIGEON

UBALD PIGEON ALBERT PIGEON JEROME PIGEON

68 Wellington Street North.



Although the Netherland Dairy is not quite as ancient as the above picture would lead us to believe, it has been serving Sherbrooke since 1921. Purity of product, and speediness in service has been the watchword of the Netherland Dairy. Now after 16 years of service and growth, S. Clark & Sons have built up a thriving business.

The Netherland Dairy extends congratulations to Sherbrooke on its centenary.

S. CLARK & SONS

Brompton Road - - Sherbrooke.

"Keep Moving — that's what we do."

If you're going to the "summer place" or moving out of town, see us. Our modern, spacious vans and expert drivers complete the job at a surprising low cost.



PHONE 2891

Local and Long Distance TRUCKING & MOVING

JIM LYNN

18 Lincoln Ave. — Sherbrooke.



OF COURSE —

During that next month of festivities, we wish that none of you suffer from any trouble, whether personal or otherwise, so that you may enjoy thoroughly everything that will go on during Sherbrooke's Centennial Celebrations.

BUT —

If, notwithstanding our good wishes, you experience car troubles, call on us. You won't be deceived. Tow-truck manned by expert mechanics, and complete with everything for minor repairs.

The Most Complete Service And Nothing But Satisfaction To Sell!

All work done by experts, either directly or under the immediate supervision of

C. R. SPAFFORD — HARRY CARR — JULES LESSARD

SPAFFORD'S GARAGE

REGISTERED

98 Wellington St. South (Cor. Depot) - - Sherbrooke.

INCORPORATED 99 YEARS AFTER SHERBROOKE, BUT GOING AS STRONG!

SIXTEEN HOTELS IN SHERBROOKE

NEW SHERBROOKE HOTEL

Depot St., corner of King St. West.

Largest and most modern of the Sherbrooke hotels.

165 ROOMS.

Telephone in each room—Garage—Luxurious waiting-room. Parlor on each floor — Large dining-room — Elevator — Perfect service — Incomparable cooking.

During the Centennial Celebrations, put up at the NEW SHERBROOKE.

William WRIGHT.

AMERICAN HOUSE

King St. West, near the C. N. R.

On the line of all the parades.

The American House hotel offers to the tourists and visitors in our city the best service that one could desire. Excellent French-Canadian cooking — Modern rooms. Reasonable rates.

BEER AND WINES.

J. Stan D'ALLAIRE.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

THE PROGRESSIVE HOTEL OF SHERBROOKE.

Corner King West and Wellington St. North.

The oldest hotel in Sherbrooke but the most modern by its renovations and innovations. Excellent meals — Cafeteria.

BEER AND WINES.

Do not fail to visit the tavern — Here they serve filtered beer.

Florian FORTIN.

KING GEORGE HOTEL

A REAL FAMILY HOTEL.

King St. West, beside the Cinema de Paris.

Large rooms — Modern in every respect. Regular meals or a la carte. Large parking space.

BEER AND WINE.

E. F. DESORCY.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

King St. W., facing Alexander St.

The hotel where one is well served.

French-Canadian cooking — Large rooms.

All modern conveniences.

BEER AND WINE.

Pierre BRETON.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC

Corner Wellington St. and Aberdeen Sts.

Spacious rooms — Large waiting-room — Wide galleries.

Excellent cooking — Barber shop — Garage.

David DUFFY.

ALBION HOTEL

Cor. Wellington S. and King W.

An ideal place to see everything from your room. Large rooms — Good cooking.

And at the very heart of the city.

BEER AND WINE.

C. W. CLARK.

CANADA HOTEL

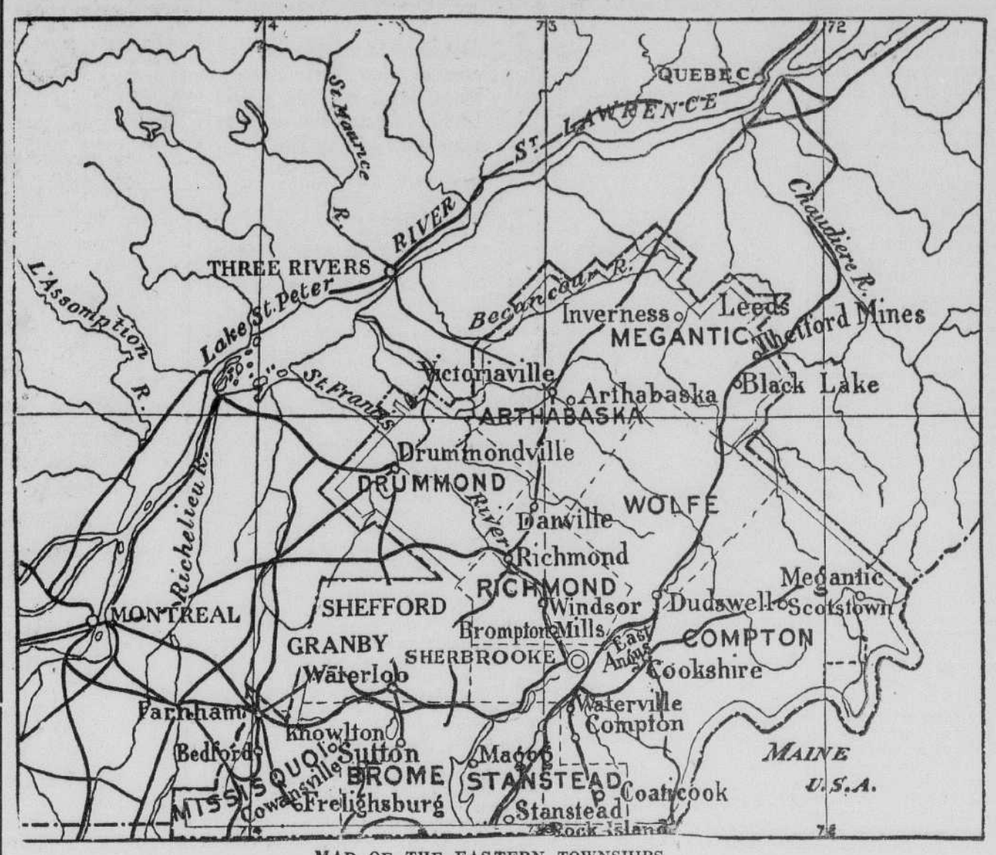
Depot St., almost in front of the C. N. R. Station.

A SMALL HOTEL EQUAL TO A NEW ONE.

If you appreciate quietness and a courteous and speedy service you will put up at the Canada House. Excellent meals.

BEER AND WINE.

Alfred CONWAY.



MAP OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Hotelkeepers' Association of Sherbrooke

Last spring, the Sherbrooke hotelkeepers agreed to form an association, the chief aim of which was to assure for the traveller and the local clientele the best service possible, and secondly to co-operate with the public authorities to keep up the good reputation which our city enjoys.

Since its formation the Association has taken measures whose good effects have already made themselves felt. For instance, all the hotelkeepers have effected remarkable repairs and improvements to their property. We can safely say that there is no city of the importance of Sherbrooke —or even with a much larger population — whose hotels offer so many modern conveniences, such cleanliness and service as those here.

Thanks to the Association which eliminates costly and useless experiments, all these improvements have been effected without an increase in prices (or rates). In fact, in Sherbrooke, the current rates are lower than anywhere else.

The Sherbrooke Centenary festivities are commencing. If you live in Sherbrooke and are expecting visitors whom you are not able to accommodate at your own home, advise them to put up at one of the 16 hotels of the Association. Your visitors will be better off there than anywhere else and they will not pay any more.

If you live outside of Sherbrooke and you expect to spend a few days in our city, take a room at one of the Sherbrooke hotels; you will not be disappointed.

NEW WELLINGTON HOTEL

Wellington St. South.

THE NEWEST OF SHERBROOKE HOTELS.

All modern conveniences: Elevator — Grill — Garage. Excellent meals. Entirely fire-proof.

The hotel preferred by tourists and commercial travellers.

BEER AND WINES.

J. O. GAGNE.

MAGOG HOUSE

Dufferin St., close to the Magog River.

Most fashionable hotel in Sherbrooke

150 LARGE ROOMS.

Telephone service in rooms — Elevator — Bathrooms. Garage — Convention hall — Two dining-rooms.

European or American plan. Special rates for prolonged stay.

BEER AND WINES.

H. H. INGRAM.

ROYAL HOTEL

Belvidere St. S., facing the C.P.R. station-Quebec Central.

Coolest hotel in the city. All modern conveniences.

Garage.

BEER AND WINES.

F. J. SOUTHWOOD.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

Wellington St. N., cor. Meadow St.

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL

The Grand Central Hotel has just been renovated and can compare favorably with the best hotels anywhere in the quality of its service.

French-Canadian cooking — Sample rooms.

BEER AND WINES.

E. C. TETU.

NEW WINDSOR HOTEL

Depot St., opposite the C. N. R. Station.

The hotel where one is comfortable.

Near everything — Courteous and speedy service.

Excellent French-Canadian cooking.

BEER AND WINE.

Alfred DESRUISSEAUX.

BELMONT HOTEL

Cor. King St. East & Bowen.

The hotel nearest to the course of the pageants.

Modern, quiet, new.

Board at a moderate price. Special rates by the week.

BEER AND WINE.

Oscar HENAIRE.

EAST SHERBROOKE HOTEL

Cor. King St. East & St. Francis Sts.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

French-Canadian cooking — A hotel where one feels at home. Moderate rates — European and American plans.

BEER AND WINE.

Nap. BRAULT.

NEW QUEEN'S HOTEL

King St. West, fronting Grand Forks Street.

A hotel that people like to revisit.

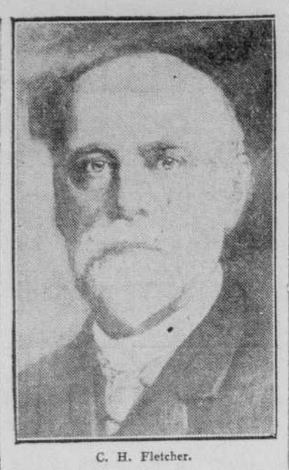
Excellent meals — Reasonable rate.

NEAR EVERYTHING!

BEER AND WINE.

J. A. MOREAU.

Promotor Of Many Early Sherbrooke Enterprises



C. H. Fletcher.

A man prominent in both the commercial and public life of Sherbrooke during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth was Charles Haines Fletcher, whose manufacturing and business interests extended beyond the boundaries of the Dominion into the United States. Like so many of the early developers of Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships, Mr. Fletcher was of New England origin, his ancestors including some of the finest families of the region, among them in different generations being such names as Wheeler, Dudley, Hubbard, Willard Brackett and Meigs. Equipped by inheritance and later acquirement with the sturdy qualities of the New England race, in which the fine strains of character and personality were blended, Mr. Fletcher proved himself a worthy scion of this noble house, both by his attainments in the world of action and men and by his influence for good upon the lives of others.

Born in Lyndon, Vt., on December 3rd, 1840, he was descended from one of New England's oldest and most honored families. The founder of the Fletchers in America was Robert Fletcher, a native of England, born about 1592, and who, coming to the New World, settled at Concord, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, where he made his home until his death on April 3, 1677, at an age greater than eighty years.

His son, Francis, born in Concord about 1636, lived there to a good old age, dying sometime after 1704. He married Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of George Wheeler and they had eight children.

One of their children, Joseph, born April 15, 1661, in Concord, spent his life there and there married on June 17, 1688, Mary Dudley, born February 9, 1661, died April 27, 1705, daughter of Francis and Sarah (Wheeler) Dudley. He married second Elizabeth Carter and he himself died in Concord about 1744.

Samuel, his son by his first marriage, born November 30, 1692, in Concord, spent his life there and died before September 17, 1751. In 1721 he married Abigail Hubbard and had three children, the youngest, Ebenezer, being born in Concord in 1725 or 1726, and in 1797 was living in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. Ebenezer Fletcher served in the French and Indian wars, holding the rank of lieutenant. On February 28, 1748, he married in Concord, Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, of Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., and second in Chesterfield, N.H., Mrs. Mary Thrail.

Of his eight children, Joel, born November 26, 1763, of the first marriage, at Holden, Worcester County, Mass., removed to Chesterfield, N.H., where he grew to manhood, and later went to Vermont, settling at Lyndon, Caledonia County, where he remained until his death on January 6, 1858, at the age of ninety-four years. He was twice married and had eight children by his first wife and one by his second.

The latter, Joel, Jr., was born at Lyndon on March 3, 1818, where he made his home, but also conducted a wholesale flour and grain store. Later he removed to Lake City, Minnesota, where he served as president of the Lake City Bank and Trust Company and as mayor of the town, passing away February 16, 1875. He married on January 15, 1840, Zerviah Townsend Meigs, born January 1819 and died April 1891, by which marriage there were three children, Charles Haines, Henry E. and George H.

Charles H. Fletcher received his early education at St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and at the Bryant-Stratton College of Business Administration, Boston, Mass. As a young man he left his native country and came to Sherbrooke, where he embarked in business as a manufacturer of biscuits and confectionery in 1862. In this work he was engaged for several years until he bought the Spring Brewery which he operated successfully until 1890. He had other business interest too, having been president of the Fletcher Pulp and Lumber Company, of Sherbrooke, as well as of the firm of Fletcher Brothers, of Minneapolis, Minn. He was one of the organizers of the Eastern Townships Telephone Company and was the first man in Sherbrooke to have a telephone service, which linked up his store of the corner of King and Wellington streets to his brewery on the Brompton road. He also served as a director of the Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual Insurance Company.

He took a deep and abiding interest in the city of his adoption, its people and institutions; and, especially through his commercial activities, tried to make his career one of helpfulness and service to them.

Mr. Fletcher did not, however, confine his work to these realms of life alone, but rather proved himself a citizen of broad vision and outlook. He was a member of St. George's Club, was at one time president of the Library and Art Union and served as governor of the Sherbrooke Hospital. He was a Conservative in politics and an Anglican in religion. Into all these various groups and phases of Sherbrooke affairs that they represented, he put his fullest energies and his greatest enthusiasm, with the result that he was one of the honored and honorable citizens of the community.

In January, 1874, Mr. Fletcher married Emma Fuller Weymouth, daughter of Captain Weymouth, of Clinton, Mass., who proved herself a devoted wife and mother. Predeceasing her husband in November, 1917, she was laid to rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, St. Johnsbury, Vt. Nearly six years later, on September 2, 1923, Mr. Fletcher answered the last call and was laid beside his wife and help-mate of forty-three years.

A man of upright character, honest and public-spirited, C. H. Fletcher left to mourn his passing two sons, Ralph Haines, of Lennoxville, and Harold Bruce, of Sherbrooke who is successor to his father in the business.

Manager: "What's the matter, Jodkins? Can't you help the customer?"

Assistant: "No, sir. He's trying to find two shoes that squeak in the same key."

ANSELL'S DRUG STORE BOASTS LONG HISTORY

Has Already Passed Its Own Centennial—Relics of Past Age Can Still Be Seen in Store.

It is a long time to look back to 1835 when this drug store, the oldest in Sherbrooke, was founded by S. J. Foss and Company. It has already passed its own centennial, having given nearly one hundred and two years of continuous and conscientious service.

The former home of this business was where the Brooks building now stands, and here the post office was also looked after. Those were the days of the stage-coach mail. Later, when the two departments were separated, Mr. Foss kept the post office and T. J. Tuck took the store. Located now on Strathcona Square, it continues to function as originally intended — dispensing drugs and medicines. The management has not resorted to soda fountain or lunch counter in its business, but an additional line, consisting of school books and stationery, is carried. There are six members on the staff and the line of drugs is strictly up-to-date.

Relics of the past age can still be seen in this store. For example, the old post office wicket, through which many messages of good or bad news were sent and received. The old vault, constructed of ten or twelve layers of brick, is quite a contrast to the vaults of today.

F. T. Ansell was the next proprietor of the store until his death in 1916, when the McKindsey Drug Company was formed, which is still in business under the name of Ansell's Drug Store.

In early times the stock consisted of paints, oils, varnishes and wallpaper, together with drugs and stationery. More herbs were used then; patent medicines and talcums were practically unknown. People ran charge accounts. Throughout the country today are people who were customers of this store fifty or sixty years ago and still are.

No firm or individual can hold an honored position in the life of any community for any length of time unless such position is founded on the rock of strict honesty. Your father and your father's father knew this firm to de dependable and you can still come to them with the same confidence. At their attractive store on Strathcona Square, cooled by the waters of the Magog dam at the rear, they are ready to heartily welcome their many friends visiting Sherbrooke's Centennial celebrations.

MILFORD'S PIONEER SHERBROOKE FLORIST

Present Firm of John Milford and Son Established in 1893 as Outgrowth of Earlier Venture of John Milford.

When the late John Milford came to Sherbrooke from Devonshire, England, just before Confederation he brought with him a great love for flowers and flower gardens. He first found employment with the late R. D. Morkill, taking charge of Mr. Morkill's private garden, "Mount Pleasant Gardens," situated in East Sherbrooke on Morkill Road. Here he brought from England seeds and plants of many of the flowers and fruits he had grown there to try them out in this new country. The old garden was a beautiful spot and Mr. Morkill spent many of his leisure hours there. Realizing the opportunities offered by the growing community, Mr. Milford soon took over the property from Mr. Morkill and, building his first greenhouse, started the business of growing and selling flowers, plants and vegetables.

Sherbrooke people soon showed their appreciation and love of flowers in and around their homes, and in the early nineties it was found advisable to rent a small space in the old Tuck's drug store to sell flowers and plants. This soon proved inadequate and in 1893 John Milford entered into partnership with his son, William John Milford, under the firm name of "John Milford and Son" and the present store was opened with William Milford in charge. The Square was then the center of the city and the new store overlooked the old public market which was held weekly under the elms. William, in later years, left the firm and his place was taken by another son, Richard G. The firm continued under the same name. John Milford retired and Richard continued to operate the business as sole owner until his death in 1923. Under his management the greenhouses in East Sherbrooke were rebuilt and enlarged, and during his lifetime and later large quantities of fine stock were produced to supply the store on Strathcona Square which was being run by his daughters, Elizabeth and Alice. These two members of the third generation are now managing the business, the foundation of which so successfully laid by their grandfather, John Milford, nearly seventy years ago.

Many changes have taken place in old Square. The old buildings have been torn down and replaced by the Court House and the market has been moved to a new location. The store has changed, the bicycle on which William Milford made his first deliveries has been replaced first by a horse-drawn vehicle and in latter years by motor truck delivery. Mechanical refrigeration has taken the place of the old ice refrigerators and today the firm has two large display cases with ample storage room in the rear. They still find the Sherbrooke people lovers and buyers of flowers and the Eastern Townships providing an outlet for the large and varied stock they carry.

Real Estate Agent: "But she says she is a great singer and studied under Patti."

Tenant: "Well, maybe that Irishman could stand it, but she can't study under me!"

SOLID GROWTH MADE BY LEGARE FOUNDRY

On Completion of New Building, Company Will Employ Forty Men Compared with Original Staff of Five.

Without ostentation, and standing squarely on its own feet, there is growing up in Sherbrooke an industry that bids fair to becoming one of the city's most substantial employers of labor. The Légaré Foundry, situated on St. Martin's street adjoining the C.P.R. tracks, was started by Wilfrid Légaré in 1919 with a staff of five. Mr. Légaré had learned his trade in the Jenckes Machine Shop and the old Rand Drill Company and brought to his new undertaking a large experience fortified by ambition and a determination to succeed.



Wilfrid Legare.

The Légaré Foundry specializes in making all kinds of castings, and does a large business with municipalities in the surrounding counties, supplying them with manholes, gulley boxes, etc. Most of the local factories also make full use of its services.

New buildings are now under course of erection to house the activities of the Company. At present twenty men are on the pay-roll, but when the new place is ready it is expected that this number will be doubled to take care of orders already on hand and to provide for an expansion of business. Provision is being made for a wood working shops to enable the company to make its own patterns and boxes.

One thing which makes an industry such as the Légaré Foundry a particularly desirable asset to a community is that the employees are all men and mostly heads of families.

"Why did you state you were a physician when you are an undertaker?"

"I never said I was a physician. I said I followed the medical profession."

CANADIAN STAR MARKS LIFE IN THREE CAREERS

Quebec-Born Lucile Watson Veteran of New York Stage—Made Debut in 1900 in Old Ottawa Opera House Long Since Destroyed by Fire.

New York, July 31. — Lucile Watson, the Canadian star of fifty-seven summers who says her hobby is acting, divides her life in the theatre into three parts—each a career in itself.

Miss Watson, native of Quebec City who made her stage debut in 1900 in the old Ottawa Opera House, long since destroyed by fire, reminisces on her long and successful stage life here. Daughter of Major T. C. and Leila Watson, she was educated in Miss Harmon's school, Ottawa; Church School, Windsor, N.S., and the Ursuline Convent, Quebec. She married Louis Shipman, playwright who died in 1933.

Miss Watson's first career includes the years after she left the American Academy of Dramatic Art as a promising graduate until she thirty, during which she played adventuresses and character women. The second, to 1924, was devoted almost exclusively to the portrayal of older but gay women of society. Then, after an intermission of some ten years during which she lived in France, she returned here to start a third career as an engaging mother with a sly wit and a mind slightly unconventional.

Miss Watson considers her featured role in "Yes, My Darling Daughter," the perfect example of this type. She ranks the part with the lovable woman she played in "No More Ladies," the fearless motherly soul of "Post Road," and the witty, sophisticated countess of "Prelude to Exile." For in "Yes, My Darling Daughter" Mark Reed, the author, has written a part for her with which epitomizes the modern American mother who learns with amusement that children no longer are taught but rather teach their parents about life.

So well has Miss Watson performed in each of her three careers that managers long ago began to talk of a certain type of character as a "Lucile Watson" part. Never in all the years she has been acting has she received other than praise.

Miss Watson's first New York role was in "Hearts Aflame," acquired immediatel after she was graduated from dramatic school at twenty-three. It was supposed to be an expose of New York society. Arnold Daly, who was in the company, recognized her talent and spoke to his friend, Clyde Fitch, about her. On the day her first engagement closed she received a wire from Fitch offering her a role in "The Girl with the Green Eyes," a play he had written for Clara Bloodgood and which Charles Froham was to produce. Thus was Miss Watson launched by one of the leading managers, one of the leading actors and one of the leading playwrights of the early century.

The plays that belong to what she likes to call her second career began with "The Point of View" by Jules Eckert Goodman in which the late Emily Stevens played a stellar role. In that career also must be listed "Under Cover," which she remembers regretfully because the outbreak of the Great War forced it to close in 1915. But that engagement brought her a new friendship which today is being renewed on stage (it is firmly cemented offstage) in "Yes, My Darling Daughter." For Violet Heming, just then growing into adult parts was cast as the ingenue in that melodrama. Miss Watson took the young girl under her wing.

The step into her third career began for Miss Watson with George Bernard Shaw's "Heartbreak House," her first association with the Theatre Guild. It included parts in "The White Villa," "The Nest," and "Fools Errant" to mention only a few. She then went to live abroad with the playwright who had become her husband and only came back to America after his death. She returned to the theatre.

A post office inspector, on his annual round, called at the little post office of Mudville, which was run behind a few barrels and sacks in a grocer's shop.

The slipshod way it was managed surprised him.

"Lock here," he said angrily to the shopkeeper-postmaster, "you're going to hear about this when I send in my report!"

The shopkeeper disappeared behind the barrels, and a little while later emerged with a small box which containd some stamps and coppers and two small exercise books. He thrust them toward the inspector.

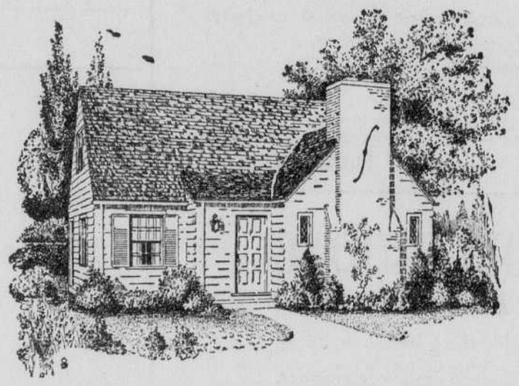
"Here," he said, "take your old post office and get out!"

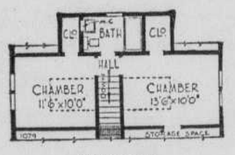
A Tribute to Our Chief!

Under the able leadership of His Worship Mayor Rioux, Sherbrooke today enters upon a new epoch in its career, emerging from its first century in a blaze of glory and a profound spirit of rejoicing.

It is our good fortune that this year the chair of the Chief Magistrate of the City should be occupied by Col. Emile Rioux, V.D., and that the members of the Council should have been the ones we would have chosen for the occasion of our Centennial Celebration.

To them and to all the hundreds of volunteer workers whose combined efforts have brought beauty to our city and fame to its name, we acknowledge a debt of gratitude.

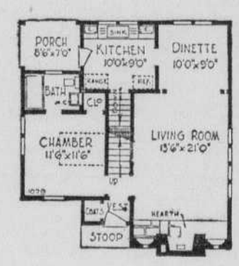




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It's easy now to own your own home. Financing charges are down to the very minimum, interest rates are lower and you can borrow up to 80% of the value of your property. Let us help plan your home and finance it. Glad to.



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Congratulate Sherbrooke On Its Centenary

To Our Out-Of-Town Friends

We hope that you will visit Sherbrooke during the course of our Centennial Celebration and that, when you are here, you will call upon us and make use of such services as we may be able to render.

May Sherbrooke continue to grow and prosper in the future as in the past. We'll do our best to help.

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The fact that the Norge Rollator Refrigerators are chosen and approved by women everywhere, shows clearly how economical and perfect they are! The Norge will give you maximum protection at minimum cost.

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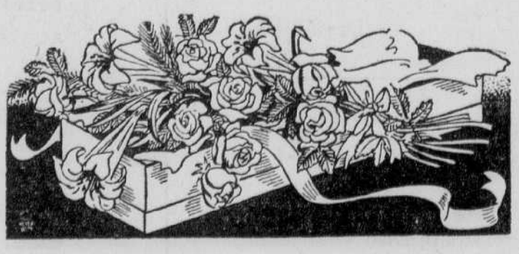
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Flowers Remain First Choice



From early times the history of Milford's has been entwined with that of the City of Sherbrooke. Gallants of the 1870's bought flowers from John Milford to send to their young ladies "with love." And with the passing of the years, one generation following another, flowers from Milford's have acquired a meaning that only long tradition can bring.

At the present time the business is being conducted by two granddaughters of the founder, Elizabeth and Alice Milford. Realizing that the home grown stock now available could not supply the requirements of a rapidly growing trade, the greenhouses were recently disposed of and arrangements made for a continuous supply from leading growers, each specializing in particular lines. This ensures a choice and comprehensive stock throughout the year.

John Milford & Son

Sherbrooke's Oldest Flower Shop

STRATHCONA SQUARE

MARKED GROWTH HAS FEATURED MONTREAL BANK

Since the Bank of Montreal Was Organized on June 23, 1817, this Worthy Institution Has Contributed Materially to the Growth and Stability of Canada as a Whole.

Among Sherbrooke's leading institutions are the two local offices of the Bank of Montreal, both of which are widely-known throughout the district.

The Bank's first office in Sherbrooke was opened by R. A. E. Aitken, in 1908, in the Whiting Block, and business was conducted in these premises for the next five years. The bank then moved to its present site at 59 Wellington street north, where, it is said, a blacksmith shop was once located. On this site a building, with the familiar columned facade of the Bank, was erected. The facade remains untouched, but in 1929 and 1930 extensive alterations were made, and an extension added to the rear, resulting in a banking office that does credit to this city as evidence of its progress and growth since the Bank's arrival here.

At about the same time as these changes were being made downtown, Louis A. Laberge, formerly of the main office staff, was busily engaged in opening the branch in the Bernard Block at the corner of Belvidere and King streets, for the convenience of the Bank's clientele in the Centre and West Wards. A glance into the office on almost any day is to discover a hive of activity and the justification for the opening of this branch.

In other centres throughout the Eastern Townships the Bank's record has been the same. As banking facilities were required branches have been established, so that today there is a network extending over the entire district.

When the Bank began business in Sherbrooke the population of the city was but 12,000 and industrial development had just commenced. Rapid progress was being made, for only four years later the population had jumped to 18,000 and it has since been increasing steadily to the present mark of 31,000. Elsewhere in this issue are reviewed the progress of industry and other development of the city. In it all the Bank of Montreal has been intimately connected, providing a modern, efficient banking service, and seeking at all times to further the best interests of the entire community.

Behind the Bank of Montreal as an institution there lies a history closely interwoven with that of the Dominion of Canada. In fact, its history began fifty years before Confederation. It was on the 23rd of June, 1817, that nine merchants of Montreal signed Articles of Association for the establishment of the "Montreal Bank." This action marked the foundation of the Bank of Montreal, which today holds the distinction of being by far the oldest institution of its kind in British North America, and one of the largest financial institutions in the British Empire. It also established the beginnings of the Canadian banking system.

To realize the conditions which prevailed when the Bank first brought organized financing to the relief of that early generation of Canadian business men, it is necessary to delve deeply into the history of the country.

The only organized portions of what is now the Dominion of Canada were the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces. Their whole population was less than 400,000, and that of Montreal, the chief trading centre, less than 20,000. The development of trade and agriculture was hampered by lack of facilities for exchange. The country was too poor to afford the luxury of a metallic circulating medium, and not only American, British and French, but also Portuguese and Spanish coins were legal tender, and the ratios of exchange into colonial money of account were subject to frequent variation.As a consequence, domestic trade was carried on principally by barter, and international trade was on a very uncertain basis.

Such were the conditions when the Bank of Montreal began business on 3rd November, 1817, in modest rented premises, with a paid-up capital of $350,000. In a very short time this institution became the focal point of the business of the colony. It provided a medium of exchange such as had hitherto been lacking, nursed along the early enterprises of the country, and straightened out the difficulties of inter-urban, inter-provincial and international trading.

Everywhere as conditions have become ripe, the Bank has planted its branches for facilitating the agricultural development of the country, its manufacturing industries and its general commerce.

Today the Bank has over five hundred branches distributed throughout Canada and Newfoundland, while its paid-up capital and reserves represent a total in excess of $75,000,000, and its assets amount to over $800,000,000. The value of the Bank to the country, however, is not to be measured so much by the amount of its capital, or by the size of its dividends, as by the security it has given to those who have trusted it, the facilities it has furnished for the exchange and the increase of commodities, and the assistance it has contributed to the development of the country.

The branches of the Bank of Montreal are situated alike in the large business centres and in residential districts, in agricultural communities and in mining camps, and everywhere in Canada it is a factor in the life of the community.

ANNEXATION OF YUKON TO B.C. AN OLD SCHEME

Plan Advanced in British Columbia House Forty Years Ago Met Defeat Because Legislators Doubted Value of Territory's Mineral Wealth.

Vancouver, July 31.—Premier T. D. Pattullo's announced plan for British Columbia to annex the Yukon is an old scheme, previously advocated forty years ago, historians here report.

Back in 1895, '96 and '97, before news of the Klondike gold strike percolated through to astound the outside world, the B.C.-Yukon issue had become a live political topic.

In 1897, a member of the legislature introduced a motion to annex the Yukon to British Columbia and the preamble of the resolution spoke of the "natural north and south land and water lines of communication over which there is already a considerable commerce."

The motion was lost when members refused to believe the mineral wealth of the region was worth bothering about. At the time the vote was taken, prospectors were obtaining the first gold along the famed Bonanza Creek, near Dawson City.

Newspapers of the day were filled with projects for the opening of the northern district and contended the Chilkoot Pass route was not as practical as the one through the northern part of British Columbia by the Stikine river, Dease Lake an Teslin river to Dawson.

Previous to the gold rush, the B.C. Legislature dealt with numerous plans to build railways into this country from the north coast but none passed the house.

Though it received less publicity than the Chilkoot Pass, well advertised by Seattle shipping firms and poetic romances of Robert Service, some authorities believed more people entered the Yukon by the north British Columbia and Alberta route than from Skagway. Edmonton trebled its population during the winters of '97 and '98 while prospectors waited for the ice to go out of the Mackenzie river.

GREAT MUSEUM STILL MAGNET FOR VISITORS

Two Hundred Year Old British Museum Important Objective of Visitors to Old London.

London, July 31. — Approaching the end of its second century of existence, the British Museum draws a constant stream of visitors to see its collection of antiquities, manuscripts and historical relics.

Since its foundation in 1753 the museum has grown steadily and the great rambling stone pile in Bloomsbury houses a huge collection of priceless treasures. Illustrating its size and importance, administrative expenses for 1936-37 were estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

Its nucleus was the collection of books and other valuables belonging to Hans Sloane, physician to Queen Anne. For these, which had cost Sloane $225,000, parliament voted $100,000. A further $50,000 was voted for manuscripts and books belonginig to Robert Hanley.

Just a century ago a royal commission inquired into the working of the museum. Up to that time ticket-holders only—who had to be "of decent appearance"—were admitted to the institution. This restriction was lifted with the result that attendance jumped from 250,000 in 1836 to 900,000 in 1838.

In 1848—the year of revolutions—Chartists and their bands of "physical force men" threatened to loot the museum. The staff and pensioners from Chelsea Hospital were armed with muskets to prevent such sabotage.

The King's library developed from King George III's collection of books. George IV was about to sell these to the Emperor of Russia when parliament intervened and bought them for the nation.

AUTO ELECTRIC KEEPS LARGE STOCK ON HAND

Staff Increased from Three to Ten — Company Was Recently Reorganized.

The Sherbrooke Auto Electric, Incorporated, organized in 1928-29 by E. C. Hanson, F. J. Fuller and N. T. Hunter, all present officials of the company, developed in two years from three to a staff of ten, all additions to staff being previously unemployed. During the four following years of business declines, called the "small boom" the company operated at a loss, with overhead expenses exceeding income, due to retaining a surplus staff until employment could be found for them elsewhere. The business has recently been reorganized to adapt itself to recently improved conditions.

Non-active charter members of the company are continuing in an advisory capacity and include the office of secretary. All technical work will be supervised by E. Hanson, a former student of the Milwaukee School of Engineering, F. J. Fuller will continue as service manager and N. T. Hunter as manager of sales, covering the entire eastern section of Quebec province. W. Dougherty, a former sales agent for the company, will again act as wholesale representative, calling on several hundred dealer accounts throughout the territory. G. U. Brochu has recently joined the organization in the capacity of accountant and credit manager.

As members of the Automotive Electric Association, which is composed of manufacturers of original car equipment and the service distributors for those items of equipment, throughout Canada and the United States, the Sherbrooke Auto Electric has acted for several years as the clearing house for all warranty service and replacements of equipment during the first ninety days or 4,000 miles, on practically every new car sold in the Eastern Townships.

This responsibility is an enormous task and requires a great amount of time and effort, but as official representatives of these equipment manufacturers, this service is available to practically all car-owners whether contacting directly with the Sherbrooke Auto Electric or through the medium of several hundred dealer outlets.

PRESIDENT & FOUNDER OF ZELLERS LIMITED

Has 25 Years' Outstanding Business Record.

Mr. Walter P. Zeller, who is president and founder of Zellers Lmited, is well known throughout the Dominion of Canada. He is a native of Kitchener, Ontario, and can trace his Canadian ancestry back to 1831.



Walter P. Zeller.

His noteworthy record of twenty-five years' successful merchandizing and executive experience is recognized throughout the Dominion. It is his opinion that if one factor, more than any other, contributes to the success of Zellers, Limited, it is the emphasis on thirft values.

Grocer: "What are you doing here? I thought I fired you last night."

Wee Jock: "I know. And don't do it again. I got into an awful row when I went home."

DISUNITY OF INDIA WRECKS GANDHI'S AIMS

Writer Says Independence Without Nationalism Would Make Empire Ring of Competing States.

New, York, July 31. — The renewed drive for independence of India by the Indian National Congress, and the report that the great spiritual and political figure, Mahatma Gandhi, may assume the leadership, not only creates another delicate situation for the British Government but presents a pretty problem to the Nationalists themselves—that of uniting the divers elements of the population.

The ascetic little Mahatma, whom millions of Indians worship as a divine being, has for years been teaching nationalism, as he went about preaching like a prophet of old, clad only in his loin-cloth and living on goat's milk. Without nationalism, independence would result in a dismemberent of the Indian Empire and the creation of innumerable independent states.

The achievement of nationalism in India will be as difficult as it would to unite the countries of Europe. Here is the way the thing looks:

The Indian Empire is larger in area than all Europe, excluding Russia, and has a population of about 330,000,000, or close to a fifth of all the people in the world. It is divided into two sections—British India, which is directly under the administration of the Government of India; and native India, which comprises the many states over which the princes and chiefs rule.

British India, with which the Nationalists are immediately concerned, is much the larger, having an are of 1,093,000 square miles and a population of more than 250,000,000. The natives states contain 700,000 square miles and their population exceeds 75,000,000.

British India is divided into provinces, each with a local administration. The native states are under some degree of control by the British Government, through the Government of India, the nature of the supervision varying in different states.

Broadly speaking, the princes are allowed to manage their internal affairs without much interference, but all external relations are dealt with by the supreme government. It is important to note that the princes are extremely jealous of their rights and resent any intrusion on their affairs by other princes.

There are numerous races in the Empire, and some 222 vernacular languages, of great variety, are spoken. There are numerous religions, including the predominant Mohammendan and Hindu—whose adherents will have little or nothing to do with each other—Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Sikh and Parsi.

The caste systm, which has several thousand divisions, prevails throughout India. Differences of religion and caste and race make wellnigh impossible at present, in many instances, any sort of co-operation—social, educational or political.

This then is the set-up which Gandhi and the Nationalists are facing. About the only thing which would produce widespread unity at this time would be a holy war against unbelievers — Europeans. Gandhi and the other great leaders woud fight against such a dread eventuality to the last ditch if they followed the principles they have been teaching thus far.

During an extensive tour if India, I was told by many Indian personalities that a disappearance of the British Government would precipitate chaos. For one thing, the native princes, many of whom maintain standing armies, would be at each other's throats to determine who would be supreme ruler.

Private Smith had been in the army a week when the sergeant asked:

"What do you think of the army as far as you've gone?"

"I may like it after a while," he replied, "but just now I think there's too much drilling and fussing around between meals."

A negro mammy down south named one of her offspring "Morphine."

"Why do you call her Morphine?" she was asked one day.

"Cause Ah done heard white folks say morphine am a produck ob de wile poppy, and if ebber a child had a wile poppy, dis am him."

"That fellow should be a good gymnast."

"How so?'

"Well, he's always chinning and last night I saw him hanging on a bar."

PRISON SYSTEM IN BRITAIN TO BE HUMANIZED

Wages for Prisoners and Right to Spend Money Are Among Important Concessions to Be Introduced in British Institutions.

London, July 31. — Reforms, extending wider privileges and more humane treatment to convicts in some of the smaller prisons in the British Isles, have proved so successful they will be introduced in the more populous prisons at Dartmoor, Chelmsford and Parkhurst.

In announcing the experiment, the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, said among the chief innovations would be the right of a prisoner to receive wages during his incarceration and to spend the income on luxuries such as cigarettes and tobacco. Hitherto prisones in the larger jails have not been allowed to use tobacco until after serving three years of a sentence and then only if their conduct has been without blemish.

There were two possible ways of dealing with the problem of the young prisoner, Sir Samuel said. One was the method of making prison life so unattractive, the discipline so rigid and the conditions so inhuman he would be deterred by the risk of going back. In theory it might appear an effective way of keeping a young man out of prison. In actual practice it had not succeeded. Indeed, the more humane prison administration had become the lower had been the number of habitual criminals.

Sir Samuel alluded to an experiment of greater freedom at the large prison in Wakefield. There, between 400 and 500 selected prisoners carried on their work in the open without guards and slept at night 10 in a hut. More recently the men had been given the right to associate and talk freely, to smoke, read newspapers and to avail themselves of a wide range of vocational training.

The camp has been in existence for more than a year without an untoward incident.

A soldier on manoeuvres was posted as a sentry at an outpost on a bitterly cold night.

"Halt! who goes there?" he shouted, very fed up with life.

"Oh, I'm the Army Chaplain," came the reply from the darkness.

"I don't care if you're Charlie Chaplin—come forward and be recognized."

Mathematics Professor: "If there are forty-eight states in the Union, and superheated steam equals the distance from Bombay to Paris, what is my age?"

Frosh: "Forty-four, sir."

Professor: "Correct, and how did you prove that?"

Frosh: "Well, I have a brother who is twenty-two, and he is only half nuts."

"Poor Dodds! He has lost all his money in a wild-cat mining company."

"Mercy! I didn't know you had to mine for wild cats."

THE CONNAUGHT INN

Through its director, Mr. Bruce MacKay, invites all centennial guests to North Hatley.

Mr. MacKay and his entire staff extend congratulations to Sherbrooke on its 100th anniversary.

THE CONNAUGHT INN

North Hatley, Que.

1837 — ONE HUNDRED YEARS — 1937

and for this length of time have Bishop's College School and Sherbrooke grown. C. G. M. Grier, Esq., headmaster of B. C. S. which celebrated her centenary this year, extends congratulations to Sherbrooke on its 100th anniversary.

WIGGETT ELECTRIC

Established in 1902, is still doing electric wiring and repair work after 35 years.

Having grown with Sherbrooke for over a quarter of a century this company takes especial pleasure in extending its congratulations to the City on its 100th anniversary.

WIGGETT ELECTRIC

19 Marquette St. Phone 435

WORDS CAN'T DESCRIBE IT, BUT

Drive a Chevrolet and You'll Know the Difference!



. . . for economical transportation

Step into the new Chevrolet — drive it — and learn the difference it makes to own The Only Complete Car in the lowest price field!

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ONLY CHEVROLET has a Valve-in-Head Engine—same kind as used in record-breaking airplanes and racing cars—for thrilling performance with peak economy!

ONLY CHEVROLET surrounds you with the safety and luxury of new Unisteel Turret Top Bodies by Fisher—strongest, quietest, finest-quality bodies known.

ONLY CHEVROLET gives you perfected Hydraulic Brakes, with Safety glass in every window and Fisher No-Draft Ventilation.

Drive a Chevrolet today and you'll know what a difference these fine features make! One thing certain—you'll never accept less for your money.

*On Master De Luxe Models.

$745

MASTER 2-PASSENGER BUSINESS COUPE . . . delivered at Oshawa. Government taxes, license and freight additional. (Prices subject to change without notice.) Most likely, your present car will easily take care of the down payment—and you can pay the balance on monthly terms to suit your purse, under the General Motors Instalment Plan.

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ASSOCIATE DEALERS:—WILLIAM G. STOCK, MAGOG; G. W. GILL, COOKSHIRE.

DYSON & ARMSTRONG, RICHMOND. IAN W. CRANDALL, KNOWLTON. JOHNSON'S MOTOR SALES, COWANSVILLE. BACHAND & DIONNE, LTEE., COATICOOK.

CHICAGO CUBS HAVE HUBBELL IN TOUGH SPOT

Unless King Carl Comes Through Today, Giants Will Need a Lot of Luck to Overcome Cubs' Resultant Five-Game Lead—Yanks Boosted Edge.

It's up to the mealticket again.

Carl Hubbell has to be right for today's game with the Cubs. If those Chicago clouters punch Mr. "Mealticket" Hubbell full of holes again, as they did last week, the Giants are going to have as much chance of tossing elephants around by the tails as they will of catching the Cubs at their current pace.

Hubbell, of course, is used to being the man on the spot. The finger has been on him more or less for five years. Last year he had to produce to win the pennant. But today, facing Tex Carleton, it's just about a case of come through—or else.

When the Cubs clouted their jinx, Harry Gumbert, for a five to three win in the series opener yesterday the Terry Terriers were dropped four games back in second place. If Hubbell can't do it today, the Giants are going to need a ton of horseshoes to overcome the resultant five-game lead down the stretch.

The American League business sees the Yanks breezing along on a six and a half game edge today.

Given their first effective pitching in a week, and aided by Lou Gehrig's homer No. 20, Murderers' Row walloped the Browns by eight to two yesterday behind Kemp Wicker in their series opener. Since the second-place White Sox, like the Athletics, were idle, the win boosted the Yankees' edge half a game.

The classic of the day came in Pittsburgh, where the Pirates out a story-book finish to one of the season's tightest pitching duels by scoring a run with two out in the ninth inning to top the Boston Bees by one to nothing. Dutch Brandt left-handed his way to a two hit victory and bested old Guy Bush for the decision.

Another tight flinging engagement found "Lefty" Lamaster hurling a five-hit shutout to give the Phillies a one to nothing win over Cincinnati Reds in a night game. The Dodgers and Cardinals were idle.

Jack Wilson pitched hitless relief ball for two innings and then doubled in the tenth to drive in the run that gave the Red Sox a six to five victory over Detroit Tigers. Washington's Senators pounded a couple of pitchers for eighteen hits and a thirteen to two conquest of the hapless Cleveland Indians.

BUFFALO MOVED UP INTO THIRD PLACE

The old baseball adage still holds good. You've got to win the close ones if you want to go places.

Manager Travis Jackson will vouch for that. His Jersey City Giants would be battling for a play-off berth, instead of languishing in the International League cellar, if they could come through when the chips are down.

The Giants have played a unusually large number of tight ball games, with forty-eight of them being decided by one run. Of these, the Giants have been able to take but nineteen decisions.

The Jerseys followed form yesterday and dropped a pair of close ones to Buffalo Bisons. They lost the opener by six to four after thirteen innings and were nosed out in the nightcap by two to one.

The double win gave Buffalo sole possession of third place as Toronto Leafs lost by five to four to Newark and fell back to fifth place behind the Syracuse Chiefs who swept a double-header from the Montreal Royals by nine to seven and seven to one.

The Bears overcame a four-run first inning deficit to beat the Leafs. Home runs by Bob Seeds and Jimmy Gleeson featured the league-leaders eleven-hit attack on "Babe" Davis and Joe Mulligan.

The Chiefs cinched the first game over the Royals in the second inning when they blasted out eight runs. They breezed through the second fray behind the one-hit flinging of Whitey Moore.

Rochester Red Wings improved their chances of cracking into the first division with a fifteen to three win over Baltimore.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 8, St. Louis 2.
Boston 6, Detroit 5.
Washington 13, Cleveland 2.
Chicago at Philadelphia, to be played later date.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 5, New York 3.
Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 0, night game.
Brooklyn at St. Louis, to be played later date.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Syracuse 9, Montreal 7, twilight game.
Syracuse 7, Montreal 1, night game.
Newark 6, Toronto 4, night game.
Rochester 15, Baltimore 3, night game.
Buffalo 6, Jersey City 4.
Buffalo 2, Jersey City 1.

THE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	28	.678
Chicago	54	36	.600
Detroit	51	36	.586
Boston	46	37	.554
Cleveland	42	43	.494
Washington	38	47	.447
St. Louis	28	60	.318
Philadelphia	26	59	.306

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	57	32	.640
New York	54	37	.593
Pittsburgh	47	41	.534
St. Louis	46	42	.523
Boston	44	47	.484
Brooklyn	36	50	.419
Cincinnati	36	51	.414
Philadelphia	36	56	.291

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	73	29	.716
Montreal	52	44	.542
Buffalo	51	48	.515
Syracuse	52	50	.510
Toronto	49	49	.500
Rochester	48	53	.475
Baltimore	38	53	.418
Jersey iCty	32	69	.317

SULLIVAN KEPT LEAD IN LOOP HITTING RACE

Three Rivers Clouter Topping Provincial Baseball League with .397 Percentage—Hammond Tied for First Place with Gibo Among Hurlers.

Tom Hammond, manager-pitcher of the Sherbrooke Baseball Club, is tied for first place in the Provincial League hurlers' standing with Al Gibo, Sorel ace, his record showing two wins and no losses. "Nippy" Joyce, with nine wins as against two losses, is in third place with a percentage of .818.

Joyce is also one of the three Sherbrooke sluggers batting for .333, tied with Bill Moge and Johnny Crowley. Gene Sullivan, hard-hitting Three Rivers shortstop, is leading all batters in the circuit with a percentage of .397. He is closely followed by Jim Irving, Sorel first baseman, with .395, while Hill, a teammate of Irving's, is in third place with a percentage of .370.

BATTING AVERAGES

	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Sullivan, T.R.	146	32	58	.397
Irving, So.	114	21	45	.395
Hill, So.	27	5	10	.370
Kurhan, T.R.	22	3	8	.364
Winn, So.	135	31	49	.363
Bergeron, D.	125	30	45	.360
Cohen, Sh.	79	16	28	.354
Smith, D.	130	19	45	.346
P. Corrigan, G.	149	25	51	.342
Thurrier, G.	118	22	40	.339
Reed, T.R.	113	16	38	.336
Dufort, D.	123	22	41	.333
Moge, Sh.	63	14	21	.333
Joyce, Sh.	42	4	14	.333
Crowley, Sh.	39	8	13	.553
Cookson, G.	146	24	48	.329
Birch, P.	122	18	39	.320
Martin, T.R.	119	21	38	.319
Logan, P.	138	25	44	.318
Pace, P.	100	8	31	.310
Browand, So.	121	19	37	.306
Maloney, G.	151	29	46	.305
Landry, D.	66	11	20	.303
Quinn, T.R.	90	24	27	.300

PITCHERS' AVERAGES

	W	L.	P.C.
Gibo, So.	3	0	.1000
Hammond, Sh.	2	0	.1000
Frank, So.	10	1	.909
Joyce, Sh.	9	2	.818
Kurhan, T.R.	3	1	.750
Sterling, So.	3	1	.750
Humphreys, T.R.	3	1	.750
Ebnet, T.R.	7	3	.700
Veach, D.	9	4	.692
Lazarz, T.R.	2	1	.667
Turner, G.	9	5	.643
O'Leary, T.R.	3	2	.600
Coderre, G.	8	6	.571
Ryan, Sh.	3	3	.500
McDermott, T.R.	2	2	.500
Mallet, Sh.	1	1	.500

YESTERDAY'S STARS

Outstanding players in yesterday's major league games were:

Cecil Travis, Senators: Hit a homer, a triple and two singles, driving in four runs, and scored three himself in thirteen to two win over Indians.

Dutch Brandt, Pirates: Blanked Bees by one to nothing with two hits.

Kemp Wicker, Yankees: Topped Browns by eight to two with seven hits.

Phil Cavarretta, Cubs: Hit a double and a single and drove in two runs in five to three victory over the Giants.

Jack Wilson, Red Sox: Pitched trick and doubled to drive in winning run in six to five victory over Tigers.

Wayne "Lefty" Lamaster, Phillies:: Held the Reds to five hits and fanned ten in one to nothing victory in night game.

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

Major league leaders to date are:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting: Travis, Senators, .376; Gehrig, Yankees, .373.

Runs: DiMaggio, Yankees, 88; Greenberg, Tigers, 85.

Runs batted in: Greenberg, Tigers, 102; DiMaggio, Yankees, 92.

Hits: Bell, Browns, 132; DiMaggio, Yankees, 129.

Doubles: Bonura, White Sox, 32; Gehrig, Yankees, and Vosmik, Browns, 31.

Triples: Kreevich, White Sox, 11; DiMaggio, Yankees, Greenberg, Tigers, and Stone and Kuhel, Senators, 10.

Home runs: DiMaggio, Yankees; 28; Foxx, Red Sox, 26.

Stolen bases: Chapman, Red Sox, 25; Walker, Tigers, 14.

Pitching: Ruffing, Yankees, won thirteen and lost three; Lawson, Tigers, won twelve and lost three, and Murphy, Yankees, won eight and lost two.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting Medwick, Cardinals, .403; P. Waner, Pirates, .379.

Runs: Medwick, Cardinals, 78; Galan, Cubs, 77.

Runs batted in: Medwick, Cardinals, 98; Demaree, Cubs, 73.

Hits: Medwick, Cardinals, 141; P. Waner, Pirates, 134.

Doubles: Medwick, Cardinals, 35; Moore, Giants, and Cuccinello, Bees, 24.

Triples: Vaughan and Handley, Pirates, 10.

Home runs: Medwick, Cardinals, 21; Ott, Giants, 20.

Stolen bases: Galan, Cubs, 15; Lavagetto, Dodgers, 11.

Pitching: Fette, Bees, won thirteen and lost three; Hubbell, Giants, won fourteen and lost five.

LACK FORECAST ON OUTCOME OF NEWPORT EVENT

Endeavour II and Ranger So Evenly Matched in All Respects that Veterans Refuse to Comment on Probable Outcome.

Newport, R.I., July 31.—Crews aboard T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour II and Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger were astir bright and early today with last-minute preparations for the opening race of a series of four-out-of-seven for possession of the America's Cup.

The blue-hulled challenger, flying the White Ensign of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the sparkling white defender, hoisting the Blue Burgee of the New York Yacht Club awaited the signal to proceed to the starting line.

The weather forecaster promised light to moderate southerly winds with indications of rain as the two sloops, exquisitely groomed and resplendent in the early morning light, tugged at their anchor lines.

The start is scheduled for 12:45 p.m. E.D.T., but may be postponed at fifteen-minute intervals up to 2:40 p.m., at the discretion of the race committee.

A record spectator fleet of yachts and excursion craft ranging from fishing smacks to the motor ship Philante, palatial tender for the British challenger, were being shepherded by a fleet of United States Coast Guard cutters.

Overhead airplanes droned, busy with the business of early rising photographers.

The boats are so evenly matched the general consensus was the outcome of all the hubub is in the lap of the Gods. The return engagement of these two multi-millionaire sportsmen—Vanderbilt and Sopwith, three years after their first struggle for the cup, marks the sixteenth match for the historic trophy since it was captured by the schooner America eighty-six years ago in British waters.

BOOKMAKERS ARE LAYING THREE TO ONE ON RANGER

Newport, R.I., July 31.—By this afternoon, most of the record gallery of four hundred nautical "experts" will be wondering who's rocking the boat—fight writers, baseball scribes, golf critics and sports columnists have the handful of regular yacht writers groggy from answering questions—Bill (Pulitzer Prize) Taylor, of the New York Herald-Tribune, played safe by retiring to the seclusion of his own motor cruiser, anchored in Newport harbor. Shocks administered by invading talent have seagoing men so jittery they aren't sure whether it was a tidal wave or a spinnaker boom that hit them during the past few days they've spent welcoming visiting firemen.

A handful of hardy experts interviewed Skipper Vanderbilt, via yoo-hoo system, from a tug, but all they found out was that there's going to be some races for the America's Cup. Vanderbilt is courteous to all interviewers but proceeds on the theory it's his job to steer the Ranger, the writers' job to describe how he does it, without quizzing him.

Sopwith has agreed to meet a delegation from the press daily, after each race, aboard his $2,000,000 motor cruiser Philante.

Local bookmakers are laying three to two against the challenger, for any single race, but this old salt has a hunch Sopwith's boat will be tougher to beat than the first Endeavour was three years ago. This year is already notable for shuffling sports trophies around and it's about time for the law of averages to catch up with the defenders of the America's Cup, especially since Americans took the measure of British in both Ryder and Davis Cup contests this season.

Captain Ben Pine, of the fishermen's boat racing fame, is coming down to do some slumming on yachting's Park avenue. Captain Ben has piloted his old racer, Gertrude Thebaud, in weather that would crack up any of the Class "J" sloops afloat and at a faster rate of nautical speed. Gertrude once was credited with fifteen knots, under full sail, while the best ever conceded to a Class "J" yacht (Yankee) was around thirteen or fourteen knots. On an average they don't go much over ten nautical miles per hour unless the owner is willing to risk snapping one of those $40,000 masts.

Endeavour II was dismasted twice last year, Ranger once this season in heavy weather, without sail, and soon after being launched.

Full field equipment for the races includes binoculars, yachting cap, and the latest copy of Yachting. There's a $5 "cover charge" for members of the press delegation viewing the races from Coast Guard cutters. But the U.S.C.G. is furnishing boats and facilities for the benefit of the international gallery. Ventilated or "Annie Oakley" spinnakers—a variety of those big, billowing things that they use running before the wind—have been discarded by the new Endeavour. Not even press cards have holes in 'em this year.

Ten words, ten cents. Want Ads.

MISS DEARMAN STOLE SHOW IN NET CONTESTS

Tall, Poker-Faced English Girl Is Only One of 450 Entries to Reach Last Stages of Three Events in Canadian Lawn Tennis Championships.

Toronto, July 31. — No matter what the results of today's finals, solemn Evelyn Dearman has stolen much of the show in the Canadian lawn tennis championships. The tall, poker-faced English girl is the only one of the four hundred and fifty entries to reach the last stages of three events.

Main accomplishment in her wake is a straight-set victory over Kay Stammers in singles semi-finals yesterday. Rated no higher than ninth in Great Britain, Miss Dearman eliminated the Old Country's pretty No. 2 woman, 6-4, 6-0.

Then she joined Joan Ingram in Downing Miss Stammers and Freda James, also of the British Wightman Cup team, 6-1, 5-7, 6-1. Miss Stammers and Miss James won the Wimbledon tournament doubles last year.

The day was just starting for Miss Dearman. She and Laird Watt, of Montreal, took a quarter-final mixed doubles match by default and went onto win their way into finals by defeating Mrs. Helen Fisher, Calgary, and John Forman, of the University of North Carolina, 6-3, 6-3.

Bobby Murray, of Montreal, might have had the last day to himself but for Miss Dearman. As it was, Murray and Miss Stammers defaulted to Miss Dearman and Watt in mixed doubles after Murray went through ten gruelling sets to gain finals in men's singles and doubles.

If Murray had not defaulted, he might have been called on to play six sets of mixed doubles in no shape for his singles championship test today with towering Walter Senior, of California.

Murray had to go five herculean sets—and come from far behind—to defeat Leonard Hartman, of New York, in his semi-final bracket. Wavering at the start, Murray suddenly became a master of the tensely fought duel and drilled a mixture of backhand placements and passing shots at the tall New Yorker for a win by 4-6, 1-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Stammers, headline player of the Wightman team, was left out of the last day's competition by her losses in singles and doubles and her default. But Mary Mardwiik and Miss Stammers and Margot Lumb, another teammate, entered doubles finales with Miss Dearman and Miss Ingram.

With Billy Reese, of Altanta, Ga., Miss Ingram earned the right to play Miss Dearman and Laird Watt in mixed doubles finals.

As Murray's match with Hartman was a long struggle against odds, so Senior's victory over Ross Wilson, of Toronto, in the other singles bracket was a walk-over. The Californian—twelfth ranking played in the United States and a star in last winter's touranments—maintained a record of not having lost a set in the tournament with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-0 win.

Murray and Laird Watt have something extra and came up from behind to outlast Joe O'Hara, Ottawa, and Ed Tarashis, Montreal, 4-6, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4, in men's doubles semi-finals. That result pitted Murray and Watt against veterans Walter Martin, of Toronto, and David M. Jones, of New York, who crushed Ross Wilson and Grant McLean, of Toronto, in an amazing 6-2, 7-5, 6-2.

GUTHRIE

Mrs. Walter Hayes entertained the Ladies' Guild of St. James' Church, Pigeon Hill, on Wednesday afternoon, July 14th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Christison, daughters, Irene and Edna, and a friend, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mrs. Nettie Salisbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Verian Casey and daughter, Erma, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clough.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Prime, of Abbott's Corner, were Sunday guests of Mrs. C. Salisbury.

During the severe electrical storm which passed over here on Saturday afternoon, the large barn belonging to Mr. P. Chevalier was struck by lightning and totally destroyed.

WARDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Truax, of Crosby, N.D., were calling on Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Carter and were tea guests at the same home.

Mrs. J. Phelan and two children, of Verdun, were guests of Mr. D. Charest and of Miss Jean Charest for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Carter are back from Montreal, where they spent a very pleasant holiday with their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. M. Menard, of Cartierville.

BASEBALL

— Double Header —

SUNDAY, August 1st.

1st Game at 1.30 p.m.

BLACK PANTHERS vs. SHERBROOKE

Lewiston vs. Sherbrooke this afternoon.

FARLEY MEETS SOMERVILLE IN TITLE MATCH

Farley Won His Way to Innermost Circle of Titular Golf Classic by Downing Gordon Taylor in a Spectacular Match that Was Decided on Thirty-Sixth Green.

Ottawa, July 31.—The mad pace set by Phil Farley in a dazzling rush toward his first Canadian amateur golf championship needed to retain all its acceleration today against the methodical, par-aiming Ross "Sandy" Somerville to be successful.

Farley's appearance in the innermost circle of the titular classic came yesterday over the Ottawa Hunt Club course when he and Gordon B. Taylor put on a spectacular thirty-six-hole battle that left Farley with a one-up margin.

Farley, Quebec champion, has shot medal sub-par golf throughout the tournament.

Somerville came to the final for the sixth time with a five and three victory over Jimmy Todd, of Victoria, B.C.

The twenty-four year old Victoria shotmaker chalked up a medal seventy-two in the morning, one under par, but was two down at the lunch interval. "Sandy's" remarkable sixty-nine spelled the difference.

The London golfer, once United States amateur champion, never relinquished that lead in the afternoon. It was built up by one hole and whittled down as Todd tried gamely to overcome the deficit, but "Sandy" put the finishing touch to the match on the thirty-third green with a birdie two.

The Farley-Taylor match was a more spectacular affair. The two Montrealers left the morning eighteen with Farley leading two up. Out on the afternoon tour Taylor found himself three down and then put on a sensational spurt that brought him five holes.

But the Quebec champion rallied the two-hole deficit and finally squared the match at the thirty-fourth.

They came to the thirty-sixth with the issue still in doubt. Taylor drove into the woods but came out of the deep rough nicely, though still a long way from the green. He tried a wood shot and it carried over the green. His chip was short and he needed to sink a twenty-foot putt for a par five to keep the match alive.

It rimmed the cup. Farley was only three inches away needing a five, and Gordie grasped Phil's hand.

DEATHS REPORTED IN THE NEWS.

Melbourne, Australia—Mrs. Annie Houston, claimant to the estate of the late Lady Houston.

Worcester, Mass.—Arthur Rogers Boyden, 54, newspaperman.

The deaths of the following prominent persons were recorded in today's news despatches:

Ten words, ten cents. Want Ads.

ECHENBERG BROS.

1902 ANNOUNCE THEIR 1937

35th ANNUAL AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

1837 1937

A CENTURY OF CIVIC GROWTH

Coupled with a feeling of pride in our City of Sherbrooke, as it is today, is our appreciation of the initiative and energetic endeavor displayed by the citizens whose efforts have made possible the Centennial Celebration which opens today.

One century is, after all, but a comparatively short time in the history of a city, and we know that words would fail the original settlers of Sherbrooke if they could but see today the city that they founded in 1837.

1902 1937

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF INCREASING BUSINESS

The small store at the corner of Market and St. Edward Sts., founded in 1902 by Mr. M. Echenberg and his brother, Mr. M. B. Echenberg, has steadily kept up with the pace set by the growing city and today is the largest and best equipped furniture store in the Eastern Townships.

We are proud of the fact that many thousands of homes in Sherbrooke and vicinity have been furnished by us, in many cases homes owned by the second generation of our original customers.

OUR 35TH ANNUAL AUGUST SALE FEATURING SAVINGS OF 20% TO 35%, IS THE OUTSTANDING SELLING EVENT OF 1937.

ECHENBERG BROS.

Sherbrooke's Largest Furniture Store.

ROSENBLOOM'S LIMITED

THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

Ask anyone in Sherbrooke!



"I intend to make a success of my life, and I know that the right type of clothing helps a man. That's why I shop at Rosenbloom's."



"When we first moved to Sherbrooke we asked several people which were the best stores, and everyone recommended Rosenbloom's for John's clothes. It's pleasant shopping there, and we find their prices very reasonable."

"I traded with Joe Rosenbloom when he first came to Sherbrooke 52 years ago; I remember when he opened his store in '98; and my whole family have always been Rosenbloom customers. We like shopping where we can depend on the quality. Rosenbloom's always seem to have the best makes, like Jaeger Woollens, Burberry Coats, Society Brand and Leishman Clothes, Hudson Bay Blankets and Welch Margetson neckties."



"You bet my clothes come from Rosenbloom's. They have the best stuff. They must be a mighty good store or else why did the Boy Scouts pick them to sell official uniforms?"





"Da, Da, Goo. I'm glad I'm a boy so I'll be able to get my clothes at Rosenbloom's."

ROSENBLOOM'S LIMITED

THE STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

The Old Store With The Young Spirit.

Who remembers the "Star Clothing Hall?"